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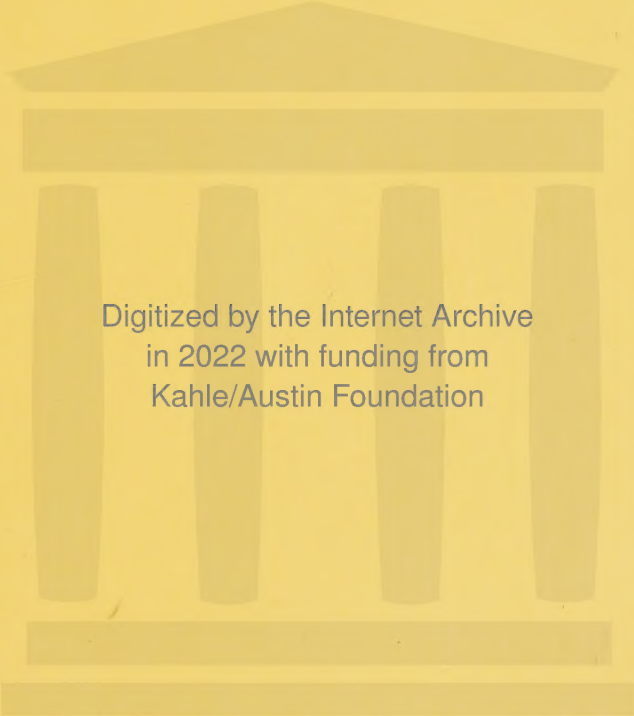
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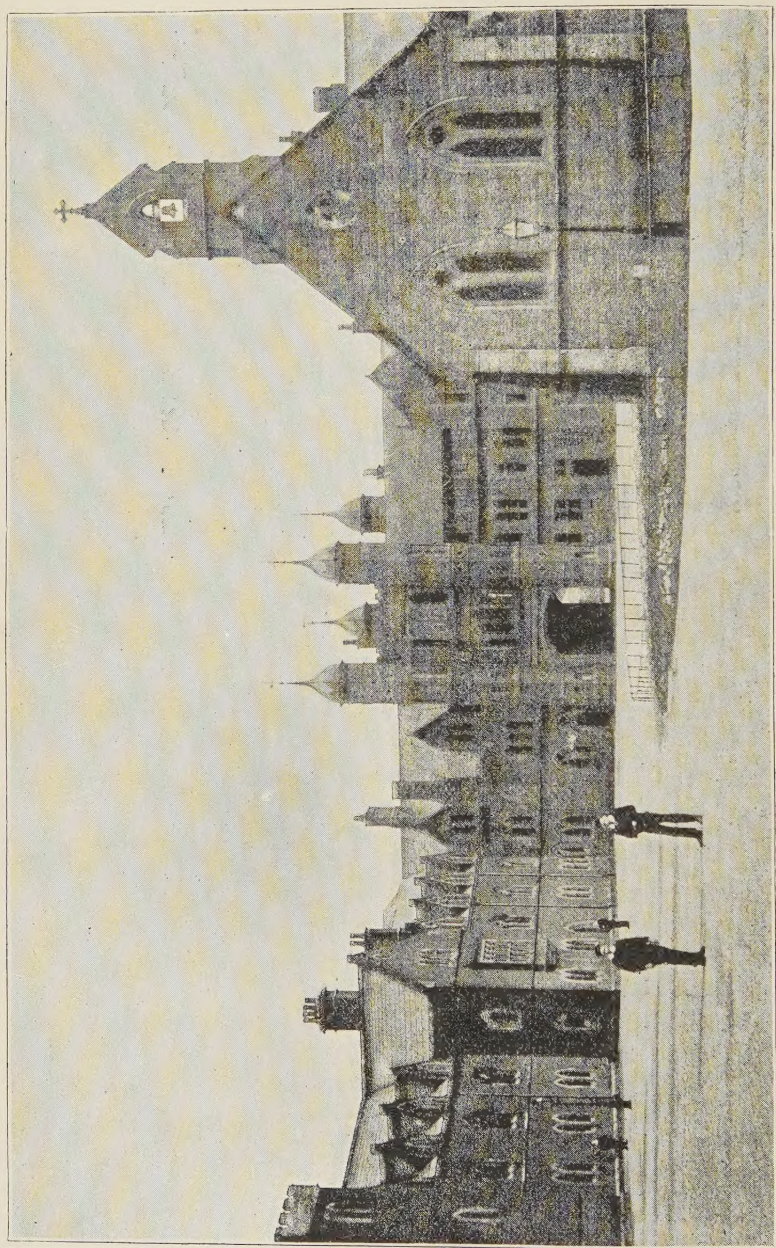
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THE BIG SQUARE, ROSSALL SCHOOL.

THE HISTORY
OF
Rossall School.

BY
JOHN FREDERICK ROWBOTHAM,
M.A., OXON.

Author of "The History of Music," &c., &c.
Formerly Captain of Rossall School.

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TO ALL ROSSALLIANS, PAST AND PRESENT,

THIS HISTORY IS DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.



HAVE to express my thanks to Miss Osborne, Mrs. Mercer, Rev. H. A. James, T. Batson, Esq., Rev. F. M. Beaumont, Rev. Canon Beechey, W. B. Bell, Esq., Rev. E. M. Cole, H. E. Compson, Esq., Professor Boyd Dawkins, F. Drakeford, Esq., C. A. M. Fennell, Esq., F. Fletcher, Esq., R. Fletcher, Esq., Rev. G. W. Gent, Rev. M. Graham, Rev. W. Hall, H. P. Hansell, Esq., Rev. Canon Houghton, Rev. W. B. Humphrey, H. L. Kingsford, Esq., O. Leigh-Clare, Esq., ~~Esq.~~, J. Bruce Payne, Esq., Rev. C. P. Roberts, Rev. T. W. Sharpe, C.B., C. E. Smith, Esq., E. M. Stone, Esq., F. W. Stone, Esq., Rev. H. D. G. Tait, Rev. W. H. Taylor, B. Wilson, Esq., Rev. R. H. Woodcock, and C. Woolley, Esq. for their kindness in furnishing materials, photographs, or interesting literary contributions to this work. I must express my obligations to the Rev. Canon Beechey for permitting me to make extracts from his book, "The Rise and Progress of Rossall School," which

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ENTRANCE HALL.

HISTORY OF ROSSALL SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

ROSSALL, BEFORE IT WAS A SCHOOL.



AS Virgil in his Eighth *Æneid* seems to find a singular pleasure in lingering over the site of Rome before the first traces of the great city were visible, when cattle lowed in the forum, and the huts of Evander were the solitary signs of human life in a well-nigh uninhabited wilderness—so may we with equal pleasure transport our fancy back to days no less remote, comparatively speaking, and consider Rossall, before it became a town of boys, an assemblage of buildings which, in the eyes of many an old Rossallian, seem little short of palatial.

We have to go back quite eight hundred years to find the first mention of the place, at which remote date, on turning the pages of the Domesday Book, we discover Rossall mentioned under the name of Rushall. *En passant*, it may be remarked that Rossall has passed under various designations before it has attained its present stereotyped *sobriquet*—Rushale was one name; Rushall another; Roshall a third; while other varieties of spelling and pronunciations, such as Ross Hall, &c., might be mentioned. The secrets which the vellum pages of the Domesday Book reveal about our little scholastic city are sufficiently interesting to make it worth any one's while to examine that monument of William the Conqueror's scrupulous solicitude and care with respect to every portion of his dominions.

Rossall is set down in the Domesday Book as being part of the township of Thornton, which at that time seems to have been a place of considerably greater importance than it is at present. The entire extent of Rushale is carefully computed by surveyors at two hundred acres, so that any boy who forms a rough measurement in his mind of the country for two hundred acres, with the headmaster's house as a sort of centre, will very easily find what extent the place was estimated to occupy in the days of William the Conqueror.

The next piece of information which the Domesday Book gives us about Rossall, or Rushale, is that it had been given by William to one of his most prominent Norman Barons—a noble who united Rossall as one of his possessions to other estates held by him in Poitou, in France; and thus, quite unexpectedly, our little *demesne* was brought into conjunction with a flourishing district in France, and poured its revenues into the same coffers which received the contributions from that southern region across the seas.

The Baron's name was Roger de Poictou, and among William the Conqueror's chivalrous retainers he was one of the most warlike, the most turbulent, and the most avaricious.

The family of Roger de Poictou after holding possession of Rossall for a considerable period was ultimately banished from the land back to their native France, and then, as was usual with fiefs at that time, the estate of Rossall reverted to the crown. We do not know exactly how long it remained a possession of the reigning monarch, but we find that in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, the Crusader King, wishing to reward the warlike services of a friend of his, one Theobald Walter by name, presented the estate of Rushale with its two hundred acres of arable land, tilled by serfs and probably yielding a very fair revenue, to this friend Walter, by whom it was held for some years. At this time in the history of Rushale we may probably picture to ourselves, not only tilled fields, but forests in the neighbourhood of Rossall, where herds of swine fed during the day, to be summoned back at night by the horns of the swineherd re-echoing through the avenues of the wood.

Theobald Walter held the land, as we say, for some years, but the estate was obviously only granted to him as a temporary benefaction, for, without any alleged fault on his part, such as that which drove Roger de Poictou away from our shores and back to his native France, we find the estate once more reverting to the crown on the death of Walter, and helping to swell the list of those estates and *demesnes* which formed in those days such an admirable fund for princes to draw upon to reward their dependents, without putting their own selves to any expense whatever.

Up to the present moment in its history, that is, in the year 1206, we have seen Rushale the possession of various masters, and trafficked with by the crown to suit its own temporary purposes. But henceforth, from 1206 onwards, we shall find it pass into the possession of abiding and permanent masters, whose tenure of dominion endured for centuries. The Earl of Chester and Lincoln at that time possessed great influence in Staffordshire, and for some reason unknown to us had been induced to found the Convent of Deulacres. To enrich and aggrandise the revenues of this convent to the uttermost seems to have been that nobleman's constant care, and to help forward with that good work he used his influence with King John to get the Grange of Rossall presented to the Abbot. The King, who listened so readily to favourites, listened with his usual readiness in this instance, and henceforth, for many years—indeed, for centuries to come—Rushale became the property of the Monastery of Deulacres.

Passing on in history to the next reign, we find Henry III. issuing a writ to the sheriff of Staffordshire directing a re-measurement of Rossall. In fact, at this time there seems to have been a very close inquiry into the extent of all the property of the Abbey of Deulacres, and amongst the rest Rossall is not forgotten, which, in the words of the King's directions to the sheriff, "was recently granted by my father, King John, to the Abbot of Deulacres." Into the exact extent of Rossall the sheriff is bidden most carefully to enquire, and the result of this enquiry is to be communicated to the King.

In 1227-8 a deed was drawn up between Henry III. and the Abbot of Deulacres, the possessor of Rossall, whereby the Grange of Rossall was conveyed or confirmed to the latter. Up till this time the munificence

of King John had been merely informal, apparently; and no title deeds authorised the Abbot to claim undisputed possession of the place, and to receive without question the revenues therefrom accruing. At present, however, this defect in the title of the Abbey to the Grange was remedied for good, and a regular conveyance of the place was executed according to due forms of law, whereby Rushale passed into the complete and undisputed possession of the Abbot of Deulacres, in Staffordshire, and his successors for ever. The whole of this transaction may be studied by those desirous of making acquaintance with an ancient legal topic in Rot. Chart., 12 Henry III., sec. 3.

It was a good thing for the Abbot of Deulacres that this carefully executed deed was drawn up in unimpeachable legal form, and without any flaw to invalidate his title. For scarcely had Henry III. been laid in the grave, than his son Edward I., with the usual disregard of anything but plain matter-of-fact right, which was customary in those days, neglecting all his father's wishes, laid claim to the land as his own, and declared that King John had merely made a temporary gift of the land to the monastery, that his munificence had no justification in actual law, and that in plain English he was resolved to have Rossall for himself, and let the Abbot of Deulacres make what shift he might to fill up the vacuum in his revenues, which such spoliation would occasion.

The Abbot protested in vain against this attempted robbery of church lands, but he was not suffered to stop at protest. The King summoned him before a court of law, and required him out of allegiance to his monarch, and in virtue of the fact that the land of Rushale was merely given him as a temporary concession,

to render up this estate with all speed and humility, and so find favour with his King. The Abbot in reply simply forwarded the title deeds of the land, which had been so carefully drawn up by him and King Henry III., as consenting parties, wherein it was plainly set down in black and white, that "the Manor of Rossall and all its appurtenances, together with the wreck of the sea, was granted to God, to the Church of St. Mary, and to the Abbot of Deulacres and all his successors for ever." This unexpected production of a deed, which made the Abbot's title good, considerably astonished the King's legal advisers, and brought confusion into the ranks of His Majesty's evil counsellors who had urged on the act of spoliation.

We read that the jury in the above suit comprehended the following distinguished gentlemen:—Sir Robert de Lathum, Sir Robert de Holaund, Sir John de Burun, Sir Roger de Burton, Sir John de Cornwall, Sir John de Elyas, and Sir Alan de Penyngton, knights; also, together with these gentlemen of higher degree, were present, likewise composing the jury: Alan de Storeys, Esquire, Robert de Eccleston, Esquire, William du Lee, Esquire, Hugh de Clyderhou, Esquire, and Roger de Middleton, Esquire. No better jury could have been chosen for the purpose, when we consider the territorial possessions of these gentlemen, which may be found by studying the records of that time, and when we reflect how intimately they must have been acquainted with the whole of the quarrel between their master and the Abbot.

Despite the fact that many of them must have considered it a point of duty and allegiance to decide for the King, they all with one consent entered their verdict in favour of the Abbot's title to the land, which they declared to be good and unimpeachable, and that

nothing whatever which the King might do or produce in evidence against it could in the slightest invalidate the obvious fact that the lands of Rushale, or Rossall, had been legally and properly conveyed to the Abbot of Deulacres by King Henry III.—to him and his successors for ever.

At the request of the King's attorney, however, judgment was arrested, and it was pleaded on behalf of the royal claimant that the Abbot's allegations would seem to imply that the Manor of Rossall was formerly held by the Abbots of Deulacres in bailiwick of kings John and Henry; that thirty years at least of the reign of Henry had elapsed before the predecessor of the present Abbot held any fee or free tenement in the Manor, which was worth, in strict legal computation, according to the value of the mark in the days of the preceding reign, the sum of one hundred marks, or merks, paid annually; and furthermore, that this rent had been in arrear the whole time.

These various pleadings, here given in epitome above, were put forward with great eloquence and force by the King's attorney, who accordingly demanded, as the solution of the whole vexed question, that the accumulation of these arrears, which amounted in their complete totality to the enormous sum of three thousand marks—in those days an extremely large amount, equal possibly to the sum of nearly two thousand pounds as money goes at present—be paid by the Abbey to King Edward I.

The jury stated in their verdict, with regard to these claims put forward by the King's attorney, that they found in reading it that the Manor of Rossall had been held by the Abbot's predecessors exactly as the King's attorney had pleaded, but that during

the last seven years of King John and the first twenty-four years of King Henry III. of blessed memory, the Manor of Rossall was only worth thirty marks per annum. In the remaining six years before the date of the charter—thus the verdict of the jury continued—which charter was the afore-mentioned one put in as evidence of the Abbot in the first trial, they valued the manor, according to true and just computation, at forty marks per annum, and after careful computation, they were convinced that this was the accurate and precise value of the Manor of Rossall. On this scale, then, the Abbey of Deulacres was condemned to pay the accumulated arrearages.

Such is an account of the celebrated trial between the Abbot of Deulacres and King Edward I., which brought Rossall into notoriety in the law courts of that day—a notoriety which in a similar conjunction let us hope will never again be its privilege. The value which the jury in this trial placed upon Rossall is in vivid contrast to that which the computations of Ministers in the reign of King Henry VIII. set upon the Grange, which they estimated as worth the sum of £13 6s. 3d. a year.

The conveyance of the land of Rossall to the Abbot of Deulacres by King Henry III. was of still more lasting and important influence on the place and its history than even the convent's association with Rossall was concerned. For this act of conveyance led by a singular train of circumstances to the connection between Rossall and the great family of the Allens, who stand forth amid the dry and musty chronicles of our *Alma Mater* as the most important and picturesque characters in its history.

The various Abbots of Deulacres succeeded one another

in luxurious ease and unctuous prosperity until the times of the Reformation, when things began to grow unpleasant for them, as it did for all the abbots in England under the tyrannical exactions of Henry VIII. The especial abbot who brought Rossall into connection with the Allens was himself a connection of that family, though whether he bore the actual name of Allen is more than we are prepared to say. However that may be, he granted a long lease of Rossall to his kinsman and connection, George Allen, of Brookhouse, who thereupon became the occupier of the property. George Allen resided at Rossall in peace and prosperity all his lifetime, and at his death left his son John Allen to succeed him in the place, and to reap the advantage of the various improvements which George Allen had introduced into the estate by a liberal expenditure of money. John Allen resided at Rossall all his life, living in the Old Hall, which has long since been washed away by the waves. We may mention that in earlier years, before the sea had made such encroachments upon the land, the foundations of red sandstone, and the remnant of an old ivied wall, were visible near the edge of the cliff. All of these indications, which had been spared by the devouring hand of time, were sufficient proof that the old mansion in which John Allen resided had been one of no mean dimensions.

It was here that John Allen resided, as we say, and having married Jane the sister of Thomas Lister, or Arnold Biggin in Yorkshire, brought up a large family who were the offspring of that marriage. These were Richard, William, Gabriel, George (who espoused Elizabeth, the daughter of William Westby, of Mowbreck); Mary, afterwards the wife of Thomas Worthington, of Blainscow; Elizabeth, subsequently the

wife of William Hesketh, of Mains Hall; and Anne, who married George Gillow, of Bryning. Richard Allen, of Rossall, the elder son, left at his demise a widow with three daughters, named respectively Helen, Catherine, and Mary, respecting whom there is a history.

These four ladies apparently lived in undisturbed enjoyment of their ancestral possessions for some time, and were naturally of the very pardonable opinion that they might end their days peaceably in the place where their forefathers had lived for so many years before them. But at this time in English history the after effects of the Reformation were beginning to be severely felt by those landed gentry connected with the monasteries who were so fortunate as not to have experienced the ill effects of their ecclesiastical connection at the time. The reversion of the lease of Rossall had been sold by Henry VIII. to a member of the family of the Fleetwoods, and the rights accruing from this sale were destined to fall with full force on the heads of these four devoted ladies. The sale of the lease in the first instance by King Henry VIII. had been contemporary with the demolition of the larger monasteries, and no doubt the purchaser had acquired his bargain on comparatively easy terms, as was generally the way with the sale and purchase of monastic land at that particular epoch.

Time wore on; the original purchaser of the land died, and dying, bequeathed to his son, Edmund Fleetwood, the lease of the land which he had acquired from the King. Contemporary with Edmund Fleetwood were the four unprotected ladies who held the land and hall of Rossall on such a fragile tenure, although they knew it not, that at any moment they might be turned out of doors by one disposed to exert his full

rights over the property. Such was the actual case in the year 1583, when Edmund Fleetwood, deeming that the widow and her three daughters had lost all right to their paternal property, caused them to be ejected from Rossall before the expiration of the lease. Whither were they to turn? To what part of the country were they to go? Being Catholics, to remain in England was no longer safe for them, and reluctantly abandoning their native shore they turned their steps to that paradise of refugees in those days, France, where they felt sure for a double reason of receiving that shelter and protection which was denied them in England.

We have said that they had a twofold reason for imagining France to be the best haven in the storm of persecution which had fallen upon them, both as unprotected women, and as Catholics in a Protestant land where their creed at this particular moment was held in general abhorrence. The first reason was that France was disposed to look with a favourable eye upon all exiles from England, and to furnish them with an unquestioned asylum, if only out of political animosity against Elizabeth. In addition to this France was full at this time of English refugees. It was the general home and resort of such, very much as in the present day our own country is the Promised Land to fugitives and suspected persons from all parts of Europe. An English family flying to France in those days would be sure to meet with a number of friends and acquaintances at all the larger cities in the country, from whom, if need be, pecuniary aid and other material assistance could be obtained, with a view to weathering that worst and most trying of all experiences—existence as an exile in a foreign land.

But there was a second reason, in addition to the

first one, which pointed most strongly to France as the spot whither the widow and her three daughters should betake themselves. If the reader will turn back a page or two, he will find it mentioned in the account of the family of John Allen, that one of the sons—the second one—was named William. In a family of comparative mediocrity, so far as illustrious talent was concerned, he was a genius, a scholar, and, in fact, not only a commanding and prominent figure in the family, but, as we shall presently see, a commanding and prominent figure in the age in which he lived. William Allen at this time lived at Rheims, and as the poor widow could claim this great man for her brother-in-law and the uncle of her daughters, most naturally her steps led her not only to France, but to that very spot in France where William Allen happened to be staying—namely, the ancient cathedral city of Rheims, which answers in historic interest to our own York. Here she was sure of finding shelter; and the desired shelter and protection was not denied her. William Allen not only befriended her to the best of his own ability, but introduced her to the notice of the great family of the Guises, who at that time were in such ascendancy in French history, and obtained either a pension or some other substantial means of assistance from the Duke of Guise, which enabled the widow and her daughters not so keenly to regret their banishment from their ancestral shores.

We have said that William Allen was the great intellectual representative, the great genius of his family; and it is odd to find a nursling of Rossall, whose early years had been passed in a part of the country and amid surroundings somewhat remote from the general events of the time, living in his mature age as a respected and influential personage at the city of

Rheims, and able by the exertion of his influence to acquire protection and shelter for a family of his distressed countrywomen and relations, whom accident and disaster had precipitated upon the shores of France.

As the greatest Rossallian who existed before the present generation of Rossallians came into the world—who, let us hope, will turn out before they have done, a few illustrious representatives as great or greater than William Allen—it behoves us to follow the fortunes of this remarkable man for a moment, and to see in what scenes he figured and to what strange and unexpected events in history Rossall indirectly contributed.

William Allen was, as we mentioned, the second son of John Allen, of Rossall Hall, his elder brother being Richard Allen, and his two younger ones Gabriel and George; while three sisters completed the family, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. In his early boyhood William Allen no doubt pursued his studies at Rossall under the guidance and superintendence of a private tutor, as was usual in those days, before large schools, except those situated in the centre of great towns, had grown up and afforded a more advantageous means of educating young boys by ensuring the benefit of competition and of personal contact with their fellows and equals in age. At the time of which we are writing, *i.e.*, the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., such great schools as Rossall is now, were only to be found, as we said, in the hearts of great cities, and to obtain the benefit of them, unless it were for the sons of citizens, all sorts of obstacles stood in the way. The time, indeed, was a remarkable one for the foundation of schools. There was a plethora of them. It is computed that more schools were founded in the latter years of King Henry

VIII.'s reign than have been established in any other epoch of English history. But they were all grammar schools, and as such were calculated entirely for the wants of towns.

Let us take Dean Colet's school at St. Paul's as an illustration. That excellent foundation was organised on the best principles so far as the tuition was concerned. The old methods of instruction were superseded by fresh grammars composed by Erasmus and other scholars for its use. Lilly, an Oxford student, who had studied Greek in the East, was placed at its head. The injunctions of the founder aimed at the union of rational religion with sound learning, at the exclusion of the scholastic logic, and at the steady diffusion of the two classical literatures. A better system of education in those days could not have been organised.

But the drawbacks to its excellence were—so far as country boys were concerned—many and varied. If a country boy wanted to attend, let us say, Dean Colet's school at St. Paul's, how was he to do so? The long, wearisome road from Rossall to London having been performed, and the fees paid, where was he to lodge? At some merchant's in the city perhaps, where but little supervision could be exercised over his moral training, and where he would be exposed to the thousand and one accidents which beset an inhabitant of London in those days, and to the numberless temptations which lay in wait on every side in the great metropolis to deflect an innocent and unsuspecting youth from the right.

What a difference in the conception and organisation of public schools has arisen in England since then! And what a contrast does the present large boy-town, called Rossall, full of buildings, replete with all the appliances and conveniences of a city in miniature, and teeming

with boisterous pulsating life—what a contrast, we say, does the present condition of Rossall, a city of boys, offer to the lonely hall, on a wild and barren shore, whence a single boy desiring to gain the benefit of the education now so lavishly bestowed on hundreds at the same spot, would needs have to emerge on a dangerous and lonely journey till he arrived at the far off city of London, and there gained snatches of education as best he could, while lodging at a vintner's shop!

But if the distance, the expense, the inconvenience, all alike militated against William Allen being sent by his parents to one of the great city schools in those days, there was another reason equally cogent—perhaps more so—which would lay an effectual embargo on any such intention. The new schools of Henry VIII.'s time were all established on the principles of the reformers, and the Allens were a Catholic family of the most bigoted type. The Romanist clergy of those days were grievously alarmed at the prospects and tendencies of these new schools, and lifted up their voices sedulously against them. The laity were easily influenced by this animosity of their spiritual leaders to conceive an equal animosity against the new foundations, of which Sir Thomas More wrote: "They, *i.e.*, the new schools, are raising a great storm in the land; for they are like the wooden horse in which armed Greeks were hidden for the ruin of barbarous Troy." Let us take the example of Dean Colet's school alone in London, and we shall see exactly that this was so. All the curriculum was organised in agreement with what was called "the new learning," and the worthy promoter was never so happy as when he reflected that the young boys for whom he had destined his princely foundation were taught the elements and carefully prepared in the rudiments of that knowledge which was destined in a short time to

effect so marvellous a change in English life and English thought.

The bent of Dean Colet's mind was shown by the image of the child Jesus over the head-master's chair, which the learned founder had caused to be erected there with a special purpose. Underneath the image were written the words, "Hear ye Him"—an obvious indication that the principles of the Reformation were to be carried out in the spirit of the teaching pursued at the school. In the same spirit the Dean wrote to the scholars: "Lift up your little white hands for me, for me which prayeth for you to God"—a sentence and a sentiment which showed most clearly the tenderness which lay beneath the stern outward appearance of the man.

Such being the character of a typical school of the period, and such the character of all the great schools which were springing up, we need not be surprised that the bigoted Catholic family of the Allens must have been very much opposed to the idea of their son being sent to one of the new foundations.

They were most naturally inclined to keep the boy at home at Rossall, and to confide his education to a private tutor, who was perhaps—as was indeed generally the case in the Roman Catholic families of that date—likewise the domestic chaplain to the family.

However that may be, we are not accurately informed, but only of this: that by the time he was fifteen years old, William Allen was sufficiently advanced in his studies to matriculate at Oriel College, Oxford, at that time one of the most famous colleges in the University. The extreme youth of the young student may amaze many of us, who are

accustomed to associate the passage from school to the university with the ripe age of eighteen or nineteen, when a boy stands on the threshold of manhood.

But in those days the custom prevailed of going to the University at a much earlier age than is usual at present, and the streets of Oxford swarmed with crowds of students, who would most naturally have been set down by a disinterested spectator of the present time as an assemblage of public schoolboys rather than of those young gentlemen of slightly maturer age who are so fond at the present day of describing themselves emphatically by the forcible and significant term "men."

It is undoubtedly against these junior fry of mediæval university life that several of the obsolete statutes of the University of Oxford are directed—those, for instance, which forbid the playing of marbles in the streets, or the kicking of footballs down the High Street, or the use of bow and arrows in public.

To Oxford then, at the age of fifteen, William Allen was sent by his parents, and had the good luck to come under the supervision of a most eminent tutor, Morgan Phillips, perhaps the most eminent logician of his day. At Oxford, by that time, the *Parva Logicalia* of Alexander, the antiquated exercises from Aristotle, and the *Quæstiones* of Scotus, had been superseded by a new, or, at any rate, a renovated Aristotle, and a knowledge of Greek literature. Into these studies, under the direction of Morgan Phillips, William Allen was instructed, and so rapid and uninterrupted was his pathway to success, that in three years' time from the date of his matriculation he was elected to a fellowship, and formed one of those subsequently distinguished

men who have been able to lay claim to the much-coveted title, Fellow of Oriel.

What could he do, however, to secure his advancement to a higher place in life and in the esteem of his contemporaries than University distinctions alone can secure? He was a bigoted Catholic, and on those terms could hope for no preferment during the reign of Edward VI. It was at this critical time in his fortunes that Edward VI. died and Mary came to the throne. Almost immediately on the occurrence of this event, so pregnant with important consequences to the Catholics of England, William Allen took orders, and had no reason, for a time at least, to regret the course he had pursued. Scarcely had two or three years passed than the general esteem for his piety and learning caused him to be elected Principal of St. Mary's Hall, while his weight and influence in the University at large were so great that he was preferred to the post of Proctor, and held that office for two years in succession.

Fortune smiled upon the Rossall genius. His foot was on the ladder of success, and in another year or two he was promoted to a still higher ecclesiastical preferment—that, namely, of a canonry. The canonry was in the Archbishopal Province of York, and, being a wealthy and important post, naturally filled Allen with elation at the thought that still greater honours were in store for him. All his hopes were dashed, however, with as great rapidity as they were conceived. In the same year that he was appointed to his canonry Elizabeth came to the throne, and Allen found himself in a great dilemma.

The dilemma was this—he must either take the Protestant oaths or be deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments—not forgetting that emolument which he still enjoyed as Fellow of Oriel. He reluctantly

refused to take the Protestant oaths, and was consequently obliged to submit to deprivation of his preferments.

England was now no home for him, revolutionary as he was against all the forms of opinion held in favour there. Accordingly he emigrated to the Continent in order to escape the consequences of his opinions, and after some wandering to and fro and having no rest for the sole of his foot, eventually acquired a residence at Louvain, the seat of a great University and the home of many remarkable scholars. In Louvain he projected and executed his first work, entitled, "Defence of the Doctrine of Catholics concerning Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead." This work was a reply to a treatise by the celebrated Bishop Jewell, impugning these fundamental doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. It need scarcely be said, however, that the Bishop had the best of the argument.

The book excited a storm of opposition and unpopularity. Extraordinary as the fact may appear, William Allen, although he knew he was a marked man, and that this storm of obloquy was blowing his name about in every direction in England, so that to visit that country was in the highest degree dangerous and unsafe, determined at this particular point of time to pay a visit to the home of his ancestors, Rossall. His intention apparently was to lie in hiding at Rossall, on the principle that a man is never looked for in the place where he is most likely to be found.

He executed his intention with his accustomed fearlessness and promptitude, and, passing over the seas, he arrived at Rossall unexpected, perhaps, by his relatives, and certainly unknown to his friends alike and his enemies. While the emissaries of Elizabeth were scouring London for his whereabouts, or were receiving

mysterious communications from the Continent professing to say where he was lying in hiding, William Allen was enjoying himself in privacy and complete seclusion in the hall at Rossall, walking the grounds which are now the big square, and not fearing a spy at every corner as he might have done if he had chosen to pitch his tent in one of the great cities of England.

But his active spirit could find no rest. Privacy and seclusion were incompatible with that activity of spirit which marked out Allen as a man of eminence and eventually gained for him the latter substantive as a title of honour. Leaving Rossall, therefore, he perambulated the country with as much privacy as his mission would allow of, and endeavoured at every turn to convert those whom he came across to the Roman Catholic religion. This sort of thing was obviously a breach of the law which no government of the imperious temper of Elizabeth's would tolerate. Accordingly the strictest surveillance was exercised on Allen, and he was obliged to secrete himself from the eyes of the law in the mansions of his friends. Layton Hall and Mains Hall seem to have been two of his principal hiding places, and there he lay hid for a considerable period, until a suitable opportunity occurred for escaping to the Continent.

Most houses in those perilous times had their places of concealment; many of them were so well provided in this way that two or three refugees might be perfectly well hidden in the house without even the servants of the place suspecting that aught was amiss. In one celebrated house in the neighbourhood there was a place of concealment, for instance, popularly known as "The Priests' Hole"—so called, not because it had hidden many a Roman Catholic priest, although it was

often put to such a purpose, but because it had existed ever since the times of the Druids (so tradition asserted), and had been used by those ancient "priests" of an extinct religion for the purpose of divers ceremonies of their creed. The Druids of the Cromlech, it is reported, had had their abode among the stones of which the house itself was erected, and beneath the rock at the porch of the house was the celebrated "Priests' Hole," which was so romantic a place of secrecy for any hard-driven refugee.

Lancashire at this period was particularly torn by adverse parties, for while in other parts of the kingdom Protestantism progressed rapidly, in Lancashire the exact contrary was the case. Superstition was rife in the country around here, and the people owed to their ignorance and remoteness from the main centres of culture and refinement their adhesion to the grovelling superstitions of the Roman Catholic religion which were felt in full force in the Foreland of the Fylde.

Romanists multiplied; the mass was commonly performed; priests were harboured; many churches were shut up, and the vicars of them ejected for superstitious and illegal practices. Local circumstances in the Foreland of the Fylde had helped marvellously to increase the propaganda. Among other causes to be mentioned were the preaching of Campian and others while in hiding among the Heskeld of the Maynes, Poulton, and the Rigbys of Layton Hall; the forcible ejection and banishment of the widow Allen and her daughters from Rossall; and the deprivation of Jeromine Allen, the respected vicar of Bispham Church. Last, not least, to these causes and grounds for stirring up dissension in the county, was the preaching and influence of William Allen himself, who, as we mentioned,

was a wanderer through Lancashire without a place whereon to lay his foot, and a fugitive, skulking as best he might in the homes and hiding-places of friends.

At length an opportunity occurred for this turbulent and ambitious priest to escape abroad, and to get safely over to the Continent. Flanders was his destination, and from there he went to Mechlin, and afterwards took up his abode at Douai, where his ceaseless activity found every scope for its exercise. At Douai there was the want of a seminary of English priests, and Allen felt himself capable of meeting this demand. Accordingly, with all the misdirected energy of his powerful nature, he applied himself at once to establishing this institution, getting by subscriptions and the help of powerful friends the necessary money for the undertaking.

This college, we learn from the "Mem: Miss: Priests; Ed. 1741," was founded in 1568, "To train up English scholars in virtue and learning, and to qualify them to labour in the vineyard of the Lord on their return to their native country. It is the first college in the Christian world, according to the model given by the Council of Trent." While engaged at the above scholastic institution, William Allen was appointed Canon of Cambray. Subsequently, when the English Council applied to the ruling power of the Spanish Netherlands to suppress the college of Douai, Allen and his assistants were received into the patronage of a powerful French family, who ever afterwards stood his friend, and by whose aid, we believe, he was enabled, when the scene of his activity was removed to another city, to attempt, and to attempt successfully, the establishment of another seminary no less notable than the preceding.

We now proceed, as we promised, to the discussion of an event which most unexpectedly brought Rossall into connection with the great and stirring events of the time. It was the age of Elizabeth—the age of the great political feuds between Catholics and Protestants all the world over, and not least in England itself, where animosity was exasperated to rancour, and religious ill-feeling to hatred of the deepest dye. If Rossall showed itself, by an accident of fortune, a great propeller of the Catholic movement, through the fortuitous birth of William Allen on her shores, she also showed herself a doughty champion of the right cause when the proper time came, as we shall presently very quickly show.

What are we to say of an occurrence of circumstances which brought Rossall into connection with the Spanish Armada, in a very marked and impressive manner? Yet such a train of circumstances undoubtedly existed, and this town by the sea is indirectly responsible for one of the greatest invasions which our land has ever suffered, if we may believe report and the popular rumour of the time. Unfortunately, in such a book as the present, which lays claims to be the History of the School, and not to advance any solid contributions of fact to the history of the English nation at large, we are compelled by the scope of our undertaking to trust to secondary sources for any bye-paths of collateral information. Thus the connection of Rossall with the Spanish Armada, through that arch-conspirator William Allen, might, no doubt, be clearly established to the satisfaction of the most exacting inquirer, if we had leisure or opportunity to peer into the secret records of the Escorial, or to rummage for a few weeks among the dusty archives of Madrid. Among those repositories of a decayed and vanished grandeur the name of William Allen, and

also, doubtless, that of Rossall, might no doubt frequently be found. Such opportunity, however, being denied us, we are compelled to take our knowledge of the main facts of the case from the popular report of the times which certainly laid it down as an axiom that William Allen was one of the main movers of Philip II's mind in the matter of the Spanish Armada. It is asserted—though we give the assertion for what it is worth, having been unable to examine the original documents on which that assertion reposes—that Allen, stung to resentment by the ill-treatment (as he was pleased to term it) which had been meted out to him by Protestant Elizabeth and Protestant England, determined to leave no stone unturned to wreak a tremendous revenge on his native country, and to secure its enforced conversion to the Catholic religion, which he conceived in his own blind judgment to be the sole and secure means of salvation.

Philip II., we know, was easily persuaded to listen to those who held religion and the invisible punishments of a future world over his head as a rod *in terrorem*; and when an unscrupulous priest gained an ascendancy over his mind, or made use of such means as had been previously gained by another, there was actually no saying where such influence might end, or into what vat of iniquity and folly the infatuated king might be precipitated.

That such was the influence and such the effect of the influence exercised by Allen is commonly asserted, and that the Invincible Armada owed its prime suggestion and the maturing of its nefarious aims to the religious animosity and diplomatic skill of a native of Rossall. Allen incited Philip to the uttermost of his power—so the report goes—and eventually persuaded him to launch his huge undertaking on the sea of fortune, which, like

the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, was doomed to recoil so disastrously on the head of its monarch. Such was the Catholic attempt to proselytise our land by means of ships and powder. Perhaps never did the providence of God more manifestly fight for the Protestant religion than at the period of the invasion from Spain. The kings of the earth were madly enraged against England, but He who sitteth in the heavens laughed them to scorn and fought for England, so that when the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland and the west coast of England saw the bodies of their foes washed upon the shore, they might have said, "all that you see is the will of God." With the end of the Armada, as with its beginning, Rossall was intimately concerned, as we shall presently see when the next few paragraphs have been perused.

Soon after weighing anchor for the Tagus, the fleet was so damaged as to be compelled to put into Calais to refit. When the Duke de Medina Sidonia, its admiral, thought to surprise Plymouth, Providence, by a Scotch smuggler, conveyed the intelligence to Lord Howard just in time enough to allow him to draw out his ships as the enemy approached the Lizard Point. We do not propose to go into the details of that great matter in this place, but to show precisely how it was connected with Rossall.

On the night of the 26th July, as all know, the mighty Armada was defeated by a masterly stratagem; and afterwards, what the arm of man and the terror of the fireships left undone, the winds and waves of the Channel, of the German Ocean, and of the Irish Sea, proceeded to finish. One of the mightiest and most violent tempests which was ever known in our seas arose, and dashed the enormous Spanish galleys against one another, sending many of them, with the armoury

of thumbscrews, bootikins, and little-eases, with which they had intended to undertake the conversion of Protestant England, to the bottom of the sea, where they so thoroughly deserved to be. Many of the ships were cast ashore on the coast between Ostend and Calais, but the bulk of the fleet was swept by the driving gale in full career up the North Sea round the northernmost part of Scotland, and down through the Irish Sea, while still the roaring gale proceeded in its violence, nor abated in the slightest degree.

Among the enormous Spanish galleons, which are described as being as large as cities or castles, one, in being driven in mad career down Morecambe Bay, was, in the ignorance of the sailors of the locality, and in their incapacity to govern the navigation of the vessel in the furious storm that raged, stranded on Rossall Point; and the inhabitants of its neighbourhood, who had only received distant and uncertain rumours as to the destination and progress of the great Armada which the King of Spain had sent against their land, suddenly beheld one of the dreaded and hated boats high and dry on the beach, at the place where the sea wall now stands.

At once seized with patriotic zeal, and actuated, no doubt, with the very natural hope of gaining considerable plunder from so rich a prize, the inhabitants of Rossall rushed out in a body and surrounded the galleon, threatening it with the weapons then in use among the peasantry, and also with a volley of cries that we may be sure were quite unintelligible to the Spaniards who navigated the ship. The foreigners replied to the attack, with another sort of volley—namely, a volley of shot. Two of the cannon-balls penetrated the wall of the headmaster's house. According to tradition the big round stones at the entrance of the present head-

master's house are those identical cannon balls. The remainder of the broadside, let us hope, was equally innocuous, so far as destruction of life and limb was concerned, and merely spent its force in disengaging plaster from the walls, or in ploughing up earth from the fringes of the sea shore.

A desperate conflict now took place between the peasantry of Rossall and the crew of the galleon. It was an extraordinary freak of fortune which precipitated the boat in its weak and defenceless condition on that very point in England, where the supposed arch intriguer, whose machinations had occasioned the project of the Armada, was bred and born. But so it was. The galleon lay at the mercy of the peasantry, and a long-continued combat was the result. For a while fortune declared conspicuously for neither party, and the conflict raged with pretty equal success on both sides.

We have no means of knowing with exactitude of information what amount of loss was inflicted on the combatants of the Spanish and the Rossall bands respectively, but we may imagine that the zeal of a peasantry, smarting under what they imagined to be a national wrong, and with their military enthusiasm whetted, moreover, by a keen desire and appetite for the plunder which they supposed the galleon contained—I say, we may well imagine that their efforts and the persistency of their attacks were by no means slight, and that the Spaniards were for a considerable period in the greatest jeopardy.

At last the winds and waves which had helped the English against their enemies in the first instance, now took a turn and gave a fillip of encouragement to the invaders of our land. The rising tide gradually surrounded the stranded galleon. The bands of Rossall

saw, to their increasing dismay, the water flowing deeper and deeper and separating them from their hated foes. Just precisely as at the present moment, when the shore has been abandoned by players of hockey and streams of water run between the sandbanks and the beach, cutting off the former from the latter, but rendering any denizen of the sandbank secure from attack by a littoral enemy—in precisely the same way was the stranded Spanish galleon marvellously protected and surrounded by the rising water, until in full flood streams which could not be forded ran around it, and the lapping water gradually began to lift the keel of the barque.

The warriors of Rossall could do nothing but hurl defiance from a distance on the gradually floating castle, and at the same time keep out of the way of the shot which, we may be sure, was poured in a pitiless hail upon their unprotected heads, if by chance they exposed the latter as targets to the Spanish gunners. At last the galleon was completely floated, and proudly hoisting its ensign and firing onelast volley it sailed away, leaving its assailants baffled and disappointed, though probably still full of martial ardour and threatening terrible things against any new marauder that might meet a similar fate in their bay. But we do not hear of any other member of the Spanish Armada being wafted to the home of the Armada's originator, despite the fact that the storm continued with unabated fury for days. Not content with wreaking vengeance on the foes of England, the tempest turned its violence against England itself, and Rossall became a sufferer in its immediate neighbourhood from the same tempest which overthrew the power of Spain. A sudden irruption of the sea took place at Rossall, rolling in the billows of the ocean with tremendous and overwhelming volume, and burying a large portion of fertile land for ever

beneath the waves. A whole village was destroyed, named Singleton Thorp, and its inhabitants were compelled to flee from their ancient homes, and seek new quarters further away from the violence of the tempests.

The site on which the village of Singleton Thorp was erected had at some remote period been a part of the sea. It was a flat plain, level with the beach, the bed of peat beneath being covered with sand, which cultivation had rendered productive and fruitful. The wave was now again asserting its right to its ancient possessions, not by gradual aggressions, but by one overpowering tidal torrent. At one sweep the protecting barrier of sandhills disappeared before it; trees were uprooted, prostrated, or snapt asunder. Then one by one the mud-walled huts of the villagers were undermined, till not a single building reared its head.

Fortunately in this irruption of the ocean few lives were lost. The inhabitants of the Thorp fled dismayed. Fear lent them wings. Tradition loves to narrate the horrors of that fearful day, recording facts that are scarcely to be credited—how the sea never ebbed, but flowed twice in the course of twelve hours, the level of its boiling surface being elevated by some subterranean phenomenon shooting its waters over the the plains of Thornton Marsh into the Wyre; and the story goes how the young heir of the deserted village of Singleton perished in the hall of his fathers. Singleton and the navy of Spain perished together, both being overwhelmed by the same mighty tempest.

To continue briefly our narrative of the history of "Rossall before it was a School" up to the moment when steps were taken to convert it into the latter.

We have mentioned that Edmund Fleetwood was

the first of the name to reside at Rossall, where he died about forty years later. This gentleman married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Cheney, of Chesham Boys, in Buckinghamshire, and had issue several sons and daughters. Paul, the eldest son and heir who succeeded him, was knighted either by James I. or Charles I., and married Jane, the daughter of Richard Argall, from the County of Kent, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Edmund, the eldest son, had no male issue, and at his death, in 1644, Richard, his brother, succeeded to the property and resided at Rossall Hall. Richard Fleetwood, who was only fifteen years of age when the death of his predecessor occurred, subsequently espoused a lady named Anne Mayo, from the county of Herts, by whom he had only two children, a son and a daughter, and as the former died in youth the estate passed to the next male heir on his demise. The heir was found in the person of Francis, of Hackensall Hall, the brother of Richard Fleetwood, and the third son of Sir Paul Fleetwood. Francis Fleetwood, of Rossall, married Mary, the daughter of C. Foster, of Preesall, and had issue Richard Fleetwood, who succeeded him, and a daughter. Richard Fleetwood resided at Rossall Hall, and married Margaret, the daughter of Edwin Fleetwood, of Leyland, in 1674. The offspring of that union were two sons, Edward and Paul, and a daughter Margaret. Edward, the heir, was born in 1682, and practised for some time as an attorney in Ireland. On the death of his father, however, he inherited the property, and took up his abode at the ancestral Hall. He espoused Sarah, the daughter of Edward Veale, of Whinney Heys. Thomas Tyldesley, of Fox Hall, Blackpool, was on terms of friendship and intimacy with the Fleetwoods of Rossall at that period, and on the fourteenth of April, 1714, the following entry

occurs in his diary, referring to Edward Fleetwood, the lord of the manor, and his brother Paul, also Edward Veale, the Father of Mrs. Edward Fleetwood, whom, for some reason unknown, the diarist invariably designated Captain Veale :—

“Went to Rosshall, din^d with the Trustys, y^e Lord and his lady, Mr. Paull, and Captⁿ Veale. Gave I. Gardiner 1s. and a boy 6d.; soe to Fox Hall.”

Paul Fleetwood, the younger brother of the “Lord,” died in 1727, and was buried at Kirkham, where some of his descendants still exist in very humble circumstances. The offspring of Edward Fleetwood consisted only of one child, a daughter, named Margaret, who was born in 1715, and to whom the estates appear to have descended on the decease of her father. On the sixteenth of February, 1733, she married, at Bispham Church, Roger Hesketh, of North Meols and Tulketh. Roger Hesketh and his lady resided at Rossall Hall until their respective demises, which happened, the latter in 1752, and the former in 1791. Fleetwood and Sarah Hesketh were the children of their union. On the decease of his father at the ripe age of 81 years, the son and heir, Fleetwood, had already been dead 22 years, and consequently his son, Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, the eldest offspring of his marriage, in 1759, with Frances, the third daughter of Peter Bold, of Bold Hall, in the county of Lancaster, succeeded his grandfather, Roger Hesketh. Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, who was born in 1762, died, unmarried, in 1819, and was buried at Poulton, his younger brother, Robert Hesketh, inheriting the Hall and estates. Robert Hesketh was in his 55th year when he became possessed of the property, and had already been married 29 years to Maria, the daughter of Henry Rawlinson, of Lancaster, by whom he had a numerous family. His four eldest sons died in youth and unmar-

ried, the oldest having only attained the age of twenty-three, so that at his decease, in 1824, he was succeeded by his fifth son, Peter Hesketh. This gentleman, who was born in 1801, espoused at Dover, in 1826, Eliza Delamaire, the daughter of Sir Theophilus J. Metcalf, of Fern Hill, Berkshire, by whom he had several children, who died in early youth. As his second wife he married, in 1837, Verginie Marie, the daughter of Señor Pedro Garcia, and had one son, Peter Louis Hesketh. In 1831, Peter Hesketh obtained power by royal license to adopt the surname of Fleetwood in addition to his own, and in 1838 he was created a baronet.





DR. WOOLLEY.



CHAPTER II.

ROSSALL SCHOOL—ITS FOUNDING AND HISTORY DURING
THE HEADMASTERSHIP OF DR. WOOLLEY.



MR PETER HESKETH FLEET-
WOOD was a genial, kind-hearted

man, and might be called the squire of the Fylde, keeping several horses and having large stables, &c., at the Hall. At that date watering-places were scarce in Lancashire, and the mouth of the Wyre had long been a safe refuge for fishing boats and craft. A long narrow track of little more than sand it was. Anything more desolate than the scenery at the mouth

of that river could scarcely be conceived. Its chief value was as a rabbit warren.

But Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood conceived a more ambitious project in respect of this strip of sandy soil. His idea was to turn the spot into a harbour and watering-place, and for that purpose he did not scruple to invest every penny he possessed in improving the town and harbour of Fleetwood—we say a “town” by, perhaps, a misapplication of the word. In those days, the total sum and substance of Fleetwood consisted of the river front, Queen’s Terrace, and two streets of tradesmen’s and workmen’s houses.

The church was not yet built ; there was service in a schoolroom. But at the end of the terrace, and facing the entrance of the harbour, there was a large hotel, by the name of “The North Euston Hotel.”

The spirited manager of this hotel was Signor Vantini, who already managed the Euston and Victoria Hotels in London, and was the first to establish a refreshment room on a railway station, at Wolverton, on the L. & N. W. Railway.

Vantini was nominally a Roman Catholic. He had been courier to Napoleon I., and was himself a Corsican. Vantini was a man of an ambitious and lively mind, and numerous were the schemes not only for improving his own fortunes, but also for ameliorating those of the people of England in every possible way, which his active but often extravagant imagination conceived. Some of these schemes were extremely wild and impractical, but others were within the bounds of reason and probability. It is given to schemers occasionally to hit on tangible and practical ideas by mere accident, which single themselves out from the chaos of dreams and become at last reality.

Such a thing happened in the case of Vantini. Among

his other schemes he had conceived the idea of educating all England on the basis of insurance. The idea was by no means bad. It is calculated that one half the children born, die before reaching the age of twelve years. His plan was to educate those who lived at the cost of those who died. Still, like all insurance schemes, the success must depend on the extent to which it would be taken up. And the scale on which this scheme was based would have required enormous capital.

Vantini proposed to have a College for 500 boys on one side of the Wyre, and, regardless of the story of Hero and Leander, to have another for 500 girls on the other side. He advertised this scheme, had all the calculations made, and called a large public meeting at the North Euston Hotel to inaugurate it.

The Vicar of Fleetwood—or rather of Thornton-with-Fleetwood—at that time was a gentleman of great business capacity, and of a strong, clear-headed, and generally practical mind, quite the reverse of the lively and volatile imagination which floated in the brain of the Corsican Vantini. His name was St. Vincent Beechey—a name which ought to be held in respect and even in reverence by all Rossallians past and present, inasmuch as it was due to this gentleman's perseverance, resolution, and marked talents for business and organisation that Rossall passed out of the land of dreams and became a reality.

The Vicar of Fleetwood and Vantini were very good friends, although Vantini was a Roman Catholic, or rather, as his poor wife used to assert, of no religion at all. And accordingly to the Vicar Vantini came with his project for the education of England by insurance and the dual school on the banks of the Wyre; and having advertised the meeting for the consideration of his project requested the Vicar to take the chair.

It was an important meeting, and the Vicar of Fleetwood was perhaps the best man in the world to take the chair at that meeting. When he made inquiries with regard to the project, he found that he was closely connected with the scheme already, without knowing it. He asked Vantini who had made the insurance tables? It was Professor Augustus De Morgan, who had been the Vicar's intimate friend at Cambridge. Who had made the scholastic calculations? It was Mr. Coates, the Secretary to the London University, in Gower Street. He had been the Vicar's schoolfellow, and was at that moment in Fleetwood.

After a consultation with Mr. Coates, the Vicar sent for Vantini, and promised to take the chair. He was quite content, and on the day appointed there was a very considerable meeting, quite filling the large room at the hotel, and containing many clergy and gentlemen of high standing.

The meeting was opened in due form, and business was proceeded with; but, with regard to that meeting, it may be briefly said that if the proposition of the scheme was Vantini's, the formulation of it was the Vicar's. "The voice was the voice of Jacob," but the hands were the hands of St. Vincent Beechey; and we may look back through a long vista of years at that important occasion, and see what excellent hands they were.

Owing to Mr. Beechey's clear-headed appreciation of the possibilities of the case, Vantini's scheme received a new and unexpected impulse and direction; and the meeting which assembled for the purpose of considering a visionary scheme, which reminds one of the Cloud city of Aristophanes, found themselves ultimately discussing the very feasible and practical enterprise of forming a public school for clergymen's and gentlemen's sons in the North of England, and the further and very natural

proposal that Fleetwood should be the spot chosen for launching this project on the world.

Vantini did not perceive at first that the Vicar had dropped his 500 girls in the Wyre and cut down his boys to 200 to commence with! But while the Vicar was explaining the scheme in plain terms, he came behind him and said, "What have you done with my 500 girls?" "Hush," replied the Vicar, "don't say a word," and the meeting proceeded. It was carried unanimously that a great public school was required for the north of England, and in favour of the present proposal.

After this the matter was left entirely in Mr. Beechey's hands. If it was to succeed it must be undertaken at once.

The first consideration was the prospect of funds. No great capitalist had come forward. But a great encouragement lay in the strong pecuniary interest which several capitalists shared in the success of Fleetwood, and the great advantage to that undertaking which a neighbouring school would be. In that direction, then, the first application was made.

Sir Hesketh Fleetwood at once subscribed £500, Levi Ames, Esq., £400; Francis Shand, £100; Owen T. Alger, Sir Hesketh's solicitor, £50; John Laidlay, Esq., £50; the Rev. John Hull, Vicar of Poulton, subscribed £200. This was a good beginning.

The Preston and Wyre Railway Co., then in union with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Co., in the person of their Chairman, Clement Royds, Esq., the banker of Rochdale, subscribed £200 and a free pass over all their lines.

Much of the success of the undertaking was now attained. Mr. Beechey went personally, first to the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, and asked him to be Patron. He consented, and gave £100. Lord Skel-

mersdale gave £50; Lord Stanley, £50; Lord Balcarres gave £100. The Duke of Devonshire did the same. All these consented to be Vice-Presidents.

Armed with these names and subscriptions, Mr. Beechey's next step was to get a Council that should command general confidence. With the exception of one or two, the neighbouring clergy did not help him, regarding the scheme as Utopian. "When is this College coming?" was the frequent cry. Mr. Beechey has still a letter of four sheets of note paper from Canon Parr, Vicar of Preston, who afterwards became Chairman of the Council, proving incontestably that Rossall could never succeed!

Fortunately for Mr. Beechey, and for Rossall, Bishop, afterwards Archbishop, Sumner held a Visitation at Preston, and took a most favourable view of the School. He consented to become the Visitor, and then all difficulty with the clergy ceased.

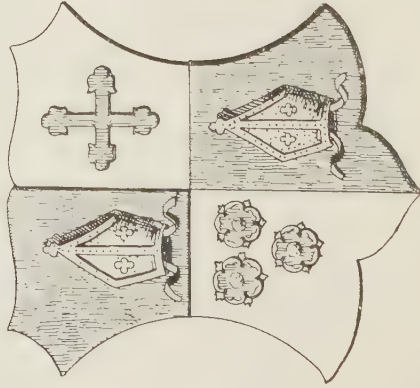
The Council was to consist of fourteen clergymen and ten laymen. Among the clergy were Canon Parr, Vicar of Preston; Ellis Ashton, of Huyton; Canon Brandreth, Rector of Standish; Canon Durnford, now Bishop of Chichester; Canon Edward Girdlestone; Sir Henry Gunning, Rector of Wigan; Charles Hesketh, Rector of North Meols (Sir Hesketh's brother); Archdeacon Hornby, Canon Hull, Canon Master, his brother J. Streynsham Master, Rector of Chorley, Canon Parkinson (afterwards Principal of S. Bees), Canon Slade, Rector of Bolton, and though last, not least, Dr. Whittaker, the Rector of Blackburn.

All these were certainly scholastic and experienced University men of well-known eminence.

The laity selected were even more valuable; for they consisted entirely of well-known business men. Montague Ainslie, Esq., of Grisedale; T. Langton Birley,

ROSSALL SCHOOL.

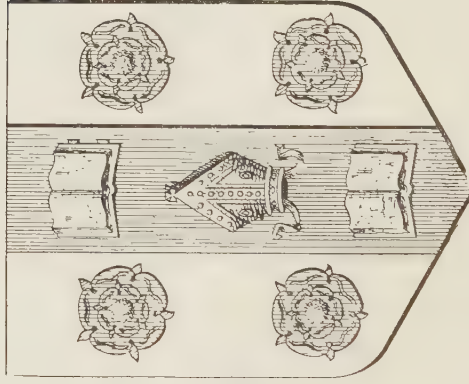
FOUNDED 1844.



The Badge,

unauthorised by College of Heralds,

IN USE AT ROSSALL FROM 1875 TO 1892;
v. Rossall Register, p. 24.

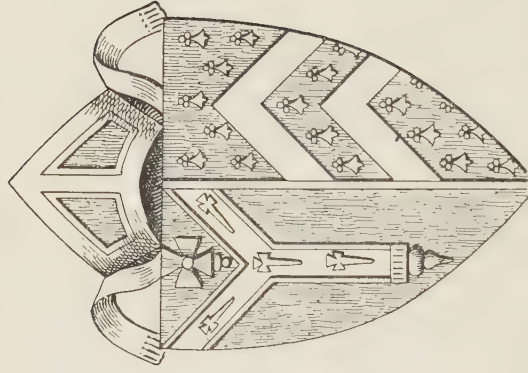


The Coat of Arms of Rossall School,

Granted by the College of Heralds, 1892, to
the Corporation of Rossall School.

**Arms of the Corporation of Rossall
School**—*"Argent; on a pale gules, between
four roses of the last, barbed and seeded
proper, a mitre, or, between two open books
also proper."*

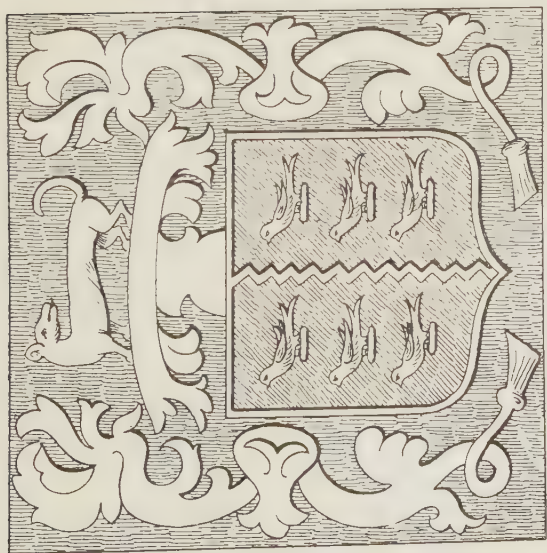
MOTTO—"MENS AGITAT MOLEM."



The Coat of Arms of Archbishop Sumner,

carved on the porch of Sumner Library,
Canterbury, those on the left are those of the See of
Sumner Family Arms. John Bird Sumner
was Bishop of Chester from 1828 till 1848,
when he was appointed Archbishop of
Canterbury. As he had taken a great
interest in the building of the Chapel (after-
wards the Library), it was, as a memorial of
him, called after his name.

Rossall was in the Diocese of Chester
until 1847, when the Diocese of
Manchester was constituted.



Arms of the

Fleetwood Family,

cut in stone on the small tower (formerly called the "Gazebo") in front of Rossall Hall.

N.B.—The Rossall property belonged, from 1553 until 1852, to the Fleetwood and Hesketh families, Roger Hesketh marrying Margaret Fleetwood in 1733. The last owner, Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, leased Rossall to the School in 1844, and sold it in 1852.



Arms of the

Hesketh Family,

carved in wood upon the mantelpiece in the Headmaster's Dining Room, in Rossall Hall.

Esq., of Kirkham; James Bourne, Esq., of Hackensall Hall; H. M. Feilden, Esq., of Croston; W. J. Garnett, Esq., of Bleasedale Tower; Oliver Heywood, Esq., of Manchester, banker; Charles R. Jacson, Esq., of Barton; John Master, Esq. (late Judge in India), of Chorley; and Charles Swainson, Esq., the eminent cotton spinner, whose name for business and integrity commanded general respect.

Several of these, besides being eminent in the mercantile world, were University men, or had been educated in public schools.

Whatever success in the founding of Rossall may have resulted from the early efforts of a single individual, its establishment, its steady, constant progress, its freedom from all the evils which attended the early days of Marlborough, are entirely due to the disinterested, wise, and indefatigable labours of the Council, to whom Mr. Beechey only acted as Hon. Secretary, and their Superintendent out of doors, though for the first six years the entire technical labour fell on him.

The School was not ushered in, like Marlborough, by any flourish of trumpets. In the case of Marlborough there was a grand meeting in London, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, and several Bishops and influential supporters present, and large subscriptions forthcoming. Rossall began quite quietly, and its early reports were exceedingly moderate in tone.

No sooner was the Council formed, and the list of Patrons and Vice-Presidents complete, than the first Prospectus was issued. In this the Insurance terms were printed; Life Governorships and Nominations might be obtained in either donations or shares—£100 in shares, or £50 donation constituted a Life Governor; £50 in shares or £25 donation a single nomination.

It was with great reluctance that shares were issued.

True, the interest was in no case to exceed five per cent, and they were to be paid off as soon as possible. It was hanging a heavy weight on the undertaking. It was impossible, however, to raise sufficient capital in the North of England without them. And so it would have been, but for the fortunate opportunity for hiring Rossall Hall and grounds, without the purchase of a site, and the erection of costly buildings. In less than a year there was £5,500 in the bank, with many promises, and then the Council consented to act.

But now occurred the providential event that poor Sir Hesketh Fleetwood had so crippled all his resources by his investments in the Fleetwood speculations, that he could no longer reside at Rossall. His solicitor, Owen T. Alger, Esq., was Mr. Beechey's intimate friend. Mr. Alger at once saw the advantage which a College at Rossall would be to Fleetwood, coupled with a good rental for Sir Hesketh, and he agreed with the Council for a twenty-one years' lease of the mansion and grounds, at a rental of £200, with power to purchase for £7,000 within the first ten years.

Nothing could be more opportune. The house was large and at once available for the headmaster's apartments, the assistant masters' common room, a temporary dining hall, and large organ room (which could be used as a chapel) with organ, kitchens, and laundry, etc. There were also large stables, which were easily converted into schoolrooms, with good dormitories over them, each dormitory having a master's bedroom contingent. There were forty acres of playground, besides a beautiful sea-beach of three miles of sand, which was quite safely available for the same purpose, under the supervision of a master and drill sergeant (Colour-Sergeant Fairweather).

The extreme healthiness of the spot, the advantages

of sea-bathing, the safe distance from any village or public-house, combined with the advantage of a railway station at Fleetwood, only three miles distant, were all boons in favour of Rossall, which Marlborough at that time could not boast. The lease was signed, and the order given by the Council to convert the premises, which by an outlay of only £2,000 were made sufficient to prepare for the first influx of seventy boys, so that within a year and a half from the first promulgation of the scheme, the School was opened on the 22nd of August, 1844, under the title of "THE NORTHERN CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL."

When the School was first opened, the dining hall was the present needle room, and the schoolroom the present chemistry lecture room. The old monitors' library was used as a sick room for uninfected cases; and a room, since pulled down, overlooking the garden, was used as a chapel.

The first Captain of the School, recording his impressions of those early times, writes as follows:

"I little thought in August, 1844, when I was travelling to Rossall, that nearly fifty years later I should be racking my brain to recall some of the circumstances attending the rough and ready opening of Rossall School. For the benefit of the luxurious youths who travel in well-padded carriages, with well-fitting doors and windows and easy seats, I may mention that I travelled in a carriage meaner than the meanest cattle-truck of the year 1889. My companion was W. Rolleston (late Treasurer of New Zealand) and his father; the carriage was literally a truck, seatless, roofless, comfortless; we sat on our portmanteaus and grew gradually blacker as the day advanced. The journey from Swinton, in Yorkshire, to Fleetwood, probably now accomplished in five or six hours, occupied the whole day. We arrived at

Fleetwood, then just establishing itself as a port, late in the evening, to find ourselves among a people of unknown tongue.

“We were seventy who now are three hundred, and most of us unused to public school life; entire strangers to each other; and most of the boys sons of clergy in the Lancashire dales and manufacturing villages. In those days those villages were the home of cock-fighting and the roughest form of wrestling, of which ‘purring,’ *i.e.*, kicking hard enough to break your antagonist’s legs, formed a part. The Rev. W. Haslewood, who died a few months ago, used to initiate us into the mysteries of the art, as practised in his father’s parish.

“On the evening of our arrival we had a rough sort of meal in a large room, which served for schoolroom, dining hall, and chapel for the first term. In fact, the school was opened too soon for anything like comfort in work; and the drainage, which caused a terrible fever some little time after the opening, must have been overlooked.

“Blackpool was but a village, and Fleetwood a hamlet. Our doctor, a retired army surgeon, a man of fearful pills and draughts, lived about three miles off at Poulton, the metropolis of the district.

“The choosing of the site for a large school was often held up to ridicule, and in its early days the comfortless life was often trying to delicate boys. But to us who could bear the winds and brunt the storm, it gave a hardening strength which has braced us up for life. Perhaps it is easy now to criticise the poor appliances of Rossall’s birthday; in those days scarcely any school had decent class rooms, and Rossall was not in comfort much behind Winchester.

“We were seventy, and we knew not discipline; indeed, we knew very little of anything. Four of us

who were well grounded in Latin grammar formed the Sixth ; how the rest were classified, whether by height or weight, I cannot say. But the chief essential of a good school had been provided by the Council, viz., an excellent staff. The headmaster, Dr. Woolley, was a man of the highest culture and the sweetest temper, whose only fault was putting too much trust in the goodness of human nature. With the most of us it answered more or less, but some few should have been soundly flogged. The staff was excellent, except, perhaps, the last joint in the tail—the sergeant—who was discipline officer and drill instructor. He was also playfully called swimming master, though he could not swim a yard.”

The school regulations bearing the date August 25, 1844, were as follows :

“School hours: 7-0—8-30, 9-45—12-0, 2-0—5-0 p.m., 8-30—9-30 (evening preparation).

“The names of those boys who are reported for late attendance or misconduct in school, will be called over by the Prefect of the week at the end of each school time ; and such boys are to remain in school an additional half-hour.

“Cutting desks, tables, forms: fine, one guinea.

“Throwing stones in the school grounds: fine, one shilling.

“The pupils’ entrance to the school house is by the side door on the north.

“No boy may buy anything, even with ready money, of greater value than his weekly allowance of sixpence, without the permission of his master.”

It was a very fortunate circumstance that the increase in the number of scholars was gradual, for this enabled the accommodation to be made gradually also. Marlborough, which is just one year older than Rossall, soon

had to borrow on debenture bonds, £25,000, and even with this, all sorts of inconvenience, greatly conducive to the want of discipline which marked its early days, arose from the imperfect accommodation for their influx of boys. Rossall simply applied her yearly capital income in continually adding to the premises and domestic improvements. £2,658 more were spent in the first year, £2,190 in the second, about £1,500 in 1846, £620 in 1847. These were very nearly the sums which came in for nominations and donations, so that at the end of the first three years the expenditure had been £9,000 and there was still £600 in hand on capital account.

The small scale on which the school commenced obliged the Council to be very economical in the salaries they offered to the masters. The first year's salaries were under £1,600. At the present time they are nearly £9,000.

Out of a great many applicants, Dr. Woolley had been unanimously elected by the Council as Headmaster. He was a D.C.L. and a Fellow of University College, Oxford.

He was a man of singular charm of manner—a good scholar, not only in the classics, but in English literature (a new accomplishment among English headmasters of the time), and a true christian gentleman. He was happy too in his married life; his wife possessed very refined tastes and manners, and showed great sympathy and kindly feeling to every boy with whom she was brought in contact. His nature was very trustful; it was real pain to him to distrust any boy. It might perhaps have been better for the immediate success of Rossall if he had exercised a stronger will and had removed from the school some boys for a second or third offence; but with most of those in whom he trusted his forbearance was not lost—they fully repaid his trust.

When Dr. Woolley took charge of the newly-formed School, the public school system which now governs through its established traditions originated by experienced headmasters and cordially supported by the boys, was in its earliest infancy. Dr. Arnold, to whom must of the success of our higher school system may be attributed had died not long before, and but for the enthusiastic affection with which his government of Rugby had been regarded by his colleagues and his boys, his work might have been entirely lost. Happily his influence survived and many of the abuses which he sought to combat have gradually disappeared.

Dr. Woolley was universally beloved by his scholars. Gentleness and kindness were the predominant characteristics of his nature, and all old Rossallians who came under his influence speak of him with unfailing affection and respect. He ruled the school from the first as he intended to proceed—that is to say, on the monitorial system.

He placed great reliance on the monitorial system, and it is wonderful what power the monitors exercised; the masters played quite a subordinate part.

It was not an uncommon thing, for instance, when the monitors had made up their minds that the school wanted a half holiday, for them to go in a body and ask the head master for the favour, which was scarcely ever refused. Meanwhile the boys would loiter about outside the old schoolroom in full expectation of the holiday, and the masters never thought of calling them in or going in themselves.

One result of this entrusting of such considerable power to the monitors was that the vices of fagging and bullying seemed to have made some headway in the School, and the perpetrators of these breaches of school discipline were in nearly all cases the monitors.

Under Dr. Woolley the school turned out some good scholars, amongst them being Thomas Wetherhead Sharpe, the first Captain of the School—whose account of the opening of the School figures on a preceding page—who became Bell's University Scholar, twelfth Wrangler and ninth Classic, Fellow of Christ College, afterwards Inspector of Schools and training Colleges. Mr. Sharpe is now Her Majesty's Senior Inspector of Schools and a C.B. But economically the two first half years filled the Council with the deepest anxiety.

The first half year, with seventy pupils, showed a loss of £518 8s. 6d. It was impossible that it could have been otherwise. The terms of admission were then only £30 for sons of clergymen, nominated, and £40 for sons of laymen, nominated, or of clergymen, unnominated, and £50 for sons of laymen, unnominated. Now for seventy boys the receipts were only £1,654. The cost of provisions and salaries alone amounted to the entire receipts. Though this could not but entail a loss, yet £500 on a half year appeared a very serious thing!

It is interesting here to record that the pecuniary result of the first five years was that the School just paid itself, according to the original calculations. But there was no prospect of interest on the shares! And so, with the permission of the Council, Mr. Beechey, the Hon. Secretary, took advantage of this state of things to try and induce the shareholders to convert their shares into donations, with the double right of nomination, as if they had been donors from the first. After very much correspondence, he was fortunate enough to prevail on every one of them to do so. There were now no longer any shareholders in "The Northern Church of England School." Every penny of the profits must be spent in its advancement.



SITE OF PROPOSED SCHOOL.
65TH L.R.V., ROSSALL SCHOOL.

ROSSALL SCHOOL TO-DAY.
ROSSALL SCHOOL, 1859.

But if the loss on the first half year filled the Council with alarm, the catastrophe which befell the School in the second half year was even more disheartening. The School opened, indeed, with 115 boys, an increase of forty-five on the half year. But alas! the hopes inspired by this were dashed to the ground by an outbreak of scarlet fever. There was no sanatorium, and the fever spread rapidly. Three boys died, many were ill. The School met on the Monday before Ash Wednesday, 1845, and all who were well enough were sent home in the Easter week following.

The contagion, it was proved afterwards, had been brought by two boys from Liverpool, who had had it in their family; but terrible reports as to the unhealthiness of Rossall spread abroad; that the drainage was bad, etc., etc., so that once more the success of the School trembled in the balance.

Immense exertions were at once made to perfect every drain and disinfect every piece of furniture, to paint or whitewash every wall. A very large dovecot was turned into a capital sanatorium; a special matron was appointed over it. It was Mrs. Thompson who long lived in the grateful memory of many a boy for her kind, motherly, and unwearied nursing care. That she was gratefully remembered is shown by the erection of a stained glass window to her memory in the beautiful new Chapel, which was subscribed for by the boys.

The School re-opened in August, 1845, with 150 boys. The Council took courage, and the sun shone once more brightly on "The Northern Church of England School."

It was at Midsummer, 1846, that the first public Examination of the School was held; and it was remarkable for the presence of two very eminent visitors, viz., the Mathematical Examiner, who was no less a person than Professor Adams, Fellow of S. John's

College, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler and the discoverer of the new planet, Neptune; since, the Plumian Professor of Astronomy at the University. The other was the Poet Wordsworth, no less eminent in his line, who had two grandsons in the School. The Classical Examiner was also eminent, viz., the Rev. G. Hext, Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The Examiner's Report was a remarkably good one, and contained a special reference to the gentlemanly deportment of the boys, and to their religious behaviour in Chapel. The friends of Rossall are proud to repeat that this character of the Rossall boys has been ever since maintained in the Reports. But the day was distinguished also by the favourable character of the Council's Report. The accounts now shewed a profit of over £300.

The two distinguished visitors who appeared at Rossall on that prize day seemed to have made a great impression. Adams, fresh from the amicable contest with Leverrier which of the two first discovered the planet Neptune, delighted the boys by the gentleness with which he criticised or praised their humble mathematical efforts; Wordsworth enjoyed the prize-giving as much as his own little grandson; while completing the illustrious party was Dr. Prince Lee, then Bishop of Manchester.

Wordsworth's visit was naturally the most interesting of all. "Well do I remember," says Canon Beechey, writing in *The Rossallian* of May 24th, 1890, "the visit which Wordsworth paid to Rossall in 1846. It was one of the happiest days of my life. Wordsworth was an honoured guest that prize day. He was sending two grandsons to the school, and came to see it. It was a brilliant day, and all went off to our hearts' desire. How should it do otherwise? We had capital

speeches after dinner, especially a merry one from Adams, and a short, but flattering one from Wordsworth. Of course the holidays began next day, and Wordsworth kindly invited Adams and Hext, Spencer and myself to his house at Rydal. Need I say we accepted! We all went over on the steamer together to Ulverston, and I have never forgotten an anecdote Wordsworth gave us on the way.

"We saw Conishead Priory from the deck. Unhappily its owner had overrun his income, and the place was closed and to let. But his agent was said to be well to do. Wordsworth told us of a nobleman, a friend of his, who had two sons and said, 'I do not know what to do with my younger son. The elder will of course inherit the title and estate. But I do not know what to do with the younger.' 'Not know, my Lord?' said Wordsworth, 'I will tell you. *Make him agent to his elder brother.* He will soon be the richer of the two!' We arrived safely at Rydal Mount, and slept there two nights. It was a time of much domestic affliction with Wordsworth, the cause of which it would be painful to relate. But he took us some beautiful walks, and especially to the lovely spot on Rydal Water, where was the old tree on a rock which I believe is still called Wordsworth's Chair, and where he is said to have written several poems. We left him next day with much regret, but very pleasing reminiscences!"

It was in the third year of Dr. Woolley's reign that the then young Queen Victoria, with her royal husband, Prince Albert, first set her foot upon her Duchy of Lancaster. And it is remarkable that the spot she chose for that purpose was the young town and harbour of Fleetwood.

On that occasion a Latin address was written by the Rossall boys to be presented to Her Majesty. The

following is the text of the address, which was written by T. W. Sharpe, a Captain of the School :

“ Mulieri augustissimae atque ornatissimae Victoriae, Dei gratia intra haec maria Regina, salutem nunc et in æternum oramus collegii Rossalensis alumni, te hodie primo visuri frequentes.

“ Faustissima nobis, Regina Serenissima, adventu Tuo lux affulsit. Quam enim omnium ora intuentur, Cujus in salute tota nititur respublica, Quam universi cives singulari quadam Dei gratia Principem sibi datam arbitrantur, Eam fluctibus adversis jactari audientes non poteramus non cum sollicito quodam pavore expectare, Eandem hodie sospitem et in extremas hasce regni Tui oras advectam, laetissimis animis, studiis tibi devotis, gratulamur.

“ Quae et quanta beneficia cives Tibi accepta referant, non nostrum est commemorare : neque enim deceret altiora quam pro captu aetatis nostrae tractare neque laudes Tuas puerili quadam insolentia deterere. Itaque Augustae nostrae tropaea, pace belloque parta, canant alii tanto muneri haud fortasse impares. Nobis, qui studiis literarum vocamur, illud saltem cum exaltatione quadam referentibus sit venia, Reginae gratia utramque academiam, alteram vero jam Conjugis quoque Serenissimi auspiciis frui, et diu, ut speramus, fruituram.

“ A te igitur, musarum usque adeo faultrice et ipsa, cum maximo popularium Tuorum gaudio, Pulcherrimae Proles Matre, spes additur nobis munusculum petentibus neque annis nostris absonum, neque alienum a clementia Tua : scilicet ut feriis eheu ! brevissimis hebdomadae spatium prolatis arbitrio Tui bene auspicato fruamur.

“ Dabamus Rossaliae, a.d. xi. Cal. Oct., A.S. MDCCCXLVII.”

A FREE TRANSLATION.

“ To the most august and excellent Lady, Victoria, by

the grace of God Queen between these seas, the Pupils of Rossall College, gathered together to behold Thee for the first time, pray health now and for eternity.

“A most propitious light, Excellent Queen, hath shone upon us in Thy arrival. For when we heard that Thou, upon whom all eyes are turned, upon whose safety depends the well-being of the whole community, whom all Thy subjects believe to have been given them as Sovereign by the singular mercy of God, wert tossed upon adverse waves, we could not but await Thy arrival with anxiety and alarm: now, Thee safe from danger, and visiting these remote regions of Thy kingdom, we hail with hearts most joyful and affections devoted to Thy service.

“What and how great blessings Thy subjects owe to Thee it is not for us to commemorate: nor, indeed, would it be becoming to us to treat of subjects too high for the grasp of our age, nor to impair the greatness of Thy praises by our boyish rudeness of speech. The trophies, therefore, of our Augusta, gained by sea or land, let others relate who are perhaps not unequal to so high a task: to us whose time is spent in literary pursuits be it permitted to mention one thing only, with a certain exultation of heart, that both Universities enjoy the favour of their Queen, and one lately has received, and long, we pray, may flourish under, the protection of Thy august Consort.

“From Thee, therefore, so generous a patroness of learning, and Thyself, to the great joy of Thy subjects, mother of a most beautiful offspring, we have the greater hope in asking a boon neither unsuitable to our years nor inconsistent with Thy graciousness: we pray Thee that by Thy command, exerted with a happy omen in our favour, we may enjoy the prolongation of our scanty holidays during the short space of one week.”

The boys were all drawn up in front when the Queen disembarked, and Her Majesty kindly presented her two children, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, before them, in the midst of their loud hurrahs. Though printed too late in Fleetwood for presentation at the dock, the address was forwarded to Buckingham Palace, and was graciously accepted by Her Majesty. The holiday, it may be mentioned, was granted.

Perhaps at the time of the Queen's visit Rossall had reached its highest prosperity under Dr. Woolley. It contained nearly 200 boys.

Besides joyful occasions such as the preceding, there were also sad ones in the early annals of the School. One of the saddest of these prefigured, in a strange manner, the death which was to overtake Rossall's first headmaster. This was the floating ashore, on a peaceful autumn Sunday, of the bodies of men, women, and children, who had perished a few days before in the wreck of a large emigrant vessel on the rocky coast of Anglesey. Day by day the sea gave up its dead, each at its own appointed place, each tide carrying them a little farther northward; along the shore, beneath heaps of stones, lay the silent dead, each of whom a week before had sailed from Liverpool full of life and hope.

In the same way Dr. Woolley himself perished at sea not many years after. He resigned his headmastership in 1849, and after a brief residence at Norwich as Headmaster of the Grammar School there, was appointed Principal of the University of Sydney. He perished on the ill-fated *London* on his way back to rejoin his wife and children in Australia in 1866. His old pupils recognised the gallant endeavour with which he worked among the sailors in manning the pumps almost to the moment of the vessel sinking.

A meeting in the Jerusalem Chamber, summoned

by one of his dearest friends, Dean Stanley, was attended by many of his old Oxford friends and Rossall pupils, and by some of the loving Australian colonists, who gave affecting testimony to the value of his work as the first Principal of the University of Sydney. The success of his life from the first three years of his Oxford career to its closing scene was attested by speaker after speaker rising to pay a brief tribute to the friend they had lost.

Dr. Woolley was an earnest and sincere preacher. One of the most valued possessions of his first captain is a volume of school sermons* preached in Rossall chapel, given to him by his headmaster as an acknowledgment of good service rendered to the cause of school morals and discipline. The sermons are couched in vigorous language. They deal with topics likely to impress school boys, and breathe a true Christian spirit. Those who were prepared by him for their confirmation testify to the earnestness and piety of his teaching and to the strong convictions of his faith.

In a similar spirit, in an address to the students of University College, London, Dean Stanley thus referred to Dr. Woolley:—

“Some among those present,” said Dean Stanley, “doubtless remembered the last speech which Dr. Woolley, a former student of that college, and who had afterwards become a member of University College, Oxford, and headmaster of Rossall, had made within those walls. Shortly after the delivery of that address he set out on his return to Australia, and they had all read of the melancholy catastrophe in which he lost his life in the Bay of Biscay. Since then the most interesting tidings of the way in which the report of Dr. Woolley’s death had been received in Sydney had reached him, and he dwelt on the circumstances

* Mr. Sharpe has most kindly presented to the School Library this copy of Dr. Woolley’s Sermons, with the Author’s Autograph inscribed.

of the case, because of the peculiar faculty which Dr. Woolley seemed to have possessed of attracting and stimulating the young. He had a singular elevation and uprightness of character. His, in short, were just those qualities which could not fail to do good to those who appreciated them from the mere fact of the appreciation. As a proof of how such men influenced the lives of others he might mention the circumstance that an admiring pupil of Dr. Woolley and a leading lawyer in Australia, after paying a tribute of respect to the memory of his late master, concluded with the remarkable words: 'For myself, the remainder of my life I dedicate to his memory, and with God's help will so live that if his pure spirit can take any interest in the things of earth he may never think that he has lived in vain.' Such, indeed, was the highest reward which any teacher could hope to win."

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL DURING DR. WOOLLEY'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

1844—1848 T. W. Sharpe | 1849 C. J. Wood

SCHOOL PRIZE LISTS DURING SAME PERIOD.*

MONITORS' PRIZE.

1846 T. W. Sharpe | 1847 T. W. Sharpe

HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

1848—Exhibition, University College, Oxford... G. Bradley

1849—Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge T. W. Sharpe

HONOURS GAINED SUBSEQUENTLY BY DR. WOOLLEY'S PUPILS.

1850—Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge T. W. Sharpe

1852—Fifth Classic, and Twelfth Wrangler..... T. W. Sharpe

1853—Fellowship, Christ's College, Cambridge. T. W. Sharpe

* The records of these early Prize Lists are, unfortunately, very imperfectly preserved.



MR. OSBORNE.



CHAPTER III.

ROSSALL UNDER THE HEADMASTERSHIP OF MR. OSBORNE.



HE successor to Dr. Woolley, appointed in the year 1849, and enjoying a tenure of power for twenty-one years, was the Rev. William Alexander Osborne. He had been Craven University Scholar, Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist at Cambridge, and he had also had great scholastic experience as Headmaster of Macclesfield Grammar School. From Macclesfield he came to Rossall.

The *régime* inaugurated by Mr. Osborne immediately on his arrival differed very much from that established by Dr. Woolley, so far as the monitors were concerned. The following example may perhaps serve to illustrate this change very forcibly:—

One day, soon after Mr. Osborne came, the boys wanted a half-holiday. They went to the monitors, and the monitors sent a deputation of two or three to the new headmaster to ask for it. It was taken for granted that their request would be complied with, as was the custom in Dr. Woolley's time. The boys accordingly lingered in a high state of expectancy outside the

schoolroom, while this infallible deputation was engaged in its business; while the masters on their side never thought for a moment of calling them in or going in themselves. After a lapse of some half-hour Mr. Osborne appeared on the scene, and his appearance was not calculated to encourage any such attempt in the future. Masters and boys caught it alike, and no one ever after presumed to dictate a half-holiday.

"I well remember," says a monitor of that date, "the dislike which at first sight we upper boys took to the new headmaster, whose appearance and manners seemed to contrast unfavourably with the gentle kindness of the dear old Doctor; but this dislike wore off when we came to know him better, and found him to be a man of rare hospitality and even conviviality."

Mr. Osborne had the art of striking terror into those whom he chose to frighten. Then he had likewise a marvellous knack of ingratiating himself into the affections of whomsoever he found it his interest or his whim to conciliate. When applications were made for the headmastership, one of the applicants was thus addressed by a gentleman of influence :

"I wish you would come forward for the headmastership; we would all support you." The candidate expressed himself surprised and gratified, but said that he hardly felt equal to the task of preparing the head boys. "That," his friend replied, "could easily be arranged. *We want some one to manage the parents !*"

Next to his splendid scholarship, this was Mr. Osborne's strong point. He could manage the parents.

He used to call himself the ugliest man in Lancashire. If this were true, he certainly had the most pleasing expression and the most genial manner of any man living.

His wonderful tact enabled him to get on the right

side with everyone he wished to turn round. Not only did he amiably talk over the parents but won the entire confidence of the Council, and could make them do almost anything he wanted.

Another wonderful faculty that he possessed was what we may call his *ubiquity*. His eye, his ear, his observation, were in half-a-dozen places at once. He might be engaged in an animated conversation at his table, whilst he knew perfectly well what anybody was whispering about in the corner of the room. If any little secret conspiracy was taking place among the boys or servants, they were surprised to find, before it broke out, that he knew all about it, and was prepared to meet it!

At monitors' lectures this faculty of omniscience came strikingly into relief. He was popularly reported to have the power of seeing out of the back of his head, and many are the instances on record in School tradition in which boys, having perpetrated an offence against discipline behind his back, and in fact while his face was sedulously poring on the book before him, were aghast to hear their names pronounced, and a specific reprimand administered for the offence in question, by a headmaster who still perused his Theocritus, or at least appeared to do so.

Various were the theories propounded by repentant offenders to account for this extraordinary, this inexplicable power of double sight. One theory which found universal favour was that Mr. Osborne's eye-glass was so poised at the corner of his eye as to serve as a reflector, and that while he appeared to be looking at his book, he was intently regarding the doings of those at his back. In the words of Sam Weller, it was "a hextra double-magnifying telescope of tremenjous power," and by this means the feat was for some while supposed to be accomplished.

This theory, however, after holding sway in the School for some years, was shelved in favour of another of a more ingenious nature and perhaps greater approximation to the truth. It was observed that Mr. Osborne's boots were always scrupulously blacked, and shone with a lustre unattainable by any but a headmaster, who has all the resources of the school at his command. The highly polished boots, it was noticed by one boy who was especially the victim of the headmaster's abnormal power, were quite capable of reflecting objects, and were in fact as good as a portable mirror. Mr. Osborne, it was averred, was in the habit of casting occasional glances on his boots, and by this means kept himself *au courant* with what was going on behind him. Such a theory, so ingenious, and we may add so far-fetched, was for awhile received with implicit credit by the school, and may serve as an instance of what shifts the boys were reduced to in attempting to account for Mr. Osborne's superhuman endowment.

His singular power of preserving discipline may be illustrated by the manner in which he met a little conspiracy among his monitors. At that time St. Vincent Beechey, now vicar of Bolton-le-Sands, was Captain of the School. Some directions that Mr. Osborne had given to the monitors in their supervision of the boys, appeared to them to embrace an amount of espionage that ought not to have been required of them, and they talked themselves into a state of excitement about it.

The monitors held a meeting of conspiracy in the library. In the midst Mr. Osborne quietly walked in, ostensibly in quest of a book—a thing he had never done before, but no doubt really possessed, by his wonderful acuteness, of the knowledge of everything that was going on; and in order to know, without

seeming to do, who the conspirators really were. So confident were they that his entrance was only a ruse, that the librarian, whom he had told to find the book, utterly forgot and neglected to do so. Mr. Osborne did not forget! Various deputations went up to his study, without moving him from his purpose. Finally the monitors resolved, with one exception, to force the situation, and resign in a body, which they did. Mr. Osborne settled the question by simply saying, "Gentlemen, you are monitors, and will continue to be monitors!"

One interesting side of Mr. Osborne's character was his wonderful flow of anecdote and personal reminiscences. With these he regaled the upper boys during dinner, at which he always took his place. He was unequalled at telling a ghost story. He certainly had a dual brain! When a boy came to him for help in translating, say, a difficult passage in a Greek chorus, he would; after catching the opening words, go on writing a letter, and at the same time give a most finished translation of the whole passage. He could also keep up an animated conversation with a person in a crowded room, and listen at the same time to what was said in the farthest corner from which he stood!

With such powers and such a disposition it is not surprising that Mr. Osborne won over to himself every individual whose friendship he desired to win. And he had a neighbour whose friendship he thoroughly secured, and turned to the greatest advantage for Rossall School. This was Mr. George Swainson, who proved a great benefactor and very faithful ally. He had a house at Angersholme, near Cleveleys, on the seashore, about a mile and a quarter from the School. He was a determined bachelor, and soon became the frequent host, not only of Mr. Osborne, but of all the assistant masters and the elder boys. His dinners

were *recherché*, his wine excellent, but never in excess. In return he often dined at Rossall with Mr. Osborne, and in the common room. He took the liveliest interest in all improvements, and immediately on Mr. Osborne's accession to power improvements of every kind went rapidly on. Mr. Osborne aimed at once on accommodation for 300 scholars. For these a new dining hall was absolutely necessary, with dormitories above. The washhouse and laundry, which was all worked by steam, had been fitted up with dash wheels and wringing machines; but this was too small for the proposed increase, and a superior arrangement was made, with an excellent drying closet. This laundry answered its purpose satisfactorily until 1890, when the Council demolished the building, which had become too small for the needs of the School, and erected a new building with all the latest and best machinery for steam laundry work. A new school-room was also at that time necessary, with class room, studies, and masters' rooms. All these were to be warmed by steam from the engine boiler. The cost of these improvements could not be less than £5,000, and the capital account of the School was already greatly overdrawn.

In the meanwhile such an outlay, on leasehold property only, would have been a very unbusiness-like transaction. The Council had, therefore, a very important meeting on the subject, and resolved at once to effect the purchase, as the lease empowered them, for £7,000; and to obtain the funds for the outlay required, to mortgage the property when purchased for £10,000, the increased value of the premises, arising from the large amount of building, giving good security. This was in 1852, two years after Mr. Osborne's accession.

It was in this year that Mr. St. Vincent Beechey, the

vicar of Fleetwood, having received the living of Worsley, near Manchester, some fifty miles from Rossall, was compelled to resign the office of honorary secretary, which he had held so long, and the duties of which he had so ably, so disinterestedly conducted. His endeavour all through had been to keep himself in the background, and to appear only as the secretary and servant of the Council, when, as a matter of fact, the conception and achievement of the original design was due to him.

On that occasion the Council concluded their report with these words:—"The Council cannot conclude this report without expressing their high sense of the unwearied zeal and great ability with which the honorary secretary has from the very formation of the design of this school, discharged the very arduous duties of his situation."

Mr. Osborne was not the man to let the grass grow under his feet. Under his eye these improvements all went on as fast as money and men could urge them. His great object from the first was to raise the standard of Rossall to that of a public school. (Under Dr. Woolley it had rather risen as a great boarding school, under Council supervision.) The name was now changed from "The Northern Church of England School" to that of "Rossall," like Eton, Harrow, or Rugby. Mr. Osborne then established the principle of masters' houses, without the extra expense of these establishments. He allowed parents to choose the master under whom they wished to place their boys, every master taking a limited number, having them in his dormitory, giving them their pocket money, and being answerable for their conduct. The masters no longer dined with the boys, though they made it a luncheon, but they had their own late dinner in the common room, which Mr. Osborne made out of the library, and which, with the

addition of the old monitors' library, continues to be so used.

He was also anxious to establish games, etc., on a public school scale. We believe the first effort was in the direction of an archery meeting, for public competition, to which ladies were invited.

Mr. Osborne was of a most sociable disposition, and loved to surround himself with company. The archery club proved a great success, and doubtless promoted the popularity of the school. It drew together the best bowmen of Cheshire and Lancashire, and as many as 200 visitors would sit down to lunch in the old dining hall. This the boys used to decorate for the occasion, and a grand display of arrows in the form of a trophy, with the motto underneath, "*Sic vos non vobis*," called forth great applause. Probably it referred somehow to the young ladies, and Weigall, an old pupil from Macclesfield, Plumptre, and E. M. Cole were generally the chosen three to look after their entertainment, which they did *con amore*. Indeed, Mr. Osborne kept up the old traditions so far as to rely upon the monitors, instead of the staid masters, for entertaining his guests, and many were the good suppers and evenings in the drawing-room which the monitors enjoyed on this account.

Cricket followed on a large scale. The fine large playground could accommodate several sets of cricketers, and soon a cricket pavilion was erected, entirely by the subscriptions of the boys! Mr. Osborne had the tact to win over the parents to almost any subscription. This pavilion has been again replaced by a much larger one, the expense being partly supplied by way of a testimonial to Mr. James.

In addition to this, Science was not neglected. Dancer, the clever optician in Manchester, had made for himself

a small observatory, with a fine 4½ in. achromatic telescope, equatorially mounted. His sight failing, he offered it for sale, and Rossall bought it for £65. This was in 1860.

Mr. Osborne's next addition to the public school recreations was the formation of a rifle volunteer corps, which proved a great success. It was enrolled as the 65th Lancashire, and contained two Cadet companies, numbering 120 boys, in their own uniform, with a brass and drum and fife band.

Amidst these sports and social improvements Mr. Osborne never lost sight of the higher and more important ones. Amongst these he set his heart at once on the erection of a new and larger chapel. Archbishop Sumner's Chapel, a neat, architectural, lancet-windowed erection by a clever young Manchester architect, Mr. Gregan (who also built the new dining hall), had become too small, and Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster, were asked to give plans for one to contain 400 boys, with masters and servants! It cost nearly £7,000, and was built by subscription, Mr. Osborne, by his winning exertions, raising £2,500.

Mr. George Swainson joined Mr. Phillips and the masters in a separate committee to build the chancel, raising £1,100 for the purpose. And, again, another committee raised £500 for a new organ, a very sweet instrument by Willis.

In 1863 another of those fearful storms and tides which we have mentioned before caused great damage and expense to Rossall.

There had been upwards of a week of strong gales. The sea wall at that time was built with a perpendicular face of large red sandstone blocks. The waves, dashing right against this upright face, broke into columns of spray 30 or 40 feet high, which, carried

over the wall by the wind, fell on the inner slope, and soon washed away the earth backing, leaving the stone front a hollow skeleton which soon gave way before the force of the gale. One of the boys, who has given us this account, was sitting one afternoon in the upper monitors' studies, now converted into a dormitory for Mr. Worship's house, when he heard cries of "Here comes the sea!" On looking out at the window, which faced northward toward the land-mark, he saw the sea rushing like a river in the road below, which runs by the schoolroom towards the Rossall Lane. On gaining entrance into the square, he saw the sea rushing in by the south-west opening by the road from the cottages, till the water soon covered the lower levels and began to enter into the monitors' studies. The dining-hall and headmaster's house and old monitors' library were free from water, being on higher ground.

Accounts differ as to whether the water came into the schoolroom; but one thing is certain—namely, that causeways of planks resting on wooden blocks formed the pathways from the private and double studies to the dining-hall. The sea, rushing past Rossall to join the Wyre at the Marshes, got into the gashouse and overturned the gasometers so that there was no gas for lighting purposes.

That night the boys had tea by the dim illumination of tallow candles inserted into the necks of beer bottles, these candles requiring constant snuffing. "Preparation" was carried on under the same gloomy conditions. The scene on the playground that afternoon was very exciting. The whole playground was covered with water sufficiently deep to allow the old lifeboat to be launched and sailed across to rescue Sergeant Eagles and his wife, who were living at the Round House, at the old entrance gates to the school. There the inmates

were found standing on tables and chairs, for the building had no upper storeys. There were a lot of building materials about—planks, trestles, etc.—ready for some proposed building operations. These were eagerly seized upon by the boys, who speedily made rafts of various descriptions and sailed merrily over the playground.

The view from the top of the tower disclosed one vast and tossing sheet of sea water between Rossall and the Wyre, the sea having swept across the whole peninsula. This state of things lasted about two or three days at the most, and it was rather complicated by the water at last backing up the drains into the square, which brought matters to a crisis.

After the subsidence of the flood the “paupers,” (which is the term applied to the small boys at Rossall) were fagged and made to gather the drift-wood off the cricket ground. Some of the pieces of wood were heavy, but the bulk were of sufficiently small dimensions to enable the youthful labourers to discharge their enforced task.

The force of the flood had been so great that it literally forced away the sea-wall for two and a half miles. This old sea-wall was a very massive construction and extended a very long distance. The face was nearly perpendicular and varied in height, and the foundation was protected by rows of piles running down towards the sea at right angles to the perpendicular wall (groynes) with small sloping embankments of stones jammed in between wooden guards and uprights.

The blocks at the top of the wall were very large and formed an agreeable promenade for a long distance—probably, as the Council Report says, for two miles and a half. That such a wall could be dislocated and ruined by the sea was a revelation to the Rossallians of that day. It was hardly possible to tell where the face of

the wall had been after the high tide referred to above; the big stones were thrown about in all directions, and sand and shingle lay in confused heaps over the meadows immediately behind and among the stones.

The Council resolved to secure Rossall against a second visitation by completely entrenching the property by a second wall, by repairing its frontage, and by enclosing the premises, that the School should be independent of its neighbours. This undertaking cost the school £3,000.

It may be interesting to our readers to know the occasion of these periodical inundations. The fact is that Fleetwood and Rossall are situate just where the two tides round the north and south ends of Ireland meet together at high water at the same hour, that from the Bristol Channel meeting the one round Belfast nearly opposite the old land-mark. The consequence is a very great rise at high water, so great that at Spring tides the height reaches twenty feet, and at Equinoctial springs thirty feet! When this occurs with a strong south-west wind, the waves on the coast are tremendous; for the height of a wave depends on the depth of the water, and as soon as it reaches the shore where the bottom shoals, so as to catch the bottom of the wave, breakers of fearful violence are flung upon the beach.

The damage we mentioned cost £3,000, and it may be wondered, perhaps, whence came these large sums thus laid out in ever-growing works. The income from life governorships, etc., could not be expected to continue to any extent, yet Rossall was never really in pecuniary straits. The School often had to overdraw its bankers, but its credit was always good. Twice the terms of the School were raised, and then substantial profits grew with the increasing number of boys, so that

the School was able to pay its debts, and still keep on its improvements.

The public spirit of the boys was beyond praise—a sure sign that they loved their School; and liberal subscriptions continued to support the playground improvements.

One very clever improvement of Mr. Osborne's must not be overlooked. Could the headmaster of a great public school condescend to look down upon so small a contingent as "*The Tuck Shop?*" In every large school, especially when distant from any town, a tuck shop is a necessity, by way of a safety-valve for the outpouring of the pocket money, often so injudiciously supplied by parents.

In Dr. Woolley's time this was carried on by supplies from Fleetwood by authorised pastrycooks. The result was, not only that much trash was sold for great gain, but that spirits, tobacco, lucifer matches, and even gunpowder were easily smuggled in by a bribe to the contractor. Mr. Osborne resolved to put this on a different footing. The system was suggested to him by one of his most useful masters, the Rev. C. G. Harvey, under whose management it was most successfully carried out. "Tuck" was to be supplied from the School at a most moderate tariff, but placed under the management of a committee of the monitors and boys, under a master (Mr. Harvey), with the addition that the whole of the profits should belong to the boys themselves, to form a fund for playground improvements.

By this means, immediately after the flood had subsided, the cricket ground was re-laid with every accuracy, at a cost of £200, entirely provided by the profits of the tuck shop.

Mr. Osborne's next public school improvement was the provision of exhibitions and scholarship, both at the

Universities and in the School. Mr. St. Vincent Beechey was, however, foremost in the field by beginning, and getting the first exhibition. He got the Council to agree that if he could raise £500 they would add another £500 to it. He was at that time Chaplain to the Earl of Ellesmere, and he got the Earl to head the list with £100, and then he soon begged the other four. The Council named this "The Beechey Exhibition." It carried an annual grant of £50 at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge for three years.

But Mr. Osborne was not to be left behind. He soon begged £500 also, which the Council again supplemented with £500 more, and called "The Osborne Exhibition," and then to make a third, one for every year, the Council were prevailed upon to give one of their own, which they called "The Council Exhibition."

In these grants, however, it must be remembered that the Council had not to find cash for them, but only that they were to find the £50 a year out of the profits of the school.

Nor was Mr. George Swainson to be outdone in generosity. He, in the same manner, gave £1,200, to be met by £1,200 from the Council, to found six scholarships of the value of £20 a year, for boys under fourteen in the School, tenable for five years.

The benefit of these (and there are now several more) is to attract clever boys to the school, so that Rossall may gain her fair share of honours at the Universities, which she has always done.

Mr. George Swainson again united with Mr. Osborne in starting another most valuable addition to the School, in the form of a swimming bath. This bath is the largest in any School in England. Moreover, it was filled daily with sea-water, and warmed in the winter by steam pipes. The cost is not exactly known,

but Mr. Osborne and Mr. Swainson made themselves jointly liable for it, and set the work in hand at once, collecting subscriptions for it as they could; the tuck shop accumulating nearly £500 towards it during the two years in which it was constructing.

This not only contributes greatly to the health of the boys, but is very helpful in teaching the young ones to swim, a swimming master being always on the staff. In the summer the boys used formerly to bathe in the sea. The swimming master went out with a boat, keeping safety bounds, ready to help in case of cramp or any accident. On one occasion a sad accident occurred. Some little boys went to bathe out of the regular hour. It was low tide, and the little fellows went out in quite shallow water. But, for the reason stated before, viz., the influx of a *double tide*, the water rises very rapidly, doubly that on ordinary shores (Rossall boys ought to remember this), and there was a reef of sand a little way out on which two lads, Aldworth and Olden, were playing, so that there was soon deep water between them and the shore. Unconscious of the depth before them, they rushed towards land, and sank almost without a struggle, to rise no more. One gallant little fellow, named Burke, perceived their danger, and rushed bravely to their assistance, but in vain, nearly losing his own life in the attempt.

Two other most important additions or improvements effected during Mr. Osborne's time must be noted here.

First, the division of the School into a classical and modern department. Nothing more hinders classical progress than the mixture of those who have little classical talent with the more proficient. Nor is there anything more painful to a parent than when his younger son leaves his elder brother hopelessly behind him.

Before Mr. Osborne's innovation Latin and Greek and mathematics were the only important studies. French, German, and drawing were optional, and had to be learned during the time otherwise given to play. Consequently the boys learned very little of them. Literature and history were conspicuous by their absence, although the old Rossallian who is responsible for this statement has a faint remembrance of having seen some sort of a History of England and of the "Vision of Mirza." He is not sure, however, that the latter was not set in later times for Latin or Greek prose. All this was altered by the new system introduced by Mr. Osborne, and by the establishment of the modern school, in which science, literature, and history had a recognised place.

The other addition was that of a preparatory school. For some reason Mr. George Swainson was compelled to leave his residence at Angersholme, and to live at Liverpool. Mr. Osborne took advantage of the forsaken house to induce the Council to rent it for a preparatory school. This was accordingly done. The house was fitted up and used at once for the purpose of a preparatory school, under an ordained master and his wife. The advantage of special preparation in early years for the curriculum of the larger School must be apparent to all. The Council afterwards purchased and enlarged Mr. Swainson's residence, which is now a standing portion of Rossall School.

We have mentioned the occurrence of the Rossall flood as one of the most noteworthy incidents during Mr. Osborne's reign, external to the doings of the school. But we must not forget another circumstance, which might have ended in almost as alarming a manner, had not fortune, unpropitious in the former instance, been favourable in this.

It was the time of the Fenian scare, and the panic which was universal in England had communicated itself likewise to the boys of Rossall School. Reports of the approach of Fenians became as frequent as the proverbial assertions of the shepherd with regard to the coming of the wolf, and, as fully believed at first, were at last as entirely discredited.

One point of attraction to the Fenians had been, however, entirely overlooked—this was the presence of a stand of arms belonging to the Rossall Volunteers, in the armoury near the sea, at that time under the care of Sergeant Manning. One evening, just before chapel, a suspicious-looking vessel was seen cruising about not far out at sea, and evidently engaged in reconnoitering the school and its surroundings. The report spread with alarming rapidity that this was a Fenian cruiser, about to make a descent upon Rossall, and carry off the total stock of rifles belonging to the rifle corps. The arms were accordingly distributed among the boys. A rifle apiece was deposited in a good many private studies; and those volunteers who occupied boxes, took their guns into their cubicles. By this means the whole stand of arms was distributed piecemeal about the School, and the rapacity of the Fenians, if they had made their contemplated descent, would have been entirely defeated. Intelligence of the suspicious vessel was, however, conveyed to Fleetwood, and by next morning masters and boys were greatly relieved to find that their foe, after waiting all night, had vanished at early dawn.

A SCHOOLDAY AT ROSSALL IN 1867-8.

The order of lessons and schoolwork and meals during Mr. Osborne's reign was as follows:

Chapel at 7-30 a.m., breakfast at eight, school at nine. At nine, the monitors had "repetition" to say in the

monitors' common room, in the headmaster's house. This consisted of an ode of Horace, or about thirty iambic lines from Æschylus or Sophocles. After this the ordinary work was gone on with—say, Thucydides or Tacitus until 12-30, with an interval of half-an-hour from 10-30 to 11.

During this time each monitor would have to ascend to the headmaster's room for a few minutes, in order to have his composition (done the night before) looked over by Mr. Osborne. If there was a bad blunder therein he would have to do a fresh piece. When the fatal spot was reached Mr. Osborne would say, in a mock and pleading voice: "Now I really *am* puzzled; construe please." This process speedily revealed the false construction or false quantity: "Yes, yes, Nocte sublustri nihil astra præter vidit et undas, doesn't justify you in putting sublustri in the Adonic," etc. He would then tear the sheet half through, and the monitor would descend a sadder but a wiser boy.

From 12-30 to 1-30 there was an hour's play; cricket or bathing in summer, and hockey in the winter were the usual occupations. The monitors being two hundred yards nearer the nets than the School, could generally succeed in getting first innings at the practice nets and securing the professionals.

Dinner was at 1-30: The headmaster often came in and said grace, immediately before which he made all official announcements, *e.g.*, that one boy had got a scholarship, or another had secured a fellowship, with a consequent holiday or half-holiday for the school. Occasionally these notices and the grace came rather malapropos together, *e.g.*, "Stones having been thrown at Farmer Parkinson, on his way home from divine service on Sunday evening, the whole school will stay in this afternoon and every afternoon of the week—

For these and all His other mercies the Lord's name be blessed and praised!"

Occasionally a glass fine of 1s. per head would be decreed in consequence of many windows having been broken in the old studies near the sea-wall.

From two to four there was play, or those studiously disposed could work, of course, at prize compositions or for scholarships.

Afternoon school then began at four and lasted till six, when the tea-bell rang. The headmaster came in frequently and said grace, after first telling the monitors in a stage whisper what book he proposed to lecture on that evening *e.g.*, "Hesiod to-night, lads!" Theocritus and Aristophanes and Juvenal were also commonly taken, and a good deal was gone through in the forty minutes the lecture lasted.

At seven the headmaster's assistant lectured on some other book, *e.g.*, "Virgil's *Æneid*." At half-past seven the lower monitors went into "preparation" in the big school and assisted the master on duty to keep order, the other masters having gone away after taking half an hour to set their classes the work of the evening. The school had thus the time from tea to seven o'clock for play. Supper for the school preceded chapel, and monitors' supper followed chapel, which was at 8-45, usually.

The monitors had always a considerable piece of composition to do every evening. Sometimes it was "original," as Latin essay or English essay on a given subject, or Latin verse on the same principle. If "original" composition was not set, English prose or verse would be set for translation into Greek or Latin prose, or some form of Greek or Latin verse—hexameters, elegiacs, iambics, lyrics of all sorts, though alcaics and sapphics were the more usual kinds.

Besides this there were six or seven prize compositions to be done by the end of the half year, these being long and ambitious productions, and special work for prizes of all kinds, the examinations being at the end of the half-year, as well as for scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge, so that the midnight oil was burnt by not a few of the senior boys.

The little boys in those days did not have such an enviable lot as the big ones. Fagging went on to a considerable extent—the chief occupations at which the younger boys were fagged being to field at cricket all the afternoon for the seniors who were practising at the nets; to fetch water for the same gentlemen to perform their ablutions after the cricket was over; to fetch bread in hall, and various articles of delicacy from the tuck shop. Occasionally the fags were sent further afield, and had to make long journeys to the surrounding farms, or to a convenient shop not far from the school for the purpose of procuring pies, milk, nettle-beer, or even liquids of a stronger character, which, with the object of posing as grown men, the lords of the fags drank but did not like.

Despite all these hardships, however, the little boys contrived to enjoy themselves, as the following confession from one of their number will show:

“Well do I remember,” says he, “being landed on a cold winter’s night at Rossall, a wretched ‘pauper,’ thirty years ago—and by the way what an expressive word that ‘pauper’ is or was! I suppose there are no ‘paupers’ now. There is no ‘survival of the fittest;’ for good or bad everything is made easy and pleasant now to our boys at public schools. I have my own opinion on this subject, but out of respect for fond parents no power on earth shall drag it from me. I

can only say that if any boy now could go through my first two years' experience at Rossall, it would be a revelation to him! Yet how gladly would I have my schooldays over again. I doubt if any boy got more fun out of them than I did; if mischief is only energy misplaced, my energy must, indeed, have been prodigious! On the principle, however, that an ex-poacher makes a good gamekeeper, a 'pickle' at school ought to make a good schoolmaster, and I can safely say that during the twenty years I have been a pedagogue, no boy ever got the blind side of me."

Mr. Osborne's great secret of success in dealing with the boys, and of the affection with which, despite his known severity, he nearly always contrived to inspire them, lay in his undeniable geniality and *bonhomie*. His obvious enjoyment of the boys' contests, &c., and his interest in what they did, were marked in every event of school life. *Exempli gratiâ*, when the debating society was begun (chiefly at his suggestion), and a fiery Radical had proposed that classics should be discontinued in public schools in favour of science, he would show by a piece of cheerful *persiflage*, addressed to the monitor in question at tea-time, that he was quite aware of what was going on there.

When *The Rossallian* contained a letter purporting to come from Dr. Johnson about certain grammatical errors, he would ask one of the editors what was the postmark on the letter. So when a boy was in for a scholarship examination at one of the Universities, he would write him a bright and witty letter, and express a hope for coming laurels.

At dinner or tea-time he would often stop and converse with the monitors, and his conversation was always brilliant and amusing, as anyone would judge from his speeches, which were always good and interesting.

Occasionally, if in the vein, he would tell stories of his Cambridge undergraduate days, when town and gown rows were serious matters, and when he had sometimes been in personal danger. Then he would discuss the current news of the day, or some striking subject in the reviews and magazines, to take in which he had formed a sort of club with the monitors.

Occasionally his geniality led him a little too far, as when he sent a young Balliol freshman up to college with a message, which was to be delivered *verbatim*, to Professor Jowett. The message turned on this, that Mr. Osborne and Professor Jowett had been schoolfellows at St. Paul's school together, and Osborne, being a senior boy, had boxed Jowett's ears for stealing currant tarts. The message which the young freshman was instructed to deliver to Professor Jowett was—"Do you remember Mr. Osborne boxing your ears for stealing currant tarts?" The freshman happened to call on Professor Jowett, with a view to the delivery of this message, at an hour when the learned professor was surrounded by a number of senior Balliol men, to whom he was privately expounding Plato. The freshman was introduced, and stammered out his message. The result may be more easily imagined than described.

Mr. Osborne's delight was great when one of his old pupils earned a mark of distinction in a University examination, and he would give the contents of the letter he had received about it to the Captain of the school and his neighbours at the table. This amiable characteristic was once rather played upon by a somewhat unscrupulous youth who was fond of his joke; but, as will be seen, the tables were turned upon the would-be joker. When a former pupil, a good classic, got his first in mods., Mr. Osborne narrated to the monitors that the

CHapel, Music Rooms, &c.
GENERAL VIEW OF CRICKET GROUND.
SQuARE¹ SHOWING SUMNER LIBRARY.

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.



young Oxonian had attributed his success chiefly to his (Mr. Osborne's) notes on Aristophanes. One of the monitors, who was then in the form, likewise won his First two years afterwards at Oxford, and took the whim into his mercurial mind to write and tell his former headmaster of his success, and to attribute it entirely to his notes on Aristophanes. "Very glad indeed to hear it, my dear R——," was the reply, "but I find I have mislaid my notes, could you lend me your copy?" The unfortunate jester had then to rush round to the rooms of all the Rossallians then in residence at Oxford, in order to get a fairly complete copy of the notes in question, which he unfortunately failed to do.

Mr. Osborne knew when to be severe. He could inflict a wholesale expulsion in the interests of discipline, but he also knew when to be lenient. The smell of smoke having been reported to him as existing in a certain study, he good-humouredly received the ingenious excuse that some curtains which had been a long while stowed away in a box had been taken out and hung up, with the result that they immediately communicated a strong smell of smoke to the room. He made the caustic reply, "Very good and plausible; but don't let the curtains smoke again."

When a distinguished cricketer, remarkable both for batting and bowling, turned up very late on the first day of a new half, he was easily pacified with a somewhat improbable story:—"How's this, S——? The train must have been in long ago." "Yes, sir, but I walked by the railway embankment, and left my luggage to come to-morrow." "Well, but even then you've been two hours in doing three miles!" "No, sir; I fell into the mud through the railway bridge, in the dark." "Oh, but I don't see any marks of mud on your clothes." "No, sir, that's what took up the time; I went back and brushed them at the hotel!"

He was particularly down on boys not coming back at the right time, unless it were done by medical advice of an authentic character.

"Now, P——, what do you mean by coming here a fortnight late?" "If you please sir, I'm only ten days late." "I don't wish to split hairs with you; what do you mean by coming nearly two weeks late?"

He was also annoyed if a boy sent up no papers after an examination for the reason that he had not time to get up the special subject of the paper set that particular morning or afternoon. "Why, you've sent up no papers in modern history. What were you doing? You don't mean to say you were idling all the morning?" "No, sir; I worked at a prize composition." "Oh, I am sorry, W——, that you should think it right to defraud your classfellows in that way."

He also objected to unnecessary explanations after he had reproved a boy. "You were very near to expulsion, L——, when you said that."

He would sometimes say to a boy who had made a somewhat elementary blunder, "Dear me, B——, what a very bad nurse you must have had!"

When the monitors had done something rather *ultra vires*, he would say, "Ye take too much upon you, ye sons of Levi." Or, "The sons of Zeruiah be too hard for me." Or, when he wished to correct some error of judgment or defect of tone, he would preach from the text, "Ye suffer fools gladly, seeing ye yourselves are wise."

If the Latin dictionary were pleaded in excuse for a blunder he would say, "Am I responsible for the mistakes of the dictionary?"

When the whole School and most of the monitors accompanied three very popular big boys who had been expelled (for getting out of their studies after locking-

up time) along the road to Fleetwood by way of a parting demonstration of friendship and goodwill, he preached a sermon on hero worship (not at all in Carlyle's vein), and alluded to a monitor who had been very intimate with himself and his family, and who had been one of the demonstrators in the farewell, in this way: "For it is not an open enemy that hath done me this dishonour; for then I could have borne it. But it was even thou, my companion, my guide, and mine own familiar friend. We took sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends."

A certain drawing-master, who shall be nameless, had some dispute with Mr. Osborne, and in consequence packed up his traps, easel, and drawing boards, &c., and departed with French leave. Mr. Osborne sent round to the masters: "In consequence of the *unprincipled evasion* of —, a re-arrangement of the time-table for classes will be temporarily necessary."

"When I get a new book sent to me for my opinion," said Mr. Osborne, "then I am in a difficulty indeed. If I have got the presence of mind, and it is not driven out of my memory by something else, I reply at once: 'Dear Sir,—I have received your handsome volume, for which I beg to thank you. *I have presented it to the Rossall Library.*' But if I don't do this, then I am often puzzled what to say."

"When I went up to Cambridge," he said, "I knew all Virgil and Horace by heart, and all Homer, and of course all Juvenal and Persius, and Catullus and Tibullus. I read all Thucydides through the night before going in for the Tripos, and never stirred from my chair except to put coals on the fire."

When a parent came over to investigate a complaint made by his boy, or on account of a row or other trouble the boy was in, amusing scenes would occa-

sionally take place. The parent, a stolid elderly manufacturer or merchant, perhaps, would be ushered into the august presence in the headmaster's study, and the boy's assigned-master and class-master (often two young graduates fresh from the joys of College and University) would be specially summoned to the interview. The parent would pull out the dear boy's last letter detailing his troubles, and would proceed solemnly to reveal his woes. Mr. Osborne would assume an oracular air, to which no priestess of Delphi or priest of Dodona or Jupiter Ammon could lay claim. The assigned-master would be in front of the study table, and the other by the side of the headmaster.

Parent (reading): "I was told by the Nix (that means Mr. S——, I believe, sir)," with a bow towards the oracular headmaster, who made no sign of assent, "that I should hear more of it; and next morning the Gunts (that, sir, I fancy, is some official of the school) the Gunts came and took me to Trout (that, sir, I presume is yourself)."

On one occasion a boy was expelled from the monitors' common room by Mr. Osborne, and was told to go straight away and not to show face there again. The boy ventured to ask if he could get his hat before he went. "Expelled boys," said Mr. Osborne, looking very grave, "don't want hats."

When a boy was in disgrace and it was his intention to reprimand him severely, he used often to say to the boy, in a confidential tone in his study, "Do you speak to me as a master or a friend?" But, whichever reply the boy gave, the reprimand and the sentence were the same.

When one of the upper monitors won a scholarship at Oxford, some mistake was made in the first telegram

which Mr. Osborne received ; so that he was obliged to correct his announcement made to assembled boys and masters at dinner-time and tea-time, viz., "That the Lusby Scholarship at Magdalen Hall had been gained." Placing his right hand upon the head-boy's shoulder, he emphasized his correction by several smart taps, repeating twice or thrice the information, "It's the Meeke Scholarship and not the Lusby." Hence arose a well remembered practical joke, which hugely amused the boys of that day. It consisted in cautiously coming up behind a schoolfellow who was either busy or in a brown study, giving him a heavy blow on the back and telling him that "It was the Meeke and not the Lusby," much in the same ironical way that people sometimes tell one that Queen Anne is dead or Christmas is coming.

Indeed, so far was the jest carried, that in their exuberant health and spirits the boys considered a single blow insufficient for the proper emphasis, and as the one attacked felt bound to retaliate in self-defence, two boys might often be seen describing a sort of circular waltz round one another, while they laid into each others' backs and chanted a sort of refrain, "It's the Meeke and not the Lusby."

When in 1870, after 21 years of hard and anxious but unsuccessful work, Mr. Osborne broke down in health and was compelled to resign the headmastership of Rossall, regret was universal. But this was perhaps the moment when he was enabled to feel how deeply appreciated had been his long-continued services to the School. The Council voted him a pension of £400 a year for life, and the boys by subscription among themselves presented him with a testimonial of their affection and gratitude, consisting of a claret jug of the value of £50, and a cheque for £225 10s. 5d.

The scene and ceremony at this presentation are too

interesting by any means to omit. It was on the prize day, the 21st of June, 1870. Mr. Osborne had come specially over from Wiesbaden, at which health resort he was British chaplain, and a large and distinguished company filled the platform in the Rossall dining hall:

The following address was then read by C. E. Smith, the Captain of the School:

“Dear Mr. Osborne,—We Rossallians, past and present, have the honour to present you with this testimonial, as some acknowledgment of all you have done for us and for our school during the last 21 years. We wish to shew you that we really understand how much we owe to you. We do most sincerely assure you that we thoroughly and gratefully appreciate your energetic labours, which have always been attended with success during your administration of our school. You have been the direct means of raising this school to its present reputation, not only by your high accomplishments as a scholar, but by your judicious supervision of everything connected with our welfare. We feel sure that you have throughout consulted the interest of Rossall in all your measures. During your headmastership Rossall has increased in numbers to a very great extent, and has steadily grown in intellectual vigour. Every year fresh honours having been added to the large number already placed to our credit. We all feel that we can never really repay you for these invaluable services. We trust that you are regaining that health which was so much impaired by your continual labours on our behalf. One and all, we beg to thank you sincerely for coming over to England to be present here to-day, and we need hardly add that it affords us the greatest pleasure to be able to give you a most hearty and affectionate welcome.”

At the conclusion of the address he handed the testi-

monial to Mr. Osborne amidst the loud plaudits of the assembly.

Mr. Osborne, whose rising to reply, was the signal for a renewal of the cheering, said he need not say that rumours had reached him, from month to month, of some such intention on the part of his old and present pupils of the School. They would all feel that an occasion like the one on which they had met was so trying in connection with all its past associations that it would be difficult to find words to convey his feelings to reply to the hearty expressions of goodwill shewn him after spending so many years in education at Rossall. The post of headmaster had been to him one of great anxiety, and the position would always continue such as long as boys, and he might also say girls, had cause to be under compulsion in their primary courses of education.

The path of knowledge was not always strewn with roses, but often very rough and thorny, and many crosses and difficulties were encountered in the way. But, after all, the commencement was the easiest and most pleasant portion of the schoolmaster's work. It was in dealing with the various thorny intricacies of moulding the moral and religious habits of boys that made it truly a great responsibility on the headmaster. He wished, therefore, to express his thanks to the old Rossallians for the great forbearance they had exhibited during the twenty-one years that he passed among them. He felt that his work as headmaster had been greatly facilitated by having only to deal with the sons of Christian fathers and Christian mothers, to whom, more or less, they owed their early training as to what belongs to their duty as soldiers of the Lord and to their bearing as Christian gentlemen. He was heartily glad to say that the foundation of that had been laid in the nursery.

A friend of his, a German schoolmaster, said a few days ago, that English public schoolmasters possessed greater advantages than any other, for the material sent to them was already moulded into the right shape, whereas, on the continent, that work had to be done when the pupil commenced his education, and, perhaps, after much perseverance the mind was moulded into a very uncouth shape. At Rossall, during the twenty-one years he had spent there, the material was sent ready for the hands of the moulder. In his past recollections there were a few little things in connection with discipline which had troubled him, but they all had passed away like a dream with the lapse of years. It was impossible for the mind to retain the whole of the events that had passed during the time he was headmaster.

He knew at times he had been a stern ruler, but he thought the boys had recognised justice on his part, and they one and all supported the discipline. He therefore thanked all the boys, many now grown into men, for the patience and submission they had shown while under his control, and he thanked the present generation, while they were standing before their late master, for the assistance they had rendered in making the discipline in that great school.—(Cheers.)

He was sure that his wife would blame him very much if he did not say a few words on her behalf which he would have had to say had she been present. They thanked all for the cordial answers given to all their attempts to govern, and these ready responses had greatly endeared Rossall to their hearts. They loved to know all the boys down to the little ones, not as schoolboys alone, but as friends. Every grasp of the hand that one received from an old pupil, did not only give pleasure because it was from a scholar of one's own

making, but from its awakening associations of the past. He said a schoolmaster's trials were many and his disappointments great—though he perhaps magnified his own—yet these cordial receptions were the real rewards that a schoolmaster had for his toils.

The presentation they had made him was another expression of gratitude, and it was pleasant to have such things to hand down to one's children as heir-looms. It was pleasant to find among the three thousand or more scholars that he had turned out, since he became schoolmaster thirty-five years ago, that they were ever ready to do him some service for actions which he had forgotten, but which they remembered, and that he had the youngest and best hearts in England throbbing sympathetically with him. Truly they had seen Rossall grow together from small things to one of the greatest institutions of the land. He said that he had been well supported by the Council and masters of the School, and a more forbearing and hardworking brotherhood than the masters it would be impossible to find. (Cheers.) Remembering the mutual sympathy and perfect understanding that existed between boys and masters in the School, it was not to be wondered at that Rossall boys and Rossall masters were always willing to do battle for Rossall, and to cry *Floreat Rossallia* against the world.

We mentioned that Mr. Osborne had undertaken the duties of British chaplain at Wiesbaden after he left Rossall, choosing that locality for the sake of his health. The remaining facts of his life may be briefly narrated.

During his sojourn at Wiesbaden he was an eyewitness of many of the scenes in the Franco-German war, and as honorary agent of the London Association was visitor of the International Hospital at Bingen.

The illness of his second wife obliged his return to England, and he exchanged for a small living in Somerset—Dodington, near Bridgewater—in 1875.

When at Rossall he had edited "Horace" (with the Rev. Charles Girdlestone), dedicated by permission to the Queen; and had been the author of a brief Greek syntax, and in his retirement he published a commentary on the Revised New Testament, 1882, which was favourably reviewed in the *Church Quarterly*, the *Guardian*, and many other papers.

His connection with Sharon Turner brought him into intimacy in early life with Southey and Lamb and other literary celebrities; and during his sojourn at Wiesbaden he was honoured with the friendship of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and the Princess Elizabeth, and made acquaintance with Marshal Macmahon when interned, Count Bismarck, and other notabilities.

Indefatigable in work, though in his seventieth year, he laboured for the establishment of a college for the Army, Civil Services, and the Universities, where, in the language of the prospectus, provision should be made for the moral and religious training and control of resident students, with the less or greater advantages of special tuition and training which were then only to be obtained from private tutors. Among its patrons were the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, two archbishops, twenty-seven bishops, and numerous noblemen and gentlemen and leading army officers.

He resigned the living at Dodington, in consequence of ill-health, in 1888, and settled at Teddington, Middlesex, where he died on January 4th, 1891, aged 76, and is buried in the cemetery at Teddington. He was made a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral in 1887.

The following review of his Commentary on the

Revised Version of the New Testament may be interesting to our readers:

“*The Revised Version of the New Testament: a Critical Commentary with Notes on the Text*, by the Rev. W. A. Osborne, Rector of Dodington, Somerset, late Headmaster of Rossall School, Senior Chancellor’s Medallist and Craven University Scholar, 1835-36. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1, Paternoster Square. It can awaken no surprise that public attention is readily concentrated upon any reliable book on the subject of the Revised Version of the New Testament. The Bible is the *one book* which finds its way into well nigh every household in this Christian land. Too often, no doubt, almost utterly neglected; seldom, if ever, studied as it ought to be, we should yet find it difficult to overrate its far-reaching influence or to limit the general and deep appreciation of all that may affect it. Upon our times has fallen the incalculable responsibility of an attempt to alter and improve the long accepted version of the Holy Bible. Only a few months have elapsed since the Revised Version of the latter part of it was allowed to issue from the press. The vast supply of the first impression passed through the hands of the booksellers almost as soon as it appeared. In this rapidity of sale was sufficiently manifested the public anxiety to ascertain what changes would be proposed in the more valued portion of the sacred volume. The changes adopted were found to be numerous beyond all anticipation. In our humble opinion they are far too numerous; and this view, to a great extent, appears to be admitted in the work which we now take leave to submit to the notice of our readers.

“Those who venture to comment upon the Revised Version should possess, not only the highest scholarship, but the ability and disposition to turn it to a practical

account. No doubt can exist as to the possession of these qualifications by the author of the book before us. Mr. Osborne was senior classic, or, as we may explain to our non-university readers, he stood at the head of the Cambridge Classical Tripos, in the year 1836. Unlike many who attain to such distinction, he has since afforded abundant evidence of his continued industry, and of his power of turning to a useful purpose his intellectual acquirements. We learn that for almost forty years he has been gathering materials which he has now been able to utilise, whilst he has canvassed the opinion and secured the approval of eminent German scholars. He clings to the force of the original text with singular fidelity, and seems to be ever searching with untiring energy for proper English words to convey the exact meaning of the Greek.

“We have said that he disapproves of many of the alterations in the Revised Version. Some of them he deems unnecessary; others he regards as questionable amendments; and some he pronounces to be absolutely wrong. His opinions cannot fail to carry weight, especially as they are expressed upon those points on which he is best qualified to form a judgment. Whilst, however, he would reduce the multitude of changes advocated by the Revisionists, it is only just to observe that he recommends new readings in several passages where as yet the familiar version has been suffered to remain.

“At the same time he does not withhold from the Revisers the credit they deserve. He accepts the amended Greek Text with apparent approbation; and bears due testimony to the correctness of many of the renderings from it in our Revised Version. We can recommend the book not only to those who critically examine the Revision, but to all earnest students of the

Holy Scripture. The volume has the advantage of being comprehensive. It presents us with the mental conclusions of the author, without the common fault of needlessly harassing and perplexing the reader with the varied and conflicting opinions of other commentators."

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL DURING MR. OSBORNE'S
HEADMASTERSHIP.

1849	C. J. Wood	1861	M. H. L. Beebee
1850	W. Rolleston	1862	J. A. Evans
1852	E. M. Weigall	1863	J. E. J. Webb
	E. M. Cole	1864	W. M. Richardson
1853	G. R. Sharpe	1865	R. Fayrer
1854	H. W. Plumptre		H. G. D. Tait
1855	H. Noble	1866	W. Chawner
1856	W. F. Gibson	1867	W. Chawner
1857	C. A. Kelly	1868	P. Hebblethwaite
1858	H. Couchman	1869	J. F. Rowbotham
1859	J. M. Lister		G. G. Turner
1860	St. V. Beechey		

SCHOOL PRIZE LISTS DURING SAME PERIOD.

MONITORS' PRIZE.

1852	E. M. Weigall	1861	M. H. L. Beebee
1853	G. R. Sharpe	1862	J. A. Evans
1854	H. W. Plumptre	1863	J. E. Webb
1855	H. Noble	1864	R. Fayrer
1856	W. F. Gibson	1865	R. Fayrer
1857	C. A. Kelly	1866	W. Chawner
1858	H. Couchman	1867	W. Chawner
1859	J. M. Lister	1868	P. Hebblethwaite
1860	St. V. Beechey	1869	J. F. Rowbotham

COMPOSITION PRIZES.

LATIN HEXAMETERS.

1852	E. M. Weigall	1863	H. G. D. Tait
1853	G. R. Sharpe	1864	J. W. Browne
1854	W. F. Gibson	1865	J. W. Browne
1856	W. F. Gibson	1866	W. Chawner
1857	E. J. Townley	1867	W. Chawner
1859	J. M. Lister	1868	P. Hebblethwaite
1860	M. H. L. Beebee	1869	J. F. Rowbotham
1861	M. H. L. Beebee		

LATIN ESSAY.

1852	E. M. Cole	1862	J. A. Evans
1853	— Owen	1863	J. E. Webb
1854	W. F. Gibson	1865	— Cole
1856	W. F. Gibson	1866	T. M. Bromley
1857	E. J. Townley	1867	W. Chawner
1858	H. Cadman	1868	W. W. Walker
1859	H. F. Pooley	1869	J. F. Rowbotham

LATIN ELEGIACS.

1853	G. R. Sharpe	1862	{ J. E. Webb
1854	J. Shepherd		{ T. F. F. Carlyle
1856	W. F. Gibson	1863	J. E. Webb
1857	H. Couchman	1864	R. Fayrer
1858	H. F. Pooley	1865	R. Fayrer
1859	H. F. Pooley	1866	W. Chawner
1860	M. H. L. Beebee	1867	P. Hebblethwaite
1861	M. H. L. Beebee	1868	W. W. Walker
		1869	J. F. Rowbotham

GREEK IAMBICS.

1852	E. M. Weigall	1856	W. F. Gibson
1853	G. R. Sharpe	1857	H. Couchman
1854	H. Noble	1858	T. B. Armistead

GREEK IAMBICS—*Continued.*

1859	H. F. Pooley	1865	H. G. D. Tait
1860	M. H. L. Beebee	1866	F. W. Stone
1861	M. H. L. Beebee	1867	W. W. Walker
1862	S. T. Wood	1868	W. W. Walker
1863	J. E. Webb	1869	J. F. Rowbotham
1864	H. G. D. Tait		

LATIN PROSE.

1852	E. M. Cole	1858	H. Couchman
1853	G. R. Sharpe	1859	H. F. Pooley
1854	W. F. Gibson	1860	M. H. L. Beebee
1856	W. F. Gibson	1861	— Hodgson

(Discontinued after this date).

LATIN LYRICS.

1852	E. M. Weigall	1864	R. Fayrer
1857	E. J. Townley	1865	J. W. Browne
1858	H. Couchman	1866	— Thorpe
1860	M. H. L. Beebee	1867	F. W. Stone
1861	M. H. L. Beebee	1868	P. Hebblethwaite
1862	— Sanders	1869	R. J. Thorp
1863	R. Fayrer		

ENGLISH PRIZES.

DIVINITY ESSAY.

(Given by Dr. Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester.)

1851	{ W. Rolleston	1856	R. G. Livingstone
	{ E. M. Weigall	1857	H. Couchman
1852	{ E. M. Cole	1858	H. Couchman
	{ E. M. Weigall	1859	H. V. Hebert
1853	G. R. Sharpe	1860	J. A. Evans
1854	H. Noble		

DIVINITY.

1860	St. V. Beechey	1865	W. Chawner
1861	J. A. Evans	1867	P. Hebblethwaite
1863	J. E. Webb	1868	{ W. Grundy
1864	J. W. Browne		{ P. Hebblethwaite
1865	J. W. Browne	1869	W. Grundy

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1851	E. M. Cole	1862	— Howard
1852	E. M. Cole	1863	E. H. Lowe
1853	H. Noble	1864	J. W. Browne
1854	H. W. Plumptre	1865	J. W. Browne
1856	R. G. Livingstone	1866	W. Chawner
1857	C. A. Kelly	1867	{ W. W. Walker
1858	J. M. Lister		{ A. E. Wannop
1859	J. M. Lister	1868	J. F. Rowbotham
1860	R. T. Whittington	1869	{ J. F. Rowbotham
1861	J. A. Evans		{ G. W. Gent

MODERN HISTORY.

1851	H. J. Carter	1862	J. W. Browne
1852	E. M. Cole	1863	C. H. E. Adamson
1853	R. G. Livingstone	1864	J. W. Browne
1854	R. G. Livingstone	1865	J. W. Browne
1856	R. G. Livingstone	1866	W. Chawner
1857	C. A. Kelly	1867	A. Hill
1858	J. M. Lister	1868	{ G. G. Turner
1859	H. H. Howorth		{ W. Grundy
1860	R. T. Whittington	1869	G. W. Gent
1861	C. A. M. Fennell		

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1860	J. A. Evans	1865	R. Fayrer
1861	C. S. Dundas	1866	J. F. Rowbotham
1862	W. M. Richardson	1867	W. Chawner
1863	R. Fayrer	1868	W. W. Walker
1864	R. Fayrer	1869	J. F. Rowbotham

GEOGRAPHY.

1860	S. G. Beal	1866	— Smith
1861	C. H. E. Adamson	1867	W. Chawner
1863	H. R. Cook	1868	{ J. F. Rowbotham
1864	R. E. Vernon		{ W. W. Walker
1865	W. Chawner	1869	W. Grundy

ENGLISH VERSE.

1851	J. C. W. Ellis	1861	O. W. Harries
1852	— Milner	1864	{ R. E. Verdon
1857	T. B. Armistead		{ R. Fayrer
1858	C. A. Kelly	1865	R. Fayrer
1859	J. M. Lister	1868	W. W. Walker
1860	St. V. Beechey	1869	D. S. Boutflower

ENGLISH ESSAY.

1852	E. M. Cole	1866	H. Harries
1861	T. F. F. Carlyle	1867	— Hill
1862	T. F. F. Carlyle	1868	W. W. Walker
1864	R. E. Verdon		
1865	J. W. Browne	1869	J. F. Rowbotham

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

COUNCIL, BEECHEY, AND OSBORNE EXHIBITIONS.

(Founded 1858.)£50 A-YEAR FOR THREE YEARS, TENABLE AT OXFORD
OR CAMBRIDGE.

1858	H. Couchman	1864	R. E. Verdon
1859	St. V. Beechey	1865	R. Fayrer
1860		1866	T. M. Bromley
1861	M. H. L. Beebee	1867	W. Chawner
1862		1868	W. W. Walker
1863	R. Tatham	1869	M. W. Whitfield

HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITIES DURING MR. OSBORNE'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

1851—Scholarship, Brasenose, Oxford.....	C. J. Wood
Scholarship, Clare, Cambridge	H. J. Carter
1852—First Class (Moderations), Oxford.....	C. J. Wood
Scholarship, Emmanuel, Cambridge.....	W. Rolleston
1853—Scholarship, Sidney, Cambridge	J. C. W. Ellis
Scholarship, Queen's, Oxford	E. Wanklyn
First Class (Classics), Oxford	} C. J. Wood
Second Class (History), Oxford	
1854-5—Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge.....	F. C. Smethurst
Scholarship, St. Peter's, Cambridge	J. L. Trafford
First Class (Classics), Durham	G. S. Allen
First Science Honours, Dublin	T. P. Law
1855-6—Fellowship, Brasenose, Oxford	C. J. Wood
Thirteenth Wrangler, Cambridge.....	F. C. Smethurst
Scholarship, Corpus Christi, Cambridge...	H. H. Isaacs
Highly Distinguished and First Prizeman, Haileybury	G. R. Sharpe
Goldsmith's Exhibition	E. M. Cole
Scholarship, Worcester College, Oxford ...	E. M. Cole
1856-7—Third Wrangler, Cambridge	} J. C. W. Ellis
Fellowship, Sidney, Cambridge.....	
Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge	H. Noble
Junior Moderator (Classics), Dublin.....	A. A. Dawson
Exhibition, Oriel, Oxford.....	E. M. Cole
Second Class (Moderations).....	E. M. Cole
1857-8—Scholarship, Exeter, Oxford.....	W. F. Gibson
Scholarship, Oriel, Oxford	R. G. Livingstone
Scholarship, Brasenose, Oxford.....	E. J. Townley
First Class (Moderations), Mathematics....	} T. D. Shepherd
Second Class (Moderations), Classics	
Wrangler, Cambridge	J. L. Trafford
Foundation Scholarship, Emmanuel, do....	J. Gurnhill
University Fellowship, Durham.....	G. S. Allen
1858-9—Scholarship, Brasenose, Oxford	T. B. Armistead
Scholarship, Jesus, Oxford	W. Boyd-Dawkins
Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge	P. J. Hensley

1859-60—First Class, Classical Moderations	W. F. Gibson
Scholarship, Oriel, Oxford	C. A. Kelly
Scholarship, Brasenose, Oxford.....	J. M. Lister
Scholarship, Caius, Cambridge	G. V. V. Smith
1860-1—Scholarship, Sidney, Cambridge.....	C. P. Plumptre
Fourth Wrangler and Fellow of Christ's, Cambridge	P. J. Hensley
Indian Civil Service Examinations, Ninth in Order and Second in Classics.....	C. A. Kelly
First Class in Natural Science. and Geolo- gical Scholarship, Oxford.....	W. Boyd-Dawkins
1861-2—Indian Civil Service, Twenty-third out of Eighty, Seventh in Classics.....	J. M. Lister
Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge...	M. H. L. Beebee
Scholarship, Trinity, Cambridge	J. H. Davies
Found. Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge	M. H. L. Beebee
Foundation Scholarship. do. do.	H. F. Pooley
Scholarship, University, Oxford	J. A. Evans
1862-3—Found. Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge	O. L. Clare
Foundation Scholarship, Caius, Cambridge	St. V. Beechey
Scholarship, Sidney, Cambridge ..	C. S. Hope
Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge	R. Tatham
Lusby Scholarship, Magdalen Hall, Oxford	W. B. Humphrey
Do. do. do.	T. C. Sanders
Indian Civil Service (Tenth in Greek).....	A. L. Lister
1863-4—First Class Moderations, Oxford	J. A. Evans
Twenty-fourth Wrangler, Cambridge.....	J. H. Davies
Foundation Scholarship, Jesus, Cambridge	C. A. M. Fennell
Natural Science Scholarship, Magdalen, Oxford	A. W. Bateman
Postmastership, Merton, Oxford	W. M. Richardson
Scholarship, Wadham, Oxford	T. E. Hughes
Scholarship, Queen's, Cambridge	T. H. Howard
1864-5—First Class Classics (Fourth), and Eighteenth Wrangler, Cambridge ...	M. H. L. Beebee
First Class Classics (Ninth) Cambridge ...	C. A. M. Fennell
Scholarship, University, Oxford	J. W. Browne
Scholarship, Trinity, Oxford	R. Fayrer
Scholarship, Pembroke, Oxford... ..	F. C. Williamson
Scholarship, Magdalen, Cambridge	G. T. W. Woodcock
Foundation Scholarship, Clare, Cambridge	G. C. Ebsworth

1865-6—Fellowship, St. John's, Cambridge	M. H. L. Beebee
Fellowship, Jesus, Cambridge	C. A. M. Fennell
Fellowship, Pembroke, Oxford	R. G. Livingstone
Law Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge.	H. F. Pooley
Foundation Scholarship, Trinity, Cambridge	W. Hullet
Demyship, Magdalen, Oxford	P. Fletcher
Scholarship, Lincoln, Oxford	H. G. D. Tait
Scholarship, Merton, Oxford	T. M. Bromley
Scholarship, Magdalen, Cambridge	A. T. Wirgman
Scholarship, Emmanuel, Cambridge	F. Hollins
Indian Civil Service (12th out of 60)	J. W. Browne
Woolwich, Fifth at Midsummer	C. H. E. Adamson
Woolwich, Eighth at Christmas	M. H. G. Goldie
Foundation Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge	R. E. Verdon
Foundation Scholarship, Christ's, do.	H. Hebert
First Class Mathematical Moderations ...	W. M. Richardson
1866-7—Colonial Treasurer, Melbourne, and Companion of the Bath	G. F. Verdon
Thirty-first Wrangler, Cambridge	W. Hullet
Scholarship, Worcester, Oxford	H. Harries
Scholarship, Caius, Cambridge	P. Hebblethwaite
Scholarship, Magdalen, Cambridge	C. S. Saxton
Exhibition, St. John's, Cambridge	R. E. Verdon
Do. do. do.	W. A. Haslam
Exhibition, Emmanuel, Cambridge	W. Chawner
Commission without purchase	C. C. Egerton
First Law Prize, Clifford's Inn	O. W. Harries
1867-8—Fellow of the Royal Society	W. Boyd-Dawkins
First Class (Natural Science), Oxford	A. W. Bateman
First Class, Classical Moderations	R. Fayrer
Scholarship, Brasenose, Oxford	F. W. Stone
Scholarship, Magdalen Hall, Oxford	C. H. Lloyd
Sixth Wrangler, St. John's, Cambridge..	} R. E. Verdon
Second Class Classics, do	
Thirty-ninth Wrangler, Cambridge	G. C. Ebsworth
Scholarship, Sidney, Cambridge	J. B. Harding
Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge	W. W. Walker
Foundation Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge	W. A. Haslam
Indian Civil Service	W. G. Underwood
Woolwich Entrance, Eleventh	A. J. Bigge
Commission without purchase	E. H. Townshend

1868-9—First in First Class, Moral Sciences Tripos, Cambridge	R. E. Verdon
First Class, Classical Moderations, Oxford	T. M. Bromley
First Class (Classics) Finals, Oxford	J. W. Browne
Scholarship, Balliol College, Oxford	J. F. Rowbotham
Scholarship, Sidney, Cambridge	W. H. Kirby
Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dykes Scholarship, Hull	M. W. Whitfield
Scholarship, Corpus Christi, Cambridge...	R. M. Withington
Open Exhibition, and Rustat Scholarship, Jesus, Cambridge	R. J. Thorp
Exhibition, Jesus College, Cambridge ...	W. W. G. Giffard
Gold Medal, R.G.S.	W. Grundy
Bronze Medal, R.G.S.	G. W. Gent
1869-70—Woolwich, 1st place.....	W. B. Carden
Sixth Wrangler, Cambridge	W. A. Haslam
Houghton Septuagint Prize, Oxford	R. Fayrer
Exhibition, Sidney-Sussex, Cambridge ...	R. C. Fletcher
Indian Civil Service, 18th	G. G. Turner
Gold Medal, R.G.S., Political	G. W. Gent
Bronze do. Physical	M. Stewart
Scholarship, Worcester College, Oxford...	W. Grundy
Scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge.....	S. G. Kirchoffer

HONOURS GAINED SUBSEQUENTLY BY MR. OSBORNE'S PUPILS.

First Class Classical Tripos (5th)	W. Chawner
Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, Oxford.....	A. W. Bateman
Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge	P. Hebblethwaite
Fellowship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.....	W. Chawner
Found. Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge	M. W. Whitfield
Found. Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge	W. W. Walker
Twenty-fourth Wrangler, Cambridge.....	E. A. A. Spencer
First Class Classical Moderations, Oxford	J. F. Rowbotham
F.R.S., Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.....	G. F. Verdon
Second in First Class of Classical Tripos	W. W. Walker
Fellowship, Christ's College, Cambridge	W. W. Walker
Taylorian Scholar (Italian), Oxford.....	J. F. Rowbotham
Sixteenth Wrangler, Cambridge	M. W. Whitfield
First Class Classical Tripos (5th)	P. Hebblethwaite

Hulsean Prize, Cambridge	W. Chawner
2nd Class Classics, Final School, Oxford	A. E. Wannop
Incorporated Law Society, Prize of the	} W. M. Simpson
Hon. Society of Clement's Inn	
Gold Medal, Final Exam., Law Society.....	
Hon. Fellowship, Jesus, Oxford	W. Boyd-Dawkins





MR. HENNIKER.



CHAPTER IV

ROSSALL UNDER THE HEADMASTERSHIP OF MR. HENNIKER.



THE REV. ROBERT HENNIKER, who succeeded Mr. Osborne, came to Rossall with excellent credentials from Oxford. He had been Scholar of Trinity College in that University. He had taken a First Class in Classics and a Second in Natural Science. His scholastic experience had been chiefly gained in Rochester School, where he had been for some years vice-master.

His character as a schoolmaster is thus graphically painted by one of his assistant masters, who knew him well: "Mr. Henniker was in many ways undoubtedly an able man, and was possessed of a remarkable fund of originality. But he did not understand boys. To the youngsters he gave no sympathy or encouragement; and, as regards the older ones, his theories were quixotic in the extreme. He entrusted his monitors with an almost irresponsible control over the rest of the school, without, at the same time, keeping any firm hand over them. Consequently there grew up a spirit of lawlessness and a scarcely suppressed contempt for discipline."

His idea was to leave the boys to their own notions of

discipline, and he seldom or never reprimanded them. He must have seen that they were going wrong, but he seemed to lack the proper firmness or energy to put them right.

Although he did not understand boys, the boys were not slow in getting to understand him. They took his exact measure in a very short time, and shaped their ways accordingly. They all liked him, however, and knew him to be a kind-hearted man and a thorough gentleman. But alas! they had no sort of respect for him, and he inspired no awe whatever—so very unlike his predecessor, Mr. Osborne.

As an instance of the easy terms on which the monitors stood with him, a leading monitor confessed to us that he had no recollection of having ever prepared a lesson for Mr. Henniker during the whole of the last year that he was under him. He was surprised, he added, how they ever got scholarships at the Universities in those days. Indeed, had it not been for the excellent work done by Mr. Fisher, the headmaster's assistant of that date, and had not Mr. Phillips been a tower of strength to the School, no one can say what might have become, in the first instance of the monitors, and secondly of Rossall.

With regard to scholarships, however, probably the monitors relied on their composition, their aptitude for which had been cultivated by Mr. Osborne. But they never did any unseen translation, and history was unknown. Mr. Henniker's attempts at composition were rather ludicrous at times. On one occasion the monitors felt themselves obliged to gibbet one of his compositions in the monitors' room with what was popularly known as a "fatal" in those days—that is to say, a long and slender "f" drawn through the error, and by its peculiar appearance making a grotesque mark on the

paper. This brand or sign of literary infamy had been invented by Mr. Phillips, and was used with deadly effect by him on inferior compositions submitted to his perusal. But Rossall stared aghast and incredulous when the news went round that the notorious "fatal" had been imprinted, with perfect justice, upon a piece of composition by the headmaster.

Mr. Henniker's lax discipline showed itself in many directions. He was extraordinarily indulgent in the way of giving leave to Blackpool or Fleetwood. On a whole holiday nothing was easier than to spend the day at either of these centres of attraction. It did not matter very much when a boy got back. On at least two occasions several of the boys, who were in the eleven, were allowed to go back to Blackpool with the team against whom they had been playing, and actually to stay the night! The hour at which they returned to Rossall the next morning was long after the commencement of first school.

Doubtless Mr. Henniker's slackness had an unsettling influence on the assistant masters; of course the really good ones did their duty in spite of everything, but any staff must include a certain proportion of gentlemen who depend very largely on example for their efficiency, and there was at least one master whom Rossallians of that period will recognise as needing this example, and failing signally from the want of it.

As another instance of Mr. Henniker's laxity, we may quote the holiday matches of the eleven. It had always been the custom, even in Mr. Osborne's time, for the eleven to play two or three matches in the summer holidays. But under the new *régime* they improved on this considerably, and, one year at least, they played for a fortnight straight on end. Holiday matches are now often recognised to be a mistake.

They were a great mistake in those days. Mr. Henniker himself confessed them to be bad, but he had not the resolution to stop them.

We have hitherto considered Mr. Henniker from an adverse point of view. Now let us look at the other side of the question. He was a man about whom opinions varied greatly. "His only fault," says one of his pupils, "was undue leniency;" and the testimony of affection which others give him is strong in the extreme. Many boys bear witness to the numerous fatherly acts of kindness shown by him to them, and it may be safely said that no boy ever went out of his study after conversation with him in private, without a certain feeling of increased respect for one who undoubtedly had the good of the School always at his heart. At all hours of the day and evening he might be seen walking about the school and playground, himself looking into every little detail. In fact he was always at the post of duty, and he always had a smile and pleasant word for everyone. His work was quiet (perhaps too quiet), and hence the censure so freely bestowed upon his administration.

Let us consider some of the benefits Mr. Henniker conferred upon Rossall. Little boys had to bless him for putting a stop to the practice of "egging," and greatly diminishing the vice of bullying. We must explain that "egging" meant a repeated and violent boxing of the ears, which the monitors were accustomed to inflict—and to inflict, too, with at least the tacit approval of the headmaster—on any of the younger boys who, on account of some misbehaviour, seemed to deserve the punishment. The monitors were also permitted to cane the younger boys in Mr. Osborne's time, and the writer of this book has seen two or three canes broken over a young boy's back by the furious beating of a monitor.

Both these privileges came in time to be greatly abused, and it is to the “egging” that we specially allude which, as we say, was quietly put a stop to by Mr. Henniker.

He also diminished the vice of bullying. During the reign of his predecessor, Mr. Osborne, bullying was perhaps at its zenith. Boys might be seen in those days going about occasionally with one or two submissive sycophants at their heels, with whom they amused themselves every now and then by punching and kicking; or attended by the faithful ministrations of two or three little boys, who, in return for all their eager obedience, got nothing but kicks and blows for their pains. Big boys at cricket bullied their fags sadly. One big boy, who was usually known by a familiar nickname, heard his fag presume to address him by that *sobriquet*. He at once took a wicket, and beat the fag about the legs and back for nearly five minutes at a stretch—only giving over when he had split the wicket in the fray.

How very differently does the following anecdote read—belonging to Mr. Henniker’s time—which is here given in the words of the principal actor in it, who was a small boy at the time, and a new boy at the school:

“I can well remember a little scene that occurred on the first morning of my coming to Rossall. Curiously enough, one of the older boys, who, at my last school, had been a thorough-paced bully, happened to come to Rossall at the same time as myself. Directly this youth saw me he commenced to keep his hand in on my wretched carcass—just as he had been in the habit of doing at my last school. The then Captain of the School happened to be passing at the time, and enquired into the reason of my tears; on hearing the cause, he administered a thoroughly good dose of requital to

the offending party, and gave him to understand that such things were not allowed at Rossall."

Caning, also—that is, caning by the masters—was marvellously diminished in Mr. Henniker's reign. Under Mr. Osborne, caning was no uncommon thing. There was generally a grand caning once a fortnight at least, sometimes oftener, which was inflicted by the sergeants, or the writing master, or sometimes even by one of the assistant masters. The bawls of the agonised victim were listened to with edification and awe by boys outside, unless it happened that the culprit had followed the example set by a well-known Rossallian of that date, who padded his back with copy-books, and endured in philosophic silence a castigation which would have sent a less ingenious youth writhing on the floor.

Mr. Henniker strove to abolish all caning whatever, but in its stead he had a marvellous fancy for lines, punishment school, and punishment drill. Some boys aver that they would far rather have had the caning instead of an infringement on their play-hours, which they most cordially detested.

During Mr. Henniker's time the Fives Courts were completed and the clock tower erected, for which, however, the subscriptions had already been obtained.

Twice during his headmastership did the waves make havoc of the sea wall. On one of these occasions, the boys were all assembled watching the mountainous breakers dash upon the stones, when one exceptionally large wave caught the headmaster, who happened to be present, and fairly upset him. This, of course, greatly amused the onlookers.

School work in those days was pretty much what school work is now, with the exception that the monitors were allowed too much private study. This would have

been all very well if the private study had been carried out as was intended ; but unfortunately all boys are not born workers, and the monitors' work suffered from this arrangement.

Monitors had a very good Sunday morning breakfast then—two eggs each, and a plentiful allowance of capitally cooked steak. They had their quarters, too, in studies all together, and were not divided up between the houses as is now the case. The Captain of the School had two rooms over the old arch leading to the boot shop, and the second in the School had his habitat at the extreme top of the new archway buildings. The ordinary private study occupiers turned their sitting-room into a bedroom, by the simple process of opening a recess and letting down a bed.

The head-gear of the period was truly marvellous. Nothing seemed to come amiss. "Pots" of all shapes and colours, Scotch caps, with or without tails, sou'-westers, etc. The only fellows who looked respectable were those who could wear XI. or XV. caps.

"I commenced my new boy apprenticeship," says one of Mr. Henniker's pupils, "at the same time that Mr. Henniker assumed the duties of the headship, and I can well remember the day on which I emerged from a most uncomfortable carriage at Fleetwood Station. Those were the days when the Crown Hotel was at its palmiest ; such coffee and such cutlets never were, and most excellent appreciation of these luxuries did we Rossallians testify. I was first quartered in one of the archway studies, and right comfortable were they after the miserable accommodation of the school I had just left. The new boy contingent, of course, soon settled down into their places, and the chief thing that struck us all was, I am sure, the first chapel service of the school term. What grand men the seniors looked to us ! How awe inspiring the masters !

“These were the days of half-years, and, oh, how tired we used to get of them! The first hint of holidays coming was the invariable notice to get play-boxes mended, and my readers can imagine with what joy the posting of this notice was always received. The office was then a most important institution; hampers were there claimed; letters were delivered; and most of the notices relating to school matters were there placed.

“On whole holidays we used, when funds allowed, to get special leave, and walk into Fleetwood or Blackpool; get our photos. taken; have as good a feed as our purses allowed, and then get back in time for late roll call. These excursions, however, might very well have been dispensed with. Mr. Henniker had a great objection to big fellows being without money; this we soon found out, and many were the applications made to him for an order on the bursar for whatever sums we thought we could venture to extract from him. These little orders, I need hardly say, were much objected to by our good bursar.

“A peculiar feature of these days was the lending library, established by certain fourth form boys. Novels of all descriptions were got together by them, and were loaned out at a fee of one halfpenny per volume for three days; a very fair income was, I believe, realised in this way. Boys in Mr. Henniker’s day used to remain at school up to a much later age than they do now; at one time I believe the average age of the monitors was over twenty. Several of the big fellows were popularly supposed to stay on simply for the sake of the cricket.

“An all-important festival for us was the going home for the holidays. The prize day was looked forward to a long time in advance, and at the end of those long, weary halves we were always glad when it arrived. All

the boys and their parents assembled at the prize dinner, and in the course of his remarks on one occasion Mr. Henniker said: 'The Council, owing to bad times, have with very great regret been compelled to raise the school fees from pounds to guineas.' The boys applauded these words with the usual stamps and cheers, much to the mingled amusement and chagrin of the assembled parents.

"After the prize dinner, those who lived at a distance often used to go straight away by the night trains, but those who lived within say 100 miles had to wait until the following morning, when the train was specially stopped for them at the end of the School lane. In winter huge fires were lighted on the Cop, and curious indeed was the scene then to be witnessed.

"There was always an excellent breakfast provided on that morning, but for some reason it was a point of honour among us to leave that breakfast severely alone. As a rule, we walked into Fleetwood and breakfasted at the 'Crown,' or else reserved our energies for Preston refreshment room. The 'gunsnes,' never very popular, always had a rough time of it the morning we went away; poor Eagles once received a very pulpy orange right in the eye, but the offender was never discovered.

"*Apropos* to breakfast, our dietary scale in those days was not altogether overdone, either in quality or quantity. The tea used invariably to be poured from the same jugs in which the beer had appeared at dinner. The amount of butter, also, at breakfast and tea was really very small. We were, however, allowed as much bread as we wished, and the meat supply at dinner was both plentiful and, as a rule, good. This reminds me how, on one occasion, the fat on my plate of mutton was not very appetising in appearance. I

laid it on one side, but the master at my table ordered me to eat it. I said I could not. He promptly gave me a week's drill for daintiness. Boiling with rage that I dared not show, I went off to Mr. Henniker and complained of the injustice done to me. 'Yes, yes, my lad, yes,' the good man replied; 'take another week's drill for complaining of your master.' The lesson was an excellent one, and I have never forgotten it."

Mr. Henniker had a reputation for quaint sayings, and one of his pupils often laments that he did not keep a record of these quaint sayings, delivered, for instance, in the course of a lesson, often very slightly connected with the subject in hand, but always original and amusing. He had a peculiar way of murmuring "Yes" (which he pronounced "urse") in making any statement, which was highly characteristic. "Urse," he said on one occasion, "urse! strange thing! People make a door to let folks in, and then put up a door to keep them out. Urse!"

Sometimes these sayings passed from being merely bright, spontaneous utterances, and were evidently the outcome of long previous thought. There is no doubt that Mr. Henniker had a very powerful mind, and one cannot help regretting that he should have chosen to play a part in the world for which he was perhaps somewhat unfitted, when his name might easily have been associated with some philosophical work of real value. He was rather fond of trying to clothe familiar sayings in a Latin dress. Once he was much exercised over the correct Latin rendering of "Shut the gate," finally deciding in favour of "Claudatur usis." He never used to discourse on politics, and it would be hard to say what his views were. He carried his vein of originality into his sermons, which were often racy in the extreme.

Mr. Henniker, after having swayed the destinies of Rossall for five years, resigned in the year 1875, and was appointed Vicar of Frocester. He held that living until his death, which took place in the year 1880.

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL DURING MR. HENNIKER'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

1870	C. E. Smith	1873	R. F. E. Bush
1871	B. Wilson	1874	T. Disney
1872	C. H. Lindon		F. H. Price
1873	H. E. Dixon	1875	W. Armour

SCHOOL PRIZE LISTS DURING SAME PERIOD.

MONITORS' PRIZE.

1870	C. E. Smith	1873	G. Chawner
1871	G. Chawner	1874	W. L. Kingsford
1872	C. H. Lindon	1875	W. Armour

COMPOSITION PRIZES.

LATIN HEXAMETER.

1870	C. E. Smith	1874	F. H. Price
1873	H. E. Dixon	1875	H. R. Woolrych

LATIN ESSAY.

1870	W. Grundy	1871	B. Wilson
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(Discontinued after this date.)

LATIN ELEGIACS.

1870	C. E. Smith	1873	R. F. E. Bush
1871	C. H. Lindon	1874	W. Armour
1872	G. Chawner	1875	R. G. P. Brownrigg

GREEK IAMBICS.

1870	B. Wilson		1873	{ J. B. Payne
1871	{ B. Wilson			{ L. H. Lindon
	{ G. Chawner		1874	F. H. Price
			1875	W. Armour

LATIN PROSE.

(Recommended in 1874.)

1874	R. F. E. Bush		1875	W. Armour
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LATIN LYRICS.

1870	C. H. Lindon		1873	W. L. Kingsford
1871	B. Wilson			

ENGLISH PRIZES.

DIVINITY.

1870	G. W. Gent		1873	W. King
1871	D. S. Boutflower		1874	W. King
1872	H. E. Dixon			

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1870	G. W. Gent		1872	E. R. Yerburch
1871	G. W. Gent		1873	T. Disney
1872	T. Disney		1874	F. H. Price

MODERN HISTORY.

1870	H. P. Kenworthy		1873	W. L. Kingsford
1871	G. Postlethwaite		1874	L. Clarke
1872	G. W. Rowntree			

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1870	D. S. Boutflower		1873	F. H. Price
1871	D. S. Boutflower		1874	F. H. Price
1872	H. D. Williamson			

GEOGRAPHY.

1870	G. W. Gent	1873	W. L. Kingsford
1871	T. Disney	1874	J. S. C. Davis
1872	W. L. Kingsford		

ENGLISH VERSE.

1870	W. Grundy	1873	J. B. Payne
1871	B. Wilson	1874	T. Disney
1872	D. S. Boutflower	1875	F. H. Price

ENGLISH ESSAY.

1870	G. W. Gent	1873	G. Chawner.
1871	G. W. Gent	1874	W. L. Kingsford
1872	D. S. Boutflower	1875	F. H. Price

MATHEMATICS.

(Ainslie Gold Medal.)

1874 H. Wheatcroft

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

(COUNCIL, BEECHEY, AND OSBORNE EXHIBITIONS.)

1870	W. Grundy	1873	H. E. Dixon
1871	G. W. Gent	1874	W. L. Kingsford
1872	C. H. Lindon		

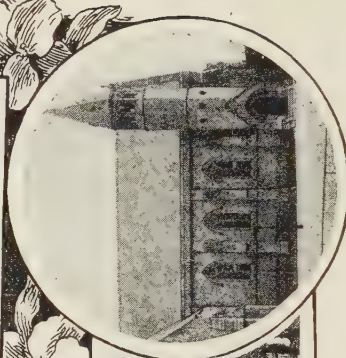
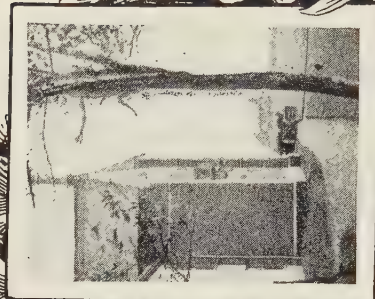
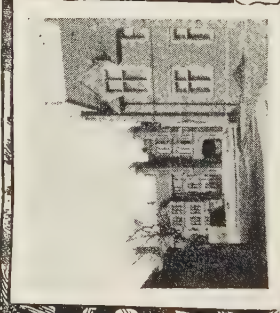
HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITIES DURING MR.
HENNIKER'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

1870-1—Exhibition, London University	M. Stewart
Scholarship, University, Oxford	G. W. Gent
1871-2—Exhibition, Magdalen College, Cambridge	E. G. H. Caswell
Scholarship, Natural Science, St. John's College, Cambridge	M. Stewart
Dyke's Exhibition	G. W. Rowntree

1872-3—Exhibition, Dublin.....	— Hall
Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge..	H. E. Dixon
Scholarship, King's College, Cambridge...	G. Chawner
Postmastership, Merton College, Oxford..	J. C. Vernon
Chancellor's Medal (English Verse), Cambridge.....	D. S. Boutflower
Foundation Scholarship, Caius, Cambridge	D. S. Boutflower
Foundation Scholarship, Emmanuel, Cambridge.....	B. Wilson
1873-4—First Class Classical Moderations, Oxford	W. Grundy
First Class, First Year's Exam., Durham.	W. Hooper
Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge...	G. Chawner
Abbott Scholarship, Cambridge.....	H. E. Dixon
Scholarship, Corpus Christi, Cambridge ...	H. D. Williamson
Law Prize, Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn, Scott Scholar	E. Murcott
University Scholarship, Durham	W. Hooper
1874-5—Exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford.....	R. F. E. Bush
Fellowship, St. John's College, Cambridge	W. A. Haslam
First Class Classical Moderations	C. H. Lindon
Ellerton Scholar, Durham	W. Hooper
Twenty-second Wrangler, Cambridge.....	J. Dickinson
Scholarship, Queen's College, Cambridge.	F. H. Price
Scholarship, Magdalen College, Cambridge	W. Armour
Exhibition, King's College, Cambridge ...	W. N. C. Wheeler
Chancellor's Medal for English Verse, do.	G. W. Rowntree
First Class Classics, Final School, Oxford.	G. W. Gent

HONOURS SUBSEQUENTLY GAINED BY MR. HENNIKER'S PUPILS.

First Class Classics, Durham.....	} W. Hooper
Van Mildert Scholarship, Durham	
Fellowship, Durham.....	
Second in the First Class, Science Tripos	} M. Stewart
Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge	
Fellowship, Worcester College, Oxford	W. Grundy
First Class Classical Tripos (20th)	B. Wilson
Porson Prize (Greek Iambics), Cambridge	G. Chawner
Twentieth Wrangler, Cambridge	} H. E. Dixon
Second Class Classical Tripos.....	
Second Chancellor's Medal, Cambridge	} G. Chawner
Eighth in First Class of Classical Tripos... ..	
Fellowship, King's College, Cambridge	G. Chawner



ENTRANCE LODGE.

VIEW OF DINING HALL.
ENTRANCE GATEWAY, WITH SANATORIUM.
BIG SQUARE, 1867.

DISTANT VIEW OF PAVILION.
END OF CHAPEL.



CHAPTER V.

ROSSALL UNDER THE HEADMASTERSHIP OF MR. JAMES.

WHEN the Rev. Herbert Armitage James, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Assistant Master of Marlborough, was appointed Headmaster of Rossall in 1875, as the successor to Mr. Henniker, there was a debt on the School of some £23,000 (it had been somewhat larger a year or two earlier). The members of the Council had been required by their bankers to sign a document admitting their personal responsibility. Numbers were steadily falling, and public confidence had been shaken for some time past, by what was simply a run of bad luck of various kinds. On the other hand there was the magnificent situation of the School—the one school of the “public school” type, which was *on the sea*; the one school of that type north of the Mersey and the Humber. It had already had a prosperous time in the not far distant past; and, last but not least, the Council were beginning to appreciate the value of the newly-appointed Bursar, Captain Robertson, to whom the whole credit of the extrication of the School from its financial difficulties must be assigned, and who was already, in spite of disheartening conditions, turning deficits into surplus.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. James accepted office, and if he was able to effect any improvement it was due entirely to the fact that he had been a master at Marlborough. Marlborough was the sister school to Rossall, older by a year, founded to meet the same want—a place of education for the sons of clergy and others who could not afford the expense of the older schools like Eton and Harrow. The founders of Marlborough were the founders of Rossall: the system which had made one a success was bound to be of benefit at the present moment—so at least he thought—in the other.

The first thing that struck him was the absence from Rossall of any such organised house-system as he had been accustomed to, with which was connected the work of a clearly defined monitorial authority. There was a system of assigning pupils to certain masters for supervision out of school; and these pupils dined together in the hall, and two masters, W. Almack and S. C. Voules (who did much for Rossall games), brought from Marlborough the idea of cricket and football matches to be played between the various assigned-masters' tables.

There was nothing, however, to prevent an assigned-master living in one part of the buildings while his boys were scattered about in half a dozen others, and so long as that was the case it seemed to Mr. James that there could be no corporate life, no real house enthusiasm. He could not forget that his experience as house-master at Marlborough had been the happiest of all his school experiences in the past. As long as the house-system was absent it was idle, he thought, to hope for any real tradition of friendships between boys and masters.

With regard to boys and masters, though with a few signal exceptions (we need only mention the names of

Mr. Phillips and Mr. Taylor, to recall two of them), the "natural enemy" theory held the field.

Accordingly, with the valuable aid of Mr. Wilmot, Mr. James sketched out, before coming into residence, a scheme for dividing up the school buildings into "houses;" and he somewhat astonished the Board (or local sub-committee of the Council) by the acquaintance (due entirely to a plan of Mr. Wilmot's) which he displayed with the details of the buildings. He remembers well how, with all the enthusiasm of a "new broom," he rushed the members of the Board over the dormitories and studies, until at last, at the top of one especially steep staircase, stout, kind-hearted Mr. Kemp (Rossall's neighbour and friend for many years) gasped out, "We will sanction the scheme!"

Mr. James avers that in all the eleven years he stayed at Rossall he never did a better day's work than that.

The buildings did not altogether lend themselves to a division such as was required, but the best was made of the materials at disposal, and it was not long before the new system bore fruit in a keen rivalry which sent the life-blood coursing through the veins of the School again. It likewise led to a more general establishment of close relations between master and boy such as had only hitherto existed in a few comparatively rare cases. The intellectual life gained also, in Mr. James' opinion. In every house libraries were established, furnishing valuable help to the higher boys in their books of reference, and literature for all ages and capacities in the general shelves.

One part of the new system was especially valuable—indeed essential to success. Hitherto the monitors had lived in a quarter of their own, exercising little or no influence for good, *as a body*, upon the life of the

School, and causing endless difficulties to the masters in charge of their special block of studies. They were now distributed over the different houses, and had definite duties assigned them.

Naturally enough, changes made in this wholesale way, and all in the direction of stricter discipline and harder work, were not popular with the School at large, and though most of the changes were salutary and necessary enough, some were, no doubt, superfluous and useless. Despite his acknowledged cleverness, Mr. James, no doubt, made some mistakes. Hence came a re-action.

An incident at the end of the first half-year intensified the discontent, and at the Christmas concert, when fellows, as usual, "turned up" to cheer popular masters and guests, Mr. James got such a volley of groans and hisses as never was heard in Rossall Square before! The demonstration left him quite unmoved. He was certain that English boys could not be unjust in the long run, and that they would, sooner or later, recognise the good intention of the reformer, if not always the value of the reforms. So in a few years it proved.

In one way or another he did his best to know his boys. They were in and out of his house constantly, and with not a few he formed friendships such as will, perhaps, last as long as life endures. Never again had he cause to complain of a want of loyalty on the part of the School to its headmaster.

Mr. James owed much at this critical time to the monitors and the masters who stood by him. The former were as able as there had been for some years at Rossall—boys with character as well as minds. Some are or have been across the seas, and made their mark in other lands—F. D. Lugard (need it be said?) in Africa, Jack Davis in India, Leonard Lindon in Australia.

Others, like W. Armour, Philip Morton, H. R. Woolrych, W. King, R. J. P. Brownrigg, H. M. R. Jones, and many whom it would be easy to name, have done good work of one kind or another at the English Universities, and since then in life, in their own land. They will be "salt" anywhere, as they were then at Rossall.

Among the masters were (first and foremost) Mr. Phillips, than whom no school ever had a better second in command. To him Mr. James always expressed his undying gratitude for what he did in those early years of his headmastership. Mr. Phillips was always loyal to the core whether he approved or disapproved.

Other masters were Mr. A. A. Bourne. Mr. Colgrove (soon to leave for a headmastership, and to be succeeded by Mr. Ogden), was in command in the modern; Mr. Batson (a tower of strength in more senses than one) came with Mr. James as headmaster's assistant. We content ourselves with mentioning these, as holding the more prominent positions; but, indeed, with but few exceptions, the common room was a strong body, and to the masters of those, as of earlier years, Rossall owes an enormous debt of gratitude.

By degrees old Rossallians came back as masters to their old School. Such men as W. Grundy, W. Armour, C. H. Lindon, H. R. Woolrych, W. King, H. B. Bush, and G. Mason, were welcome and valuable additions to the staff.

The Council at this time were most courageous. "A large policy" was their motto, and they acted up to it. Almost bankrupt as the School was, they refused Mr. James nothing. They supplied funds to attach better salaries to certain important masterships and to found more scholarships. Mr. James well remembers how bitter a disappointment it was to him to get only seven outside candidates for the first scholarship examination

of his time; but one of these was K. P. Wilson—they soon found out what that meant. The mention of his name brings to mind the help which came in this regard from the old Rossallians, whose scholarship fund was a most valuable addition to the somewhat scanty resources.

In later years the Council wisely started the present foundation scholarships, covering the school fees, which year after year brought and retained some of the ablest boys which Mr. James in all his school experience has ever had to teach.

The high-water mark of ability gradually rose, until when Mr. James left in 1886, he was able to pass on to his successor, Mr. Tancock (who has rendered such excellent account of it), a sixth form containing (*in esse* or *in fore*) twenty-six Oxford or Cambridge scholars and exhibitioners (including four Balliol scholars and one exhibitioner, and four scholars and exhibitioners of King's), who won between them afterwards some twelve or fourteen University prizes and scholarships (one of these the Derby scholarship at Oxford, the precursor of a second practically already won but not yet formally awarded), besides places in the India Civil Service and Woolwich. "It was a delight to teach such a form," so writes Mr James, "as it has been a delight to watch the long roll of their distinctions, even yet unfinished, grow from year to year."

Meantime, the less gifted boys were not neglected—the lower forms were in good hands and well and carefully taught.

The numbers, which for the first two or three years seemed almost stagnant, gradually grew. Mr. James found 238 in 1875 and left 338 in 1886.

The buildings, in 1875, had got into such a state that they were not worthy of the School; and at that time

there was no money to spend on new ones. But, as finances improved, the Council gradually addressed itself to the task of addition and restoration.

The first important work of the kind was the new sanatorium for infectious illness. Mr. James had to fight hard for this; for it was difficult to persuade the Council of the necessity of isolating these from ordinary cases of sickness. But Dr. Williams (than whom no school has had a more capable and careful medical officer) aided Mr. James in collecting a weight of medical testimony from school doctors, etc., which bore down all opposition.

Various epidemics had an unpleasant habit of recurring at this time. It was the lesser diseases, such as mumps, and "German" measles, that were the real annoyance; for they made boys incapable, for at least a fortnight, of coming into contact with the rest of the school—while leaving them, after the first few days, as well and vigorous as if they were in full health. It was a wonder the Doctor's hair did not turn grey with the attempt to enforce discipline among thirty or forty boys in such a condition. Certainly the new sanatorium must at times have strongly resembled a bear-garden. To Mr. James these epidemics were real annoyances: they were a constant anxiety whenever they occurred.

The Lent term was always the worst for illness of any kind, one Lent term in particular, when snow lay on the ground almost the whole of March, being perhaps the worst. Even in a school so healthy as Rossall there may be sufficient illness to trouble a headmaster who is alive to every interest of his school, and on whom the burden of responsibility weighs none too lightly. In this particular term the coughing of the assembled school in chapel grew to be a public annoyance, and when Clifford Harrison came down to give an enter-

tainment some of the worst offenders (or "patients") had to be secluded in a class-room and entertained otherwise. It should be mentioned that this was perhaps the only term in which Mr. James so far gave way (literally to "popular clamour") as to excuse "first school" for a considerable period. But the circumstances were really exceptional, and the term ended by breaking up a fortnight before the date originally fixed.

The prevalence of sickness at this period, when so much had been done in the way of improving the buildings, contrasted strangely with the condition of the School in 1862, when there were 380 boys—the largest number, except in 1893, which has ever been within the walls of Rossall, and when the buildings, according to modern ideas, would be considered inadequate for due accommodation. In that year, or a year or two afterwards, Mr. James Bryce, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who acted as one of the examiners, said that no public school suffered less from sickness. As an Assistant Commissioner of the Enquiry into Public Schools, his statement was of great value.

The amusements of the school, all too few in the bleak Rossall afternoons when cricket and football were difficult, received a great addition under Mr. James, in the shape of two racquet courts and a splendid gymnasium (got up largely through the energy of Mr. J. H. Warburton Lee, one of the masters, and the generosity of old Rossallians, masters, and others), and ten new fives' courts in place of the five old ones. Meantime the houses had been gradually giving way to new ones of a far more comfortable and spacious type; indeed little now remains of the old domestic buildings. This was indeed the beginning of the great era of

building at Rossall, and so many changes were introduced into the various localities, that it may interest Rossallians of the present generation, or those of the last decade or two, to know exactly the topography of old Rossall.

Imagine the main gateway entirely effaced, and all the buildings outside, including the baths, vanished into air, and you will have an idea of what Rossall was on that side of the big square thirty years ago. The block in the east corner of the north side of the square was known as the double studies. Here the fifth form and some of the modern school held their habitation, residing two in a study, and at night sleeping in the dormitories on the topmost floor of this block, and above the private studies.

The private studies occupied the building between the double studies and the schoolroom, and were themselves tenanted by the monitors and probationers—the probationers residing on the ground floor, the monitors in the upper storey. The monitors of those days, Spartan in their indifference to personal comfort, did not murmur at having, not only to live, but also to sleep in their studies, for which a convenient and concealed bed afforded them the opportunity, which folded into a closet by day in the manner of the beds in many of the old rooms at Magdalen College, Oxford. So far from objecting to this plan, on the contrary they preferred an arrangement which secured to their life a complete independence and privacy, on which the present excellent system would have seemed to them slightly to infringe.

Thus was it on one side of the big square.

On the other side the contrast was quite as marked. In place of the present palatial edifice, there was a range of low buildings, containing studies and dormi-

tories. The studies were large, and were tenanted by sometimes as many as ten boys apiece; while two of the dormitories were "open" ones. All other dormitories in old Rossall differed from the present ones in being provided with "boxes" or cubicles.

A whitewashed house—"the office"—the residence of the secretary and the music-master—stood on the south-west side of the square, abutting on the tower hill. And there was a time when the chapel was not. If the transformed Rossall of the present day puzzles and surprises a Rossallian of thirty years ago, with what astonishment must it inspire one of the earlier pupils, who sees it for the first time to-day after a previous acquaintance made in the time of Dr. Woolley?

Unlike any previous headmaster, Mr. James joined in the boys' games, and no one will readily forget the great common room match against the School, when headmaster and vice-master put on 200 for the first wicket, and Mr. James was only dismissed when he had made 97 out of that amount.

Among the various changes under the head of organisation introduced by Mr. James were:

1. Hour's school before breakfast.
2. Headmaster's review of all classical forms below the sixth.
3. Terminal papers set to whole school or whole classical school: (a) General Information—whole school; (b) Latin prose—whole classical school; (c) Latin and Greek grammar—whole classical school. (A list of marks has since then been published, in order of merit. These papers, especially the general paper, excited and continue to excite much interest.)
4. Introduction of the certificate examination of Oxford and Cambridge Board.

5. Reading out of the names, beginning from the bottom boy, at the end of every term, to the whole school.

6. Founding of a library for the special use of the monitors.

7. Establishment of house-rooms for reading and other purposes.

8. Introduction of house-caps and scholars' caps, replacing the old heterogeneous head-gear. Black coats made compulsory.

9. Introduction of the annual singing competitions between the houses.

Rossall has always been justly celebrated for its music, and Mr. James was in his element in his connection with this part of school work. The choir had many reasons to be grateful to him. It was his delight to gather them in his house on Sunday evenings and make them sing to him; nor on these occasions was due refreshment forgotten. But with the more indiscriminate musical element, which in a large school conduces generally to noise rather than to harmony, Mr. James had less sympathy.

There was almost a battle royal for several years about the singing of the School "Carmen" at the mid-summer annual concert. In one of Mr. James' later years, when the School had taken the opportunity of the announcement of the "Carmen" at the end of the programme to set up a most inharmonious howl, the choir suddenly stopped, and the School was left to howl out the remainder of the ditty as best it could. Then Mr. James rose and announced in emphatic tones, "Now, if you please, the choir will *sing* the 'Carmen.'"

It was always a matter of deep concern with Mr. James to make all that he could out of the chapel

services. It was his good fortune here to be aided by two excellent music-masters, and the musical side of the services showed a continuous improvement during the eleven years of his headmastership. He avers that almost the happiest hours he spent at Rossall were passed with the choir. It was a labour of love—not, let us hope, an unfruitful one—to edit the Rossall Hymn-book in the second revision of which, undertaken after he left, he co-operated with his successor, Mr. Tancock.

The little speeches he made to the school, such as we mentioned in connection with the “Carmen,” were often very effective. There was once an attempt to hiss unpopular people on public occasions. This was crushed by the preliminary warning, “Remember that there are three kinds of animals that hiss—serpents, geese, and cads.”

On another occasion, when there was a big cricket match against another school, he gave a hint that it would be hospitable to applaud the good performances of the visitors even as much as the Rossall eleven. This was taken almost too literally, and the opponents must have been surprised at the vigorous applause which greeted their most ordinary performances all that afternoon.

But if Mr. James was happy and showed the force of his influence in making casual remarks to the boys, the force of his personal influence was most strikingly shown in his sermons.

As a preacher in any pulpit he must be conspicuous and remarkable: as a preacher to Rossall boys he was almost ideal. The boys always rejoiced to know that he was going to preach, and always listened intently to what he said. Indeed, they could hardly help listening. It would perhaps be too much to say that they remem-

bered minutely what he said. Few young boys do that. But the effect of his preaching was always a wholesome renewing of their enthusiasm and a new spirit of not unhealthy earnestness.

So far, indeed, as one can describe in rough generalisations the influence of Mr. James upon those with whom he came directly into contact, enthusiasm and earnestness were the qualities which he inspired in those around him—earnestness in respect of the more serious things of life, which must enter into the experience even of schoolboys, and enthusiasm for work and even games, in the latter of which, as we mentioned before, he took not only an interest but a part.

The boys regarded him with mixed feelings of affectionate admiration and awe. There was certainly a great deal of the latter spirit in the attitude of most of them towards him. To all boys with whom Mr. James had not come into direct personal contact through the school house, the sixth form, or the choir, he remained rather a terrible personage—who was not to be faced without due cause and much trepidation. Boys have been heard to say that they would do or suffer anything rather than be obliged to go before him; and the terminal “review” of the classical forms was a real terror to the smaller boys, who perhaps at times failed, simply for this reason, to do themselves justice.

But let no one suppose for a moment that this feeling of awe was the dominant one with any of the boys who, through house or other connection, were brought into direct intercourse with Mr. James. Those especially to whom he was something more than a house master—the smaller boys whom he kept for a time in his own house (the “private house,” as it was called)—knew how kind and fatherly he could be.

There was no limit to the kind consideration he had for the most minute points of a boy's welfare : and even at that age, boys knew and appreciated some of his interest in them. What he was to the boys in his own house was, after all, only an image in miniature of what he was to every boy in the school. As he said himself in a memorable sermon, "he held them all in his heart"; and they somehow felt that he had a personal interest in every one of them.

At the root of this confidence with which he inspired them, was the vein of enthusiasm in his own character. It was a characteristic of this enthusiasm that it was personal. Mr. James had a strong enthusiastic *belief* in every boy under his charge; and every shock to this belief was a real personal distress to him. There are, naturally, many cases where such a belief—even if at times undiscerning—is yet of immeasurable value to a boy, just because it is a matter of the heart. The way in which Mr. James has kept up his Rossall friendships, and the testimonials which he will give to those who have won his confidence, are significant of this trait of *personal* enthusiasm which shone so brightly in him.

The following sketch of Mr. James' life will be interesting to all Rossallians :

Herbert Armitage James was born at Kirkdale, Liverpool, August 3, 1844, and was the son of Rev. David James, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., first Incumbent of St. Mary's, Kirkdale, afterwards Rector of Pantêg, Monmouthshire (well known in the Principality of Wales as a preacher of unusual eloquence in English and Welsh alike). He was educated at King Henry VIII.'s Grammar School, Abergavenny; was elected Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, early in 1864; first class (classics) in Moderations, in 1865, and in the Final

School, 1867. Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Oxford, 1869; Tutor, 1871; ordained Deacon 1870, by the Bishop of Oxford (Priest, 1872); President of the Union Society, 1870. On the committee at the time were the present Bishop of Colombo, Dr. Copleston; the present Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith; the present Editor of the *Academy*, Mr. J. S. Cotton; and the present Librarian of the Bodleian, Mr. Nicholson.

After about three years' work at St. John's, he left in 1872 to take a mastership at Marlborough College, under Dr. Farrar, and remained here until elected to Rossall in 1875. Mr. James was at Rossall from 1875 to 1886, when he accepted the Deanery of St. Asaph; but from a conviction that his true calling in life was that of a schoolmaster, resigned that appointment in 1889 to take the Principalship of Cheltenham College. He was elected in 1890 to the Headmastership of Clifton College; but at the strong solicitation of Cheltenham boys, masters, and parents, after a few days declined it. He is Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph. He has been Special Preacher to the Universities of Oxford (1888), and of Cambridge (1888 and 1894). He is the author of "School Ideals: Sermons Preached in the Chapel of Rossall School."

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL DURING MR. JAMES' HEADMASTERSHIP.

1875	W. Armour	1881	A. C. Wratislaw
1876	J. Bruce-Payne	1882	H. M. E. Price
1877	L. H. Lindon	1883	A. H. Davis
1878	L. H. Lindon	1884	B. L. Leesmith
1879	H. S. Holt	1885	W. Hall
1880	H. S. Holt	1886	A. G. Bather

SCHOOL PRIZE LISTS DURING SAME PERIOD.

LORD EGERTON OF TATTON'S PRIZE.

(Formerly called "The Monitors' Prize.")

1876	L. Clarke	1881	T. Wareing
1877	L. Clarke	1882	A. M. Knight
1878	R. G. P. Brownrigg	1883	A. H. Davis
1879	H. J. Gibson	1884	H. S. Jones
1880	K. P. Wilson	1885	H. S. Jones
1881	C. P. Wilson	1886	R. W. Lee

COMPOSITION PRIZES.

LATIN HEXAMETERS.

1879	K. P. Wilson	1884	P. B. Mellish
1883	A. M. Knight	1885	P. B. Mellish
1884	H. S. Jones	1886	C. G. Hall

LATIN ELEGIACS.

1876	H. R. Woolrych	1882	A. H. Davis
1877	R. G. P. Brownrigg	1883	B. L. Leesmith
1878	{ G. F. Palmer	1884	B. L. Leesmith
	{ A. C. Wratislaw	1885	F. Fletcher
1879	A. C. Wratislaw	1886	F. Fletcher
1880	A. C. Wratislaw		

GREEK IAMBICS.

1876	R. G. P. Brownrigg	1883	A. H. Davis
1877	H. R. Woolrych	1884	E. B. Osborn
1880	K. P. Wilson	1885	W. K. Maclure
1881	T. Wareing	1886	R. W. Lee

LATIN PROSE.

1876	H. R. Woolrych	1882	A. M. Knight
1878	H. J. Gibson	1883	W. H. Secker
1879	K. P. Wilson	1884	P. B. Mellish
1880	{ A. C. Wratislaw	1886	F. Fletcher
	{ H. C. Fortey		

LATIN LYRICS.

1880 K. P. Wilson

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR.

1876	J. S. C. Davis	1882	{ A. H. Davis
1878	H. L. Kingsford		{ T. H. Vines
1880	{ R. H. Law	1883	H. S. Jones
	{ H. C. Fortey	1884	A. M. Auden
1881	{ A. H. Davis	1885	H. S. Jones
	{ A. E. Harward	1886	R. W. Lee

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

1876	H. R. Woolrych	1882	H. S. Jones
1877	R. G. P. Brownrigg	1884	G. H. Knight
1879	H. S. Holt	1885	A. G. Bather
1880	T. Wareing	1886	{ J. N. Fraser
1881	R. Prowde		{ J. P. Wilson

TRANSLATION.

1876	F. G. Slater	1883	T. H. Vines
1878	H. S. Holt	1884	F. E. Garrett
1879	H. S. Holt	1885	A. G. Bather
1880	H. S. Holt	1886	A. G. Bather
1882	F. E. Hedley		

ENGLISH PRIZES.

DIVINITY.

1875	F. J. D. Lugard	1882	{ C. P. Hastings
1876	F. J. D. Lugard		{ B. Leesmith
1877	R. G. P. Brownrigg	1883	{ W. H. Secker
1878	H. H. Knight		{ J. N. Fraser
1879	W. H. Bather	1884	A. M. Auden
1880	C. P. Wilson	1885	F. Robinson
		1886	F. Robinson

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1875 J. S. C. Davis.

MODERN HISTORY.

1875 F. J. D. Lugard.

HISTORY.

(In this year and onwards the Ancient and Modern History were amalgamated.)

1875	W. King	1881	C. L. Kingsford
1876	H. L. Kingsford	1882	C. P. Hastings
1877	H. S. Holt	1882	H. G. Smith
1878	J. Buchanan	1883	H. S. Jones
1879	{ H. B. Bush	1884	H. S. Jones
	{ R. M. Serjeantson	1886	W. Hall.
1880	C. L. Kingsford		

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1875	{ W. King	1880	C. L. Kingsford
	{ F. W. Brownrigg	1881	F. E. Hedley
1876	H. L. Kingsford	1882	R. W. Lee
1877	H. L. Kingsford	1883	H. S. Jones
1878	H. L. Kingsford	1885	R. W. Lee
1879	C. L. Kingsford	1886	W. Egerton

GEOGRAPHY.

1875	W. King	1880	C. L. Kingsford
1876	R. Hosking	1881	F. E. Hedley
1877	{ H. L. Kingsford	1882	G. Calvert
	{ A. Kay	1883	B. Heaton
1878	{ H. L. Kingsford	1884	A. D. Steel
	{ C. L. Kingsford	1886	F. C. P. Samborne
1879	C. L. Kingsford		

ENGLISH VERSE.

1876	H. R. Woolrych	1880	T. Wareing
1877	L. H. Lindon	1885	H. S. Jones
1879	T. Wareing	1886	C. G. Hall

ENGLISH ESSAY.

1875	T. H. Price	1883	H. S. Jones
1876	F. J. D. Lugard	1884	G. S. Carey
1881	C. L. Kingsford	1886	F. Robinson

MATHEMATICS.

(Ainslie Gold Medal.)

1875	A. C. H. Jones	1882	A. G. Jameson
1876	A. C. H. Jones	1883	W. Hall
1877	A. C. H. Jones	1884	W. Hall
1878	H. S. Milner	1885	A. D. Steel
1879	J. T. Knight	1886	W. Hall
1880	H. H. Knight	1887	H. Aris
1881	H. H. Knight	1888	R. D. Byles

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

COUNCIL, BEECHEY, AND OSBORNE EXHIBITIONS.

1875	W. Armour	1881	C. P. Wilson
1876	H. M. R. Jones	1882	R. Prowde
1877	L. Clarke	1883	A. M. Knight
1878	L. H. Lindon	1884	E. B. Osborn
1879	H. J. Gibbon	1885	B. L. Leesmith
1880	H. S. Holt	1886	W. Hall

CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

£30 A YEAR FOR THREE YEARS, TENABLE AT OXFORD
OR CAMBRIDGE.

1877	H. R. Woolrych	1882	H. M. E. Price
1878	R. G. P. Brownrigg	1883	A. H. Davis
1879	G. Egerton	1884	F. E. Garrett
1880	K. P. Wilson	1885	P. B. Mellish
1881	T. Wareing	1886	H. S. Jones

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

SIXTY OR SEVENTY GUINEAS, COVERING SCHOOL FEES.

1880	H. S. Jones	1883	T. Ll. James
	A. D. Steel	1884	G. Egerton
1881	W. Hall		S. A. N. Shuldham
	A. G. Bather	1885	R. D. Byles
1882	R. W. Lee	1886	J. C. Faunthorpe
	F. Fletcher		A. E. Lynam
1883	J. N. Fraser		F. H. Symonds

OLD ROSSALLIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

£40 A YEAR.

1876	K. P. Wilson	1883	C. G. Hall
1880	A. E. Harward	1887	C. A. Yates

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

£40, £30, AND £20 A YEAR.

1875	H. L. Kingsford	1879	J. Armitage
	F. T. MacDonnell		C. P. Hastings
	H. J. Gibson		T. H. Vines
1876	F. W. B. Koe		A. M. Knight
	W. S. Bather	1880	G. S. Carey
	P. H. Bower		E. Garrett
1877	A. C. Wratishaw		T. B. Wood
	R. H. Law		E. White
	T. Wareing	1881	P. B. Mellish
1878	H. K. Bather		H. G. Smith
	R. Prowde		A. M. Auden
	A. J. Jameson	1882	J. L. Watson
	A. L. Napier		B. Thompson
	H. M. E. Price		A. B. Napier
1879	A. H. Davis		F. M. Wheatley

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS—*Continued.*

1882	W. S. Burgess	1885	T. B. N. Miles
1883	J. A. W. Hughes		W. A. Millington
	H. Aris		A. M. Patterson
1884	J. M. C. Cheetham		W. P. Elias
	C. G. H. Barr	1886	R. B. Disney
	C. O. Weatherly		M. R. Taylor
	G. A. F. Sanders		E. Fletcher
1885	H. S. Goodwin		L. L. Hepper

HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITIES DURING MR. JAMES' HEADMASTERSHIP.

1875-6—Exhibition, Trinity College, Oxford	H. F. Wilson
Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford	R. F. E. Bush
East India Civil Service, 23rd place	J. Hall
1876-7—Scholarship, Jesus College, Oxford	R. M. H. Jones
Scholarship, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge	D. G. Robertson
Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge	C. E. Palmer
Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge	A. F. Ostrehan
Tancred Studentship, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge	J. Bruce-Payne
Open Nomination to the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	A. C. H. Jones
1877-8—Scholarship, Pembroke College, Oxford	H. R. Woolrich
Scholarship, Wadham College, Oxford ...	L. Clarke
Army Examination (Sandhurst), 6th place out of 450 candidates	F. J. Lugard
Do. do., 73rd place	F. G. R. Ostrehan
First Open Scholarship, and Additional Exhibition, Jesus College, Cambridge...	L. H. Lindon
Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge	H. S. Milner
Indian Civil Service, 5th place	J. S. C. Davis
Indian Civil Service, 12th place	} E. C. Rawson
Cooper's Hill, 1st place	
1878-9—Scholarship, Jesus College, Oxford	W. O. Nares
Army Examination (Sandhurst), 4th place out of 500 candidates	} G. Egerton
Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge ...	

1878-9—Foundation Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge	F. G. Slater
Foundation Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	R.P.G. Brownrigg
Foundation Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge	D. G. Robertson
Scholarship, St. John's College, Oxford ...	H. L. Kingsford
First Class, Classical Moderations, Oxford	H. R. Woolrych
Indian Civil Service, 9th place	F. W. Brownrigg
Scholarship, Cavendish College, Cambridge	R. H. Kirby
1879-80—Bursary in French, Glasgow University	A. Kay
Exhibition, Keble College, Oxford	H. S. Holt
Scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge	K. P. Wilson
Foundation Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge	C. E. Palmer
Indian Civil Service, 20th place.....	A. W. Davis
1880-1—Travelling Medical Scholarship, Dublin University.....	H. G. Edwards
Casberd Scholarship, St. John's College, Oxford	H. J. Gibson
Scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford	R. H. Law
Exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford	T. Wareing
Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.....	H. H. Knight
Rustat Scholarship, Jesus, Cambridge.....	H. S. T. Atkinson
Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge...	A. C. Wratislaw
English Essay Prize, Glasgow University...	A. Kay
First Class in the Solicitors' Final Examination, with Incorp. Law Society's Prize	G. W. L. Fernandes
Found. Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge	W. H. Bathar
Found. Scholarship, Queen's, Cambridge	A. H. Richardson
Found. Scholarship, Trin. Hall, Cambridge	G. Mason
Scholarship, Keble College, Oxford.....	C. P. Wilson
Scholarship, St. John's College, Oxford ...	C. L. Kingsford
1881-2—First Class, Classical Moderations, Oxford	H. J. Gibson
Army Exam. (Sandhurst), 43rd place	A. L. Napier
Slade Exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford...	T. Wareing
Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford.....	} H. C. Fortey
Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge ...	
Sizarship, St. John's College, Cambridge..	R. Prowde
Exhibition, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	H. M. E. Price
Winchester Reading Prize, Cambridge	L. H. Lindon
Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge	K. P. Wilson
Augmented Scholarship, do. do. ...	W. H. Bathar
Foundation Scholarship, Clare College, do.	H. H. Knight

- 1882-3—Exhibition, Trinity College, Cambridge.. A. H. Davis
Woolwich, 41st place..... T. B. Wood
Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge A. M. Knight
Student Interpretership (3rd out of 40 candidates) A. C. Wratishaw
First Class, Classical Tripos, part I K. P. Wilson
Scholarship, Jesus College, Oxford T. H. Vines
Indian Civil Service, 34th place..... A. E. Harward
First Class, Classical Moderations..... C. P. Wilson
Woolwich, 38th place H. E. Marsh
- 1883-4—Scholarship, Univ. of South Wales D. Moseley
Senior Foundation Scholarship in Engineering, Cooper's Hill. P. H. Bower
Scholarship, Durham University A. R. Wilson
Woolwich, 57th (extra) place G. Calvert
Exhibition, St. John's, Oxford G. E. H. Pratt
Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge R. L. Leesmith
- 1883-4—Scholarship, Keble College, Oxford C. P. Hastings
Membership of the Executive Council, Madras C. G. Master
Scholarship, St. Catherine's, Cambridge.. J. T. Phillipson
7th Wrangler, Cambridge H. H. Knight
30th Wrangler, do. J. T. Knight
1st Class, 2nd part Classical Tripos K. P. Wilson
Scholarship, St. John's College, Oxford ... W. H. Secker
Scholarship, Jesus College, Oxford G. S. Carey
Fellowship, Cooper's Hill..... P. H. Bower
- 1884-5—First Class Honours in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Intermediate Exam., London J. A. Smith
First Class Honours in Mathematics 1st year's Examination, Found. and De Bury Scholarships, Durham A. R. Wilson
Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge..... B. L. Leesmith
Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge..... H. G. Smith
Exhibition, C.C.C., Oxford P. B. Mellish
Exhibition, Magdalen College, Oxford..... E. B. Osborn
First Class, 3rd part Math. Tripos..... H. H. Knight
Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge... A. M. Knight
Woolwich, 20th place G. P. Schofield
- 1885-6—First Class, Final Classical School, Oxford } C. L. Kingsford.
Second Class, History }
Scholarship, Balliol College, Oxford..... H. S. Jones
Exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford T. Ll. James

1885-6—Scholarship, King's College, Cambridge	W. Hall
Exhibition, King's College, Cambridge ...	A. D. Steel
Major Scholarship, Trinity, Cambridge ...	A. H. Davis
Sizarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.....	F. E. Garrett
Rustat Scholarship, Jesus, Cambridge.....	H. H. Little
Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge	J. L. Watson
First Class, Classical Moderation	W. H. Secker
Fellowship, Clare College, Cambridge.....	H. H. Knight
First Class, Classical Tripos, part 2	A. M. Knight
First Class, Honour B.C.L. Examination, Oxford	H. S. Holt
Indian Civil Service, 21st place	A. B. Napier
First Class, History, Oxford	C. P. Hastings

HONOURS SUBSEQUENTLY GAINED BY MR. JAMES' PUPILS.

Scholarship, King's, Cambridge	A. G. Bather.
Abbott University Scholarship, Cambridge.....	W. Hall.
Honourable Mention in Examination for Craven and Ireland Scholarships	H. S. Jones.
Hertford University Scholarship, Oxford	H. S. Jones.
Scholarship, Balliol, Oxford	R. W. Lee.
First Class, Classical Moderations	H. S. Jones.
Arnold Historical Essay, Oxford.....	C. L. Kingsford.
First Class, Theol. Tripos, Cambridge	A. M. Knight.
Ireland and Craven University Scholarships, Oxford.....	H. S. Jones.*

* For further Honours gained by Mr. James' Pupils see the list of University Honours in Chapter XVI.





MR PHILLIPS.



CHAPTER VI.

THE ROSSALL COMMON ROOM.



SACRED to masters, as a sort of grove of Hesychia and the Muses, where even the thoughts of boys were forbidden to penetrate—forbidden because at the early and immature age of young Rossallians the boyish imagination is utterly unable to fathom the spirit, the atmosphere, or the conversation which prevails in that mysterious retreat—sacred to the masters, from time immemorial, as it ever will be, the common room and its traditions furnish a vast and varied field for description and for meditation, if we felt ourselves at liberty to fully divulge all its secret history.

The Eleusinian mysteries were, however, very properly veiled and concealed from the eyes and ears of the profane vulgar, and in the same way we are strongly of opinion that the privacy of the common room should be most severely respected. At the same time we propose to offer a sketch of itself and some of its more prominent tenants during the history of the School, who have not only adorned the common room, but have most gallantly aided in furthering the interests and the prestige of the school.

We have hitherto been speaking almost exclusively

of headmasters. But what would a headmaster be without his assistant-masters? And numerous have been the distinguished assistant-masters who have entered and left the portals of Rossall as the years have rolled on. At the end of this chapter we give a list of all the assistant-masters from the foundation of the School to the present day, with the dates of their appointment and of their leaving, the eye having merely to glance down this list to see what a staff of able men each headmaster has in turn been able to surround himself with. And in perusing the catalogue, necessarily limited to mere names, the memory of those Rossallians who read it will recognise many a familiar personality, the affections will sometimes awake unbidden, and the heart will at times mutely chronicle a debt of gratitude.

We only wish that space were at our disposal to do full justice, and pay their meed of praise to all the assistant-masters in turn with the same comprehensiveness with which we chronicle them. But since this is plainly out of the question we can but select the more prominent or the more typical ones, and endeavour to call them back once more to the minds of their former pupils.

Perhaps no Rossall master was so typical a representative of the class, and, we may add, so universally beloved, as

THE REVEREND SAMUEL JOHN PHILLIPS.

He was appointed classical master by Mr. Osborne in 1854, and became the first vice-master of the School in 1860. In the latter half of 1863, he had seen a somewhat lengthened service, and his position was thoroughly established. His work there was the work of his life, and we doubt whether any other can be named who contributed more largely, nay even so largely, to the high reputation and real success of the School. Among

the younger and comparatively inexperienced masters he was at once acknowledged as an ideal master.

Discipline at Rossall largely depended on a master's personal character and influence. Whenever Mr. Phillips emerged from his classroom into the big school, and especially at the evening preparation, his very appearance produced perfect silence. As a classical teacher he had all the knowledge and typical Cambridge accuracy in every detail of scholarship which would naturally characterise the ninth classic of his year. Those who came under his teaching as probationers will have many a vivid recollection of him. Any carelessness in work, much more any act of insubordination, would draw on the delinquent a quick glance from those dark flashing eyes, and a crushing rebuke which seemed almost to threaten the offender's annihilation. And yet he was kindness itself where that kindness was appreciated, and he freely placed his ample store of knowledge and his well selected and extensive library at the service of all who showed a readiness to benefit by it.

There is not one of all those who came under his charge who will not acknowledge that to the powerful influence he exerted over them at a critical time in their school life they owe more than words can say. Among his colleagues and in the common room, and especially in the hours of relaxation, every afternoon in the master's garden, he was full of animation and geniality. He was a great reader of current literature, and his summer vacations were always spent in Continental travel, from which he returned as a giant refreshed.

He had naturally a strong constitution and his unceasing work seemed to exceed his powers. He stamped a great deal of his vigorous personality on the character of Rossall, and by his unfailing energy and

strength of mind, his self-sacrifice for the welfare of the school and, above all, by the manly piety which pervaded his whole life, he attached to himself the hearts of all—boys or men—with whom he came in contact.

Before coming to Rossall he had been headmaster of the Western Grammar School, Brompton. This was stated in an inscription on a massive gold pencil case presented to him on his resigning that appointment. The pencil case reposed for many years on his study table at Rossall, and the inscription was surreptitiously deciphered by a boy, while attending a class for the study of Terence, which the generous master gave gratuitously to some eight or ten boys after his day's work was supposed to be over.

Mr. Phillips was stout and sturdy; he had a comfortable rotund figure, a bald head, and twinkling black eyes, which spoke of a jovial, genial spirit that made him universally popular. He was not very active bodily. He would have surrendered somewhat of his dignity had he condescended to hurry like an ordinary mortal.

"His powers of keeping order were marvellous," says a boy. "We felt his presence in the silence that came over the whole schoolroom when he entered in the midst of the morning's work. It is no exaggeration to say that he could unaided keep better order in the big room than any other six junior classical masters. The lower forms all feared and respected him. Once in his own class our fear ceased while our respect deepened. I never knew a fellow who had been in his class that did not consider him to be, taking him all round, far the best master in the School.

"I was myself no favourite of his. Indeed it is difficult to conceive how a boy with very ordinary abilities and at the same time incorrigibly idle, could be a

favourite with a master whose conceptions of duty were on a par with those of Mr. Phillips. Nevertheless I sincerely liked him. We were sure to meet with strict justice, and we knew that we were dealing with a man of honour. It was a moral tonic to work under such a man, and we knew well that, however much we might scamp our work, he would certainly never scamp his.

"I can bear witness to his sharpness of sight which has so often been noticed as one of his characteristics. In the middle of one half-year the masters were frequently annoyed, and the boys as often amused, by a strange noise that was heard at uncertain intervals in the middle of school work. It was like a note on the organ very lightly touched. Sometimes louder, sometimes softer, it pervaded the whole room, while it seemed impossible to tell the precise quarter from which it came. The thing became a nuisance. Every fellow looked about him when the sound was heard, to the very great annoyance of their pastors and masters.

"One morning, however, Mr. Phillips took his seat at the headmaster's desk and appeared to be absorbed in a bundle of exercises that had just come to hand. Suddenly the strange noise was heard. It rose, fell, ceased, and came again, and yet again. The school fell into a condition of mild titters till Mr. Phillips, whose eye had detected certain strange movements on the right of a boy seated far away near to the large door, marched pompously to the edge of the platform and in clear and decisive tones said, as he balanced himself on his toes, 'Underwood! come here, sir, and bring me that tuning-fork!' Underwood had, I believe, good reason to remember that day, and did not further pursue his studies in music."

About the year 1860, some new masters' rooms were built somewhere between the common room and the

garden. A prominent part of the new buildings was a high tower. On one particular Sunday this tower was approaching completion, and the workmen, for prudential reasons, had removed all ladders, and much of the scaffolding, leaving two tall scaffold poles inside the tower—reaching nearly to the top; while high up some planks were laid loose across the tower, forming an imperfect platform.

On that Sunday morning, service was followed by the Holy Communion, and, as a natural consequence, many of the masters, including Mr. Phillips, remained in chapel after the main body of the School had left. In due time Mr. Phillips left the chapel and, with pardonable curiosity, proceeded to look round the new buildings. Standing inside the tower, and looking upwards, he saw a dark figure or shadow pass over the interstices between some of the loosely laid planks. Beyond all question a boy was up there. "Come down there! Come down at once!" he cried. There was a dead silence, and no further movement was to be seen. "Come down this minute!" cried Mr. Phillips. "*I know your name.*"

This, we are sorry to say, in those days was not an uncommon device on the part of certain masters to compel the surrender of boys when in mischief but inaccessible. The boy in question was not unfamiliar with the device. He neither moved nor spoke. At last Mr. Phillips made his supreme effort. The climb was an exceedingly difficult one. The bare poles were tall and perpendicular. So difficult did the task seem that it struck the vice-master that it was impossible to all ordinary boys, indeed that the probability was that one boy who had a splendid reputation for climbing was the only who could have got to the top of that tower.

There was half a minute's pause. Then "B—— come down!" and sure enough B—— did come down sad and humble, but we fear impenitent. Mr. Phillips himself confessed afterwards to one of his coadjutors that he could not see the boy or any part of him, and that in truth he did *not* know his name, but the habits of that particular boy were so notorious and his reputation so great that after a little reflection he felt sure that it could be none other. We need not give the name of that boy, which began with a B. The curious in these matters will find that name deeply carved on the top of the landmark—that is if they are able to climb it!

We might multiply these anecdotes indefinitely, but we must content ourselves with one or two in conclusion, the first of them illustrating that feature in his character which we have before alluded to—the remarkable power of keeping or restoring order. One morning in chapel there was a tremendous hubbub of coughing, so much so that the voice of the reader could not be heard in the din. This attack of catarrh was quite involuntary on the part of the boys; but coughing is contagious, and half of the sounds at least were produced by unconscious imitation.

Mr. Phillips suddenly came to a dead stop in the middle of a sentence, and announced in deliberate and incisive tones, "I shall not proceed with the service until that horrible noise ceases." A perfect silence was the immediate result.

In teaching he had, more than any other master we remember, the faculty of driving a fact home by a forcible and sometimes homely remark, in which his keen sense of humour was often strongly apparent.

"What did the Pope do, Blair," he said, "after the first jubilee?"

“Don’t know, sir.”

“Slapped his pocket, Blair.”

[The pilgrims were exhorted not to come empty-handed.]

On another occasion—

“Now, Blair,” he asked, “why did Horace apply the epithet, ‘*vilis*’ to lamb—*vilis et agninae*? Why did the Romans hold lamb cheap?”

“I don’t know, sir” (humbly).

“Because they had not invented mint sauce, Blair.”

One of his great sources of strength, says one boy who knew him well, “lay in his absolute justice. Boys (at least boys worth anything) never resent strictness, but anything approaching injustice they quickly rebel against.”

Mr. Phillips left Rossall in 1878, after having served the school faithfully for twenty-four years. He was appointed by his own college—Pembroke—to the Vicarage of Tilney. He was as successful and beloved in parochial work as he had been in scholastic. He, unfortunately, some years before his death, contracted a serious illness, and he never seemed to thoroughly recover his health again. One attack succeeded another until he passed away, to the great sorrow of all who had learned his worth, on October 3rd, 1890, in his 69th year.

The scholarship at Rossall, and the stained window in the chapel which was the scene of his long and faithful ministrations, and a tower clock at Tilney are his outward memorials, but his truest and most enduring record is in the hearts and lives of all those—young or old—whom he taught and trained “in the way wherein they should go.”

Very different in character and cast of mind from Mr. Phillips was

THE REV. EDWARD SLEAP.

If Mr. Phillips was a typical Cambridge scholar, Mr. Sleaf was a typical Oxford man. He graduated at Brasenose—First Class, Classics—so far back as 1837. He was we believe, reputed to be one of the ablest men of his year at Oxford. The late Bishop Fraser of Manchester admitted to a friend of his that Mr. Sleaf was a better scholar than himself, and expressed his astonishment that the services of the distinguished assistant-master had not been more amply rewarded.

Mr. Sleaf was, however, always of a retiring disposition—slow to assert his claims—and he seemed irrevocably devoted to the “fallentis semita vitæ.” In private life, however, and among congenial friends, his great and varied gifts were quickly recognised. As a master he had charge of the form next below the probationers, and to his refined and tasteful scholarship much of the success of Rossall pupils at the Universities was no doubt due.

He was naturally impatient of dull or unwilling learners, and, though he had not the overpowering force of the vice-master, he quietly exercised a great and growing influence for good. A sharp and caustic remark in class was generally enough to make the object of it shrink from provoking a second.

In the common room he was, as a wit and a conversationalist, *facile princeps*. A humorous story or some nonsense rhyme heard there would be reproduced the day after in exquisite Greek or Latin. He had no great classical library, nor did he appear to read much except in English or French, so that it was rather a marvel to the masters to see how completely he retained his command over all the refinements of classical scholarship.

He once hit off most cleverly the characteristics of

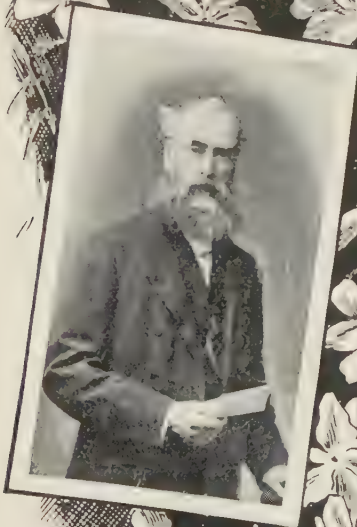
his colleagues in unexceptionable Latin verse, which will be found later on in this chapter, and very often he drew from some passing event or remark the theme of a witty epigram, which was received with uproarious bursts of laughter.

The one accomplishment he lacked was a power of appreciating music, of which he would only say that "it was the least disagreeable noise he had to listen to." When the new organ in the School chapel was opened, and at dinner afterwards the masters were loud in their praises, some of one stop, some of another, Mr. Sleaf quietly remarked that he also had his favourite stop, and being pressed by Mr. Tovey, the music master, to name it—as giving a hope of a dawning love of the art divine—he simply replied, "The full stop."

We should mention that Mr. Sleaf had in his own MS. a most able translation of Theocritus into English verse, which one would like very much to have seen in print. The memory of his gentle and sterling character, and of his transcendent ability, remains *κτῆμα ἐς αἰεί*.

THE REV. WILLIAM HULTON KEELING.

The important part of headmaster's assistant, which has been discharged with ability by several of those gentlemen who have held it, has never been filled by a kinder-hearted representative than the Rev. William Hulton Keeling, who, after a distinguished career at Wadham College, Oxford, came to Rossall in the last years of Mr. Osborne's reign. We have alluded to Mr. Phillips' kindness in giving up some of his leisure hours to generously coaching boys in whom he took an interest. Mr. Keeling showed the same kindness of heart in a more noticeable degree. Often and often,



MR. OSBORNE
MR. MACDOWALL.

L

W. BOYD DAWKINS.
MR. BATSON.

when the sun has been shining and everything out of doors tempting tired masters to take a much-needed walk, has he denied himself the relaxation of the afternoon in order to teach a boy the finer points of scholarship which were not so easily expounded in a class, or to go over with him work and books which would be useful for him at Oxford. A distinguished scholastic career awaited Mr. Keeling after leaving Rossall. He became firstly Headmaster of the Northampton Grammar School, and subsequently Headmaster of the Bradford Grammar School, which under his hands has flourished as it never did before.

THE REV. CHARLES TIMBRELL FISHER.

Most popular with boys and masters alike was Mr. Fisher, who, like Mr. Keeling, was headmaster's assistant. His connection with Rossall, lasting from the year 1869 to 1874, was coincident with a very precarious era in the School's history, and Mr. Fisher's position was often a difficult one. By his brilliant abilities and a certain personal charm of manner that was well nigh irresistible he kept up the standard of scholarship in the monitors during those perilous days of the School's history, and inspired them all with strong feelings of personal affection to himself. "There never was and never could be such a master as Mr. Fisher," said an enthusiastic pupil to us the other day. But this is what all enthusiastic pupils say about their masters. Admirable, however, is the master who can kindle such enthusiasm!

THOMAS NASH, ESQ.

A striking contrast in every respect to Mr. Fisher was Mr. Nash, who was headmaster's assistant at a time in the School's history when two assistants co-operated

with the headmaster in the instruction of the monitors. Brusque and bluff in manner, yet with a kind heart beating behind a forbidding exterior, and talents undeniably of the highest order, Mr. Nash made few friends among the boys during his stay at Rossall. At the same time, his intellectual influence over them was marked in the extreme. He inspired the monitors with a spirit of vigorous common sense in writing essays; and his bold and often bald paragraphs were a great contrast to Mr. Osborne's flowing and flowery style. Mr. Nash's translations were superb. He was reputed to be enormously clever, as indeed he was; to have got up most of his Thucydides for his Greats while travelling up in the train to Oxford; and to have taken in his "Livy" and Roman History to the same examination without looking at either of them, and yet to have got his "First." He was a Scholar of Balliol, and much thought of by Professor Jowett.

He was greatly given to eccentricity of costume, and his sudden appearance in the dining-hall, one evening at tea, dressed in a checked suit—with very large checks indeed—a red striped shirt, each stripe almost an inch in breadth, and a green satin tie, will not be easily forgotten by those who saw him. In this attire he suddenly bounced in at the back of Mr. Osborne while the latter was saying grace, and remained an amused spectator of the general amazement and of the headmaster's unsuccessful attempts to ignore his presence just behind his chair. At that time in Rossall history, some of the elder boys affected eccentric and "loud" costumes likewise, in imitation of Mr. Nash; and to exhibit a taste for glaring combinations of colours, or suits of clothes fearfully and wonderfully made, was popularly described by the verb "to Nashize."

THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.

Dear to his "assigned" boys was Mr. Taylor, for his career at Rossall began and ended before the "assigning" system was done away with. But not only his "assigned" boys, who knew him best by dining with him in hall, and coming to him in all their troubles—not only they, but the boys in his form, in his dormitory, and everybody who came into contact with him, conceived an affectionate regard for a master who was never known to say an angry word, and whose perfect and implicit confidence in every boy under his control was seldom if ever found to be misplaced. He was the master who lived in Rossall tradition long after he had left the School, as the kind-hearted friend who used to take troops of boys to Blackpool and Fleetwood time after time, gaining, by special pleadings with the headmaster, a privilege and a treat to the youngsters, which no other means on earth could have obtained for them.

Arrived in Blackpool, he would say to his band, "Now, boys, be off! amuse yourselves till half-past four as you like, and at that hour meet me here to go back again." Immediately there was a rush to the confectioners' shops and the pier; and the kind-hearted master never knew an instance in which the privilege of such liberty was abused, or the seductions of Blackpool made a boy late for the rendezvous.

The affectionate regard in which Mr. Taylor was held by all Rossallians who knew him may best be illustrated by the fact that many of these school friendships have survived the natural estrangements of life for nearly thirty years; and those who knew him as boys are still delighted to hear at his dinner table the same hearty laugh, and to reap amusement from the same inexhaustible fund of anecdote and humour.

THOMAS BATSON, ESQ.

Popular as a master, an excellent scholar, and a capital cricketer, is Mr. Batson. His connection with Rossall has been a long one, dating from the year 1875, when he came, along with Mr. James, to the present time. His stay has been long, and his work loyal. Since the time that he was appointed vice-master, in succession to Mr. Phillips, he has most ably supported the headmaster in all things, and has proved himself of untold value to the School. Mr. Batson, who is an ex-Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, had a distinguished University career, which has proved but the preliminary to a distinguished scholastic one.

Rossall masters have, however, distinguished themselves in other ways than in the paths of learning, the admirable management of boys, or the practice of school athletic sports. They have won fame in the exhibition of athletic powers in an arena where Europe is accustomed to look on; and the three Rossall masters who, in 1876 ascended the Matterhorn without guides, will long be remembered as conferring honour on the School in a most unexpected way.

The writer of this book was living in Berlin at the time when the ascent was made, and he well remembers the newsboys in Unter den Linden, one hot summer afternoon, making the streets re-echo with shouts of "Ascent of the Matterhorn by three masters of an English school;" and, on purchasing a copy, and finding that the school was Rossall, and that the daring adventurers were well known to him, he felt a natural pride, not only in English pluck, but in Rossall's illustration of it.

Mr. Cust, Mr. Colgrove, and Mr. Cawood were the three heroes of the adventure. Mr. Cust thus describes their arrival on the actual summit:

“The rocks passed, the mountain was clearly ours. I had been under the impression that work of considerable difficulty would remain after the chains; whereas, in fact, little more was left to be surmounted than a slope of frozen snow or ice, of gradually decreasing steepness, and no formidable character. Nearer and clearer grew the topmost ridge; the faint hopes that had been struggling for a covert existence for a year past were fast assuming a matter-of-fact aspect, quaintly at variance with the excitement of anticipated possibilities. Not many words were spoken as we pressed on; thought even seemed to lag behind the certainty that our toils were over and success won. A few steps, and in another instant, on the apex of the black pyramid of rock, the big telescope at the Riffel made out an ensign triumphantly waved on high. It was a handkerchief fastened to Mr. Colgrove’s ice-axe.

“We were now on the eastern extremity of the summit, which is a ridge about 250 feet in length, running nearly due east and west. Seeing that a point farther along the ridge was slightly higher, and had a pole stuck in the snow, we quickly adjourned to this, and made ourselves as comfortable as a sloping snow seat, a few scanty rocks below, and a freezing wind would permit. We had not, however, arrived at the other extremity of the ridge, nor even in the centre of it; for beyond us there extended a long depression of a more irregular character than what we had passed, succeeded by another slight eminence, perhaps exactly equal in height to our own. To traverse the intervening portion of the ridge would not have been easy, and the attempt was not worth our while.”

They remained more than an hour on the summit—from 9-35 to 10-45—exposed to a wind which was fortunately less strong than keen. After satisfying

himself that he was not sitting over vacancy, Mr. Cust took a rough sketch; and one of his friends attached a piece of wood, on which he had imprinted their three names, as a cross-bar to the pole. Mr. Cust thus describes their descent:

“Cold drove us into marching order, Mr. Colgrove occupying the post of honour in the rear. No uncomfortable thoughts as to the descent now presented themselves, as is sometimes the case. My remark on arrival, ‘Well, we have got to the top, and we know that we can get down safely,’ was justified by our descent, for it involved no serious difficulty. The ice-slope required care, but gave little trouble, none of us having been so unwise in ascending as to leave his ice-axe below. We used all caution. To allow individual freedom of movement on the chains the two ropes that we carried were tied together.

“The hundred feet of rope so produced gave occasion to the guides to exult through their telescopes, under the impression that we were unroped; the result to ourselves was that each had in places his piece of precipice to himself, so that gymnastic exercises of merit were wasted for want of spectators. It gave a curious feeling moving down with one hand on those, for the time, endless chains, just as the rope silently descending above one’s head allowed one. Our progress was continual, and not unpleasant. Nothing in the Alps changes its character more than the final peak of the Matterhorn. In spite of the chains, in spite of fine weather, I am convinced from the account given me by an excellent mountaineer of his personal experience, that, when the mountain is in bad condition, the gravest difficulties and perhaps peril may be encountered there even by experienced men with first-rate guides.”

Mr. Cust has always been of opinion that the Rossall

bootmaker had some share in the honour of the exploit.

"Under this greatest of all tests," he is accustomed to say, "and after all this long day, we were not footsore, thanks to the sturdy north-countryman who had taken a pride in putting good work into our boots. The town of Fleetwood, if it produces nothing else, produces Mr. Proctor, and he (and of how many London boot-makers can it be said?) knows how to make boots proof alike against rocks and snow, and that remain comfortable from beginning to end of the longest days."

A master's life at a big school is not all roses, and the idea must often cross his mind that he is labouring in an honourable servitude, almost every minute of his time having its own allotted duty even when everything goes smoothly and in accordance with rule. But the life has its compensations, and the cheering associations of one's equals and friends in a common labour is one of these and not by any means the least.

"The hour of getting up in my time," says a tenant of the Masters' Common Room in Mr. Osborne's day, "was earlier in summer than in winter, but school always began at half-past eight in both seasons.

"Chapel service in summer being at seven o'clock, and breakfast coming immediately after chapel, allowed the masters a little more time for preparing for school at half-past eight than the winter arrangements did. After ascertaining that all his class were at chapel and breakfast in hall, the master (in the sixties) would proceed to the common room to partake of masters' breakfast.

"First school lasted from half-past eight to half-past ten, and then any master who wished partook of lunch in the common room and compared notes with his friends in the genial society generally to be found there, and

obtained sympathy and advice in his troubles. Sometimes a master would burst with some grievance, 'I don't know what these boys are doing; a perfect plague of stupidity seems to have seized them in this hot weather; they can't do the simplest quadratic equation, nor remember a single formula in trigonometry. I think they must all smoke in the morning, and yet there are no signs of it,' etc.

"Bathing, rather than smoking, however, was the hypothetical cause of most of the stupidity. Some boys would go so far as to bathe three times a day. This, of course, produced great lassitude and a complete disinclination to work.

"After the 'half-hour'—10-30 to 11 a.m.—the masters again went into school until 12-30. After 12-30 they were probably besieged by a crowd of "assigned" boys who wanted leaves signing to go out of bounds and to cut roll-call, etc., etc.; or, if it was a half-holiday, pocket money had to be doled out and accounts thereof duly written in the cash-book.

"At 1-30 (one o'clock on Saturdays) the masters went into hall and presided over the boys' dinner, and took their own luncheon. From two p.m. to four p.m. a master was at liberty to join in games, to go into the garden, or to take a walk, just as he liked, but he frequently had to seize time by the forelock and prepare something for the future—*e.g.*, if he was one of the clerical masters he might have to prepare a sermon for his next turn as preacher; or he might have his class exercises to look over and correct, etc.

"Or it might be his turn to act as arbitrator in regard to the prize poems, of which there were about seven—English essay (original), Latin essay (original), English poem (original), Greek iambics, Latin lyrics, Latin hexameters, and Latin elegiacs.

These obviously might take him many afternoons to properly and conscientiously weigh and adjudicate upon. Each piece was identified by a motto only, the writer's name being sealed up in an envelope which was indorsed with the same motto as that borne by the essay or composition. If the writing were bad, the labours of the unfortunate preceptor would be doubled. Indeed, one may doubt whether a badly-written essay would have much chance under the circumstances.

"Then six o'clock found the masters in hall seeing that all their boys were present. From hall, all except the master on duty would then pass quickly along the private corridor near the needleroom to the masters' common room for dinner (generally an excellent one), and three-quarters of an hour would be spent in thoroughly pleasant and genial society in the feast of reason and flow of soul.

"It was at these times that the humour of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sleaf and others would burst forth, as the back of the day's work was now broken. Friendly remonstrances would fly round.

"'I say —, why on earth did you send those poor fellows to punishment drill this cold day?'

"'Well, all I can say is, that they deserved capital punishment in addition, Phillips.' Occasionally a subscription list would come round containing a liberal subscription from the head. These imposts were sometimes resented. 'Well, I'll give in proportion; it shan't be said that I'm stingy, so here goes for a rule of three sum,' etc.

"It should be mentioned that Tuesdays and Thursdays were half-holidays for a different set of masters, who for this purpose were arranged into two bodies like the watches on a ship; and many were the groans when it was discovered that an extra half-holiday

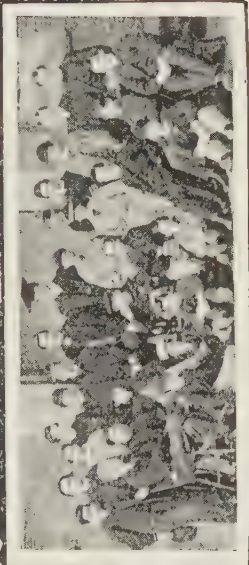
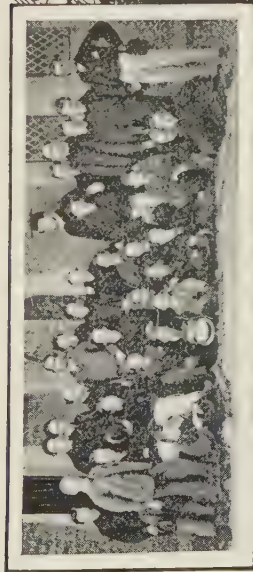
probably given for some Oxford or Cambridge success of an old Rossallian fell upon one of these sacred days by the fiat of the superior powers. When any master's half-holiday came, his class would be engaged in studying French, or German, or mathematics under the respective masters of these subjects.

"One of the usual ways of spending the afternoon's holiday was to walk to Fleetwood and back. Another was to call on friends, if any were within reach, *e.g.*, at the Fleetwood barracks, or the houses along the shore. If the weather were very hot, the cool shade in the garden (*frigus amabile*) would probably most attract.

"One master had a private boat, and at one time two or three masters kept a joint dog cart. Another used to fish continually in the pond behind the garden. The attendance on Saturday and Sunday evenings at common room dinner would be rather meagre while Mr. George Swainson was living at Beachfield, since several of the masters would probably be enjoying his hospitality on those nights. Occasionally a distinguished guest would be present at dinner, and would cause the use of a little more ceremony than usual.

"After dinner all went into short 'prep.' at seven, and one master had to stay (assisted by the lower monitors) during 'long prep.' from 7 to 8-15 p.m. Supper then was looked after by the master on duty, and then came evening service. Thus from 7-15 to 8-30 the masters were at liberty to go to one another's rooms for wine, etc., and this, we believe, was the halcyon period of the day. By 9-30 the dormitories were supposed to be sleeping; at any rate no more lights were allowed, except in the double and single studies, and the tired pedagogue was free at last from his toilsome and multifarious labours."

The common room at the time when these



MR. TAYLOR AND HIS CLASS,
MR. OSBORNE AND MASTERS,

MR. ROBERTS AND HIS CLASS,
OFFICERS OF RIFLE CORPS (65th I.R.V.)

reminiscences were not merely memories but facts, boasted a poet, and a poet too of no ordinary calibre, being a Newdigate Prizeman, the Rev. Llewellyn Thomas, then master of the eighth class, now Vice-Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Mr. Thomas has thus described somewhat ruefully, it must be confessed, the prospects of an assistant master in those days :

If your course is well over at college,
If you are only three parts of a fool,
You should make the best use of your knowledge
And seek for a place at a school.
If you wish to get up in the morning,
To leave off your bachelor tricks,
To tread the low byeways of learning—
You must be an underling nix.

A Curate is prone to temptation
Of spooning some widow or maid,
A Barrister's life is starvation—
A Tutor's a beggarly trade.
There's something so mean in the notion
Of earning one's wages per week,
Of spurning the weed styled nicotian,
Of spoiling your manly physique

By feeding at epochs abnormal,
By seeking your pillow at ten,
By manners stiff, priggish and formal,
By seldom consorting with men.
To keep soul and body together
To a school of some standing repair,
And believe me that birds of a feather
Will meet you in multitude there.

Now these were the words of my Mentor
As we loiter'd and smoked in the High,
And I rushed with the speed of a centaur,
My chance in the market to try ;
But oh ! what a hurry and bustle,
There is in the search for a place,
The candidates' clamour and hustle,
For the noisiest win in the race.

Advantages physical, mental,
 Are quoted regardless of lies ;
 At home or in lands continental,
 We grapple and fight for the prize.
 We boast of our talent for cricket,
 Of our discipline, learning and tact,
 But can scarce tell a bat from a wicket
 Or manage an urchin in fact.

But that wonderful cherub of Fiction,
 Who guards o'er our nautical Jack,
 Shewed but his especial protection
 And patted me well on the back ;
 For pointing to buildings colossal
 Tho' plain—in a desolate spot—
 He whisper'd—"Those buildings are Rossall,
 And there have I chosen your lot."

On the shore where the turbulent ocean
 Beats wildly on bulwarks of stone,
 Afar from the city's commotion
 It stands in its vastness alone.
 To point each true natural feature
 Would put the best hand in a fix ;
 But I sing of a marvellous creature
 The unique, indigenous nix.

He thus describes the life of the common room at
 that date :

I who erstwhile upraised a Rossall strain,
 Essay to wake the slumbering Muse again ;
 But grown unwieldy by the lapse of time
 I cannot trip it merrily in rhyme,
 And rather love, in indolent repose,
 To saunter on the placid plains of Prose ;
 For when I think upon the days gone by,
 I feel a touch of wistful memory.
 The bacon breakfasts and the feeds at six,
 And all the creature comforts of the nix
 Come o'er my soul and lap me in a dream
 Of fond regret and wonderment supreme.
 Lost in this dream, again I hear and see
 The startling eating of the great J. B.,
 And mourn to learn that his fine form no more
 Will charm the maidens of the Blackpool shore.

No more in chapel stall he'll "Bow" the knee
 With long-drawn notes of stertorous melody.
 Then Taylor's face comes smirking up to me
 With some quaint flash of mimic drollery.
 And now I seem to catch a passing peep
 Of the worn features of the studious Sleep.
 And in the chair I see a burly form :
 Loth to depart, he weathers still the storm.
 Methinks the chains must be of triple gold
 So kind a soul in durance vile to hold.
 We all, like prisoners fed on dainty fare,
 Fann'd by rough breezes of the purest air,
 In spite of much to worry and annoy,
 Caught in the place short sips of hurried joy.
 And though but few of us e'er left the shop
 Without submitting to the country crop,
 Like the chain'd inmates of a convict ship,
 We form'd a guild of secret fellowship.
 And when in after life we meet and dine,
 We talk of Rossall as we pass the wine,
 And tell again, with melancholy glee,
 The chequer'd tale of our captivity.

Of greater interest, perhaps, are the following sketches from his pen of the principal masters who were contemporary with him :

MR. PHILLIPS.

Delightful task to celebrate
 The Prince Vice-regent of the State !
 But if I must invoke a throng
 Of nymphs and gods to grace my song,
 Come all ye summoned long ago
 In Milton's honied L'Allegro.
 But not with "light fantastic" gait,
 But staid, as for a man of weight ;
 A man by nature framed to rule
 A common room and sway a school,
 To whom some happy fortune gave
 The golden mean of gay and grave ;
 A ready advocate of play—
 Fond of a Thursday holiday,
 And ever in a scene of noise
 A moving terror mid the boys.

Like Virgil's man of moral worth
 His aspect calms unruly mirth ;
 The din of youthful voices dies—
 Down fall the darts that rage supplies.
 He moves along with measured tread,
 And lifts aloft a placid head ;
 Now tho' the word of proffered praise
 Come not my humble hopes to raise,
 And tho' the portrait promised long
 Comes not to stimulate my song,
 I see him in his happier hour
 Down in our cloud-compelling bower ;
 His portly person, day by day,
 Clad in a suit of sober grey ;
 With ample shadowy *chapeau* crowned,
 He beams upon the circle round,
 Applauds each sentence well express'd,
 The ready jeer, the studied jest ;
 And oftimes lost to human view
 In odorous haze of snowy hue,
 He causes thro' the cloud to flit
 The glowing sparks of nature wit,
 And seems to us who haunt the grove
 The image of benignant Jove.

MR. SLEAP.

Brother of Death—so full of life,
 Versed in the learning of the schools—
 But doomed to *Propria*, as in “ Rules,”
 And foe of humbug to the knife.

Oxonian when the fates were kind,
 Ere Oxford—tired and torn and tossed
 By modern Democrats—had lost
 Her graces in the march of mind.

I thank thee for the ready tale
 Of famous actors long since dead,
 Of books and plays I ne'er had read,
 And stores of wit that never fail.

Wit sometimes caustic to the touch,
 But never harsh, or vain, or coarse,
 Keen-pointed satire gaining force
 From lips that scoff not over much.

Oft are you vexed with stupid boys,
But yet you have your quiet joys.

When clouds of perfumed smoke arise,
And wreath the glass of generous wine,
You lift the veil and ope the mine
Of wit and pleasing memories.

The grand old name of usher yet,
Is all the title that you claim.
With conscious pride I own the same.
But you and it I shall forget,

When Savile at distinction aims,
Or Cope can gain a common "pass,"
Or Lowe confess himself an ass,
Or Compson set the Thames in flames.

THE MATHEMATICAL MASTERS.

I own my chance of success problematical
In proving my point, but I venture to say
That there cannot be found a corps mathematical
Who anywhere else have so much their own way.

They claim the uncommon, unheard of felicity,
Of three afternoons unemployed in the week ;
And say, with an air of engaging simplicity,
That their work is much harder than Latin and Greek.

We have treated their work and their titles as comical,
And have made them amusing as well as we can ;
The names we dissect with a skill anatomical,
And Warmingshot Cockington mean the same man.

We're bothered by boys to get books not in use,
We're bothered by schemes which they constantly broach ;
So Diameter, Triangle, Gnomon, Hypothenuse
Are with us the commonest words of reproach.

MR. BEAUMONT, MR. WAKE, AND OTHERS.

And where the window, jutting out,
A curved retreat expands,
Well covered o'er with bottled stout,
A modest table stands.

The bearded Beaumont's neat white tie,
 The witty Wake with sparkling eye,
 And Evans here are seen ;
 The stalwart Stoker's German face,
 The airy Austin's easy grace,
 And Maddock's manly mein.

I sought not from my low estate
 To join a group like this—
 Some spirit smiling on my fate,
 Scant, unexpected bliss.

And now, turned moralist, I learn
 How fast in the unkindly urn
 The Fates our fortunes mix ;
 The Stoker will alone remain,
 Seeking a friendly face in vain,
 Poor solitary nix.

MR. TAYLOR.

But I know that my song will be quite incomplete,
 Like Rossall iambs—defective in feet—
 If I put by my pencil and do not describe
 The rummiest, merriest, nix of the tribe,
 I believe if his lot had been cast on the stage,
 He'd be the great comical star of the age ;
 But the Bishop by placing his hand on his head
 Has claim'd him and made him a parson instead.
 His face can any strange passion express,
 He's a flexible voice and a subtle address ;
 E'en now I can hear his ridiculous tone,
 When he takes up the *rôle* of an orthodox drone.
 What a semblance of rage and confusion he wears,
 When a holiday's granted in spite of his prayers !
 His talent for music is truly divine,
 And his taste in tobacco is almost as fine.
 I don't wish to censure, but 'tis not quite clear
 If he wanders to Blackpool for beer on the pier,
 Or whether there is in that wonderful place
 A widow who's something to do with the case ;
 But however it be, I think, on the whole,
 He's a jolly, contented, delightful old soul.

Of a more elegant and recondite wit are the following characteristics of the masters in Latin verse by

the Rev. Edward Sleaf, with a mock commentary appended:—

- 1 Præsidet agminibus nostris veterator in armis,
Canus Alexander, dux geniusque loci.
- 2 Proxima cui tollens magnus vexilla Philippus,
Robore confisus blanditiisque valet.
- 3 Tertia succedit legio, nec passibus æquis,
Quippe dat invitis jura maligna Sopor.
- 4 Quarta tenet legio puerum viridantia prata,
Nec tamen ignavâ capta quiete jacet.
- 5 Ipsius auspiciis Nasonis læta movetur,
Et lepidò gaudet sub duce quinta cohors.
- 6 Procerus multâ flavens lanugine Princeps
Obtinuit sextum (possideatque!) locum.
- 7 Promissâ juvenem barbâ, peccantibus æquum,
Septima miratur subsequiturque cohors.
- 8 Angliaci exosum spumantia munera Bacchi
Octavo memorat Musa Modesta loco.
- 9 Nona manus pulchro posuit tentoria monte:
Montibus è multis mons placet ille mihi.
- 10 Pone venit comptus juvenis taciturnior annis;
- 11 Agmina sed claudit rustica turba Casæ.

COMMENTARIUM.

(1) De Alexandro Magno intelligunt non nulli; ineptè: Ego doctum ludi magistrum, annis maturum, suadelæ ("moral suasion") plenum, grammaticæ apprimè peritum, significari puto.

(2) Quisnam fuerit Philippus ille parum liquet: variant lectiones. Inscriptorum alia dant "pinguis," alia "parvus," "calvus." Brunckius de Philippo Macedonum rege somniatur. Intelligo virum doctum, illi regi moribus haud absimilem; id est, pugnacem et ferocem, si res postularet, sed pleraque dolis et urbanitate (Angl. "geniality") efficientem.

(3) "Soporem" sive "Somnium" equidem conjicio fuisse hominem indolis bonitate et morum suavitate insignem, qui pueros in studiis cessare et conquiescere ineptè passus sit.

(4) Recte Brunckius "viridantia prata," (the "meadows of Green," or "Green's pastures"), ubi proculdubio pueri, agnis similes, luxuriare, et in deliciis vitam agere solebant.

(5) Nasonem illum non poetam fuisse, sed nasutum pædagogum, salibus et facetiis ad puerorum ingenia accommodatis plenum, satis constat.

(6) Fuisse elegantem juvenem comatum, et benè vestitum (Angl. "rather a swell") nihil dubito.

(7) Designet poeta juvenem lepidem, benignum, affabilem, priscæ pietatis, absque morositate studiosum.

(8) Vertit Brunckius, "shirking his bottled porter;" parum honestè: equidem integerrimum aquæ potorem (Angl. "high principled tee-totaler,") fuisse dixerim.

(9) "Mons pulcher" verte Beaumont: juvenis nomen a risu, ludis, et conviviis minimè aversi.

(10) De taciturno juvene nihil certè habeo. Ex illis fuisse conjicio, quos in medium dormire diem plus nimio delectat.

(11) "Turba casæ" verte "cottage boys," quibus pertusas braccas, manus illotas, sordidos crines plerumque fuisse satis notum: malè reddunt alii, "Casey's boys," scribæ errore "Casei" pro "casæ" dantes. Scilicet ineptus homuncio, gulæ deditus, caseos ubique subodorabatur. Stipes hominis! Nempe sibi caseum habeat, quem Harrisicæ Gampeianæ similem ne extitisse quidem usquam nec unquam arbitror.

1. Rev. W. A. Osborne.

2. Rev. S. J. Phillips.

3. Rev. E. Sleap.

4. Rev. E. K. Green

5. E. V. Forshall.

6. Conrad von Rehn Nicholl

7. Rev. C. P. Lanchester.

8. G. H. Pember.

9. F. M. Beaumont.

10. G. B. Davies.

11. H. E. Casey.

The ordinary range of common room conversation is sometimes enlarged by the forcible intrusion therein of the report of a fracas between a boy and a master, of some alarming or unusual incident that has occurred during school hours, or of any similar occurrence which invites comment. These events are not many in the course of a term; but boys will be boys and masters are human, and occasionally forget themselves, though to their infinite credit not often.

An amusing instance of the latter occurred contemporaneously with the composition of the preceding Latin verses of Mr. Sleap. The fracas, which occurred in the large schoolroom, was between a big boy in the fifth class and the younger French master. The latter had been rather irritable and snappish, doubtless at the slowness

of the class in French at afternoon school, and held a ruler in his hand with which he tapped the books of the boys, as they stood round the desk at which he sat, viz., the one at the south side of the west platform of the big schoolroom. Moreover, he was not at all careful as to whether the ruler struck the book or the fingers that held it, and this is what moved the ire of the big boy in question; added to the mortification of suffering such an indignity at the hands of a member of a race traditionally considered (by schoolboys) as hostile and inferior to the English.

"Don't do that again!" was quickly followed by a repetition of the blow, and a smart counter on the frog-eater's nose as he sprang up in his seat. In another moment the combatants closed and fell upon the platform; alas! the Frenchman being topmost. One of the regular masters then approached from an adjoining desk and got the big boy to leave the schoolroom, when the irate Gaul resumed his seat rather out of breath, in order to continue the interrupted lesson, which was subsequently conducted in a less aggressive fashion.

Much to the delight of the class he was observed to gently pass his index finger down the bridge of his nose, apparently to ascertain the extent of the damage inflicted. This same individual was also observed one day in the half-hour (10-30 to 11 a.m.), making a vigorous attempt to box Compson's ears. Compson, however, had so cleverly got underneath one of the desks that he escaped almost scatheless.

This young Frenchman, who was decidedly a pugnacious character, was known to the boys by the name of "Smash 'im," which is said to have arisen from a remark he made when a stone (probably thrown at one of the boys) happened to fall near him: "If I did know who it was that did throw that stoan I would smash

'im." His strong and virile character was a contrast to that of a contemporaneous German master, who tried to make friends with his tormentors, and told the boys long stories by way of amusing them, one especially about his narrow escape from drowning, and all his thoughts and prayers on that critical occasion.

The aforementioned French master was reported to have thus expressed himself about the common room :

"Meester Sleep I do laiike, and Mr. Pheellips I do respect, bot my ozer colleagues I do datèst;" the truth being that the masters in the common room made as merry over him as did the boys in the School, and between them both his life could not have been a very enviable one.

A great panic occurred in the big schoolroom about 1860, when one of the warming pipes burst, near the desk of a distinguished classical master (eighth classic). The story is handed down that the reverend gentleman ran out over the platform, through the class room, and did not pause until he reached the railings of the chapel (now library.)

"For the pipes had burst, and the nix out-rushed,
With hair on end and face all flushed ;
He jumped the desk, and charged at T——,
And put the blackboard quite to rout."

The first old Rossallian who re-appeared at the School as master was the Rev. E. M. Cole. He was invited by Mr. Osborne to make application for the appointment, and that genial headmaster was most cordial in his reception, but reminded him of his boyish escapades when he used to repair to the pantry to eat cakes. His arrival produced a very beneficial change. Formerly, the masters used to hold themselves quite aloof from the boys out of school hours. They used to retire to their garden to indulge in the fragrant weed, but took



MR. OSBORNE.
W. GRUNDY.

MR. TANCOCK.
MR. OSBORNE AND THE ROSSALL MASTERS, 1865.

C. A. M. FENNELL.

no interest in the boys' amusements, and left their supervision to a sergeant, who could have little or no influence for good. On the contrary Mr. Cole felt himself a boy still, and all his sympathies were with the boys, who quickly elected him Captain of the Eleven. Fortunately a friend of his, Mr. Short, of New College, was appointed master at the same time, and between them they soon broke down the isolation which had prevailed.

Since that period numerous have been the distinguished pupils of Rossall who have, after more or less brilliant careers at college, returned to the shades of their *Alma Mater* and undertaken the work of assistant-masters with a sympathy and interest which old memories are so peculiarly calculated to generate.

The following list of assistant-masters from the foundation of the School, will recall to readers many an honoured name and familiar form, and will conjure up recollections which we only wish we had the space to expatiate upon:—

APPOINTED BY DR. WOOLLEY.

1844.—Rev. Robert Wheler Bush, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; left 1846.

Rev. Edward Spencer, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; left 1847.

Rev. John Chapman Andrew, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; left 1850.

Count Charles Xavier Nicholas Paszkowltz, M.Ph. (Warsaw); formerly an Artillery Officer in the Polish Army, 1831.

H. W. Vernon.

1845.—Rev. George Henry Heslop, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; left 1848.

Rev. William Brownrigg Smith, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1848.

Rev. John Rotherford Farrow, B.A., Scholar of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge; left 1847.

Rev. East Frederick Thomas Ribbans, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

- 1845.—H. Baber ; left 1848.
 — Hofland.
 W. H. Grattann, Music Master ; left 1848.
- 1847.—Rev. C. T. Astley, M.A. ; left 1848.
 J. E. Kirkpatrick ; left 1850.
 Horace Seward Wood, B.A., New College, Oxford ;
 left 1849.
 G. R. Pix ; left 1848.

APPOINTED BY MR. OSBORNE.

- 1849.—Rev. Sampson Kingsford, M.A., Fellow of St. John's
 College, Cambridge ; Vice-master ; left 1855.
- 1850.—Henry Anstey, M.A., University College, Oxford
 left 1852.
 William Lethbridge, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge
 (9th Wrangler) ; left 1854.
 Rev. William Banks, M.A., St. Catherine's Hall, Cam-
 bridge.
 Edward Montague Brown ; left 1853.
 Rev. David Edwards, M.A., Student of Christ Church,
 Oxford.
 Louis Lyons.
 — Pritt.
 — Foster.
- 1852.—Rev. John Edward Tweed, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford ;
 Craven University Scholar.
 Rev. William Bell, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.
 Charles Baker Haslewood, M.A., Durham University.
 Rev. Charles Gilbert Harvey, M.A., Scholar of St. John's
 College, Cambridge ; left 1868.
- 1853.—W. H. Prideaux.
 Edward D. Girdlestone, B.A., Oxford ; left 1853.
 Rev. Charles Powys Isaac, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.
 Rev. John George Doman, B.A., Scholar of Emmanuel
 College, Cambridge ; left 1854.
 George Hector Croad, M.A., Scholar of Trinity College,
 Cambridge ; left 1863.
- 1851.—Rev. Samuel John Phillips, M.A., Pembroke College,
 Cambridge, Vice-Master ; left 1878.
 Rev. Charles Elsee, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College,
 Cambridge.
 Francis John Eld, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford ; left
 1857.
 Rev. Thomas Barton Hill.
 James Bartlett, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; left 1868.
 William Coulter ; left 1865.

- 1855.—Rev. Samuel Standidge Walton, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (5th Wrangler.)
 Rev. Robert Townson, M.A., Scholar of Queen's College; left 1860.
- 1856.—Rev. Edward Kennedy Green, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (8th Classic); left 1864.
 Rev. Kerchever W. Arnold.
 Edward Vaughan Forshall, M.A., Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge; left 1863.
 James Joseph Wilkinson.
 — Mordacque.
- 1857.—Rev. Walter Francis Short, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford.
 Archibald Pym Nevins.
 Edward Maule Cole, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford; left 1858.
- 1858.—John Robson Lee.
 Rev. Morton Dulley.
 Edward Aldous Lane, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (25th Wrangler); left 1860.
 — Maubert; left 1860.
 Rev. Walter William Hopwood, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.
 John Douglas Sutherland; left 1861.
- 1859.—John Eldon Gorst, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1859.
 Rev. Charles Preston Lanchester, M.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge; left 1862.
 Samuel John Hawkes, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; left 1859.
 Walter Besant; left 1859.
 John Henry Roberts, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge; left 1859.
- 1860.—George Richardson, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (3rd Wrangler); left 1860.
 Samuel Harvey Reynolds, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Newdigate Prizeman.
 Arthur Daniel Gill, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge (First Class Classics); left 1861.
 Joseph Castley, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; left 1860.
 Martin William McKellar, B.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; left 1862.
 Rev. John Reeves Pursell, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford; left 1868.

- 1860.—William Brodbelt Berry, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge; left 1861.
Herr Stange, Music Master; left 1863.
- 1861.—John Vavasor Durell, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (4th Wrangler); left 1862.
Rev. Edward Sleaf, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford (First Class Classics); left 1871.
Charles MacDowall, B.A., Scholar of University College, Oxford, First Class Mods. and Lit. Hum.
Thomas Graham, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; left 1861.
Conrad Von Rahn Richoll, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford; left 1863.
John Warburton Wharton, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1862.
M. Balagué, Modern Language Master; left 1863.
George Hawkins Pember, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; left 1863.
Charles Simeon Coldwell, B.A., Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford; left 1862.
- 1862.—Arthur Evans, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1867.
Edward Barnwell Parker, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; left 1862.
George Heap; left 1862.
— McCulloch; left 1863.
Charles Handel Tovey, R.A.M., Music Master; left 1873.
William Allen Whitworth, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (16th Wrangler); left 1864.
William Herbert Maddock, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; left 1864.
John Bayley Davies, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1864.
Rev. Charles E. Lefroy Austin, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; left 1869.
Henry Ernest Casey, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1863.
- 1863.—M. Barrère, Modern Language Master; left 1865.
Charles Clarke, M.A., Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge; left 1865.
Rev. Francis Morton Beaumont, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; left 1865.
Baldwyn Eyre Wake, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford; left 1864.

- 1864.—Rev. William Henry Taylor, M.A., Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford ; left 1866.
 Henry Joy Browne, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge ; left 1864.
 M. Contanseau, Modern Language Master ; left 1864.
 Henry Warner ; left 1880.
 William Barnard Humphrey, B.A., Scholar of Magdalen Hall, Oxford ; left 1865.
 S. T. B. Bloxside, B.A., Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford (First Class Classics) ; left 1865.
 Thomas Llewelyn Thomas, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Newdigate Prizeman ; left 1865.
 Charles Philip Roberts, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford ; left 1868.
- 1865.—Robert Owen Mouldsdaie, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford (First Class Mods.) ; left 1865.
 Richard Isherwood, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (26th Wrangler) ; left 1866.
 Stephen Babington Barlow, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge ; left 1865.
 M. Dalang, Modern Language Master ; left 1869.
- 1866.—Rev. William Hulton Keeling, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford (First Class Mods.) ; left 1867.
 Rev. Arthur Thornhill Waugh, M.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge (28th Wrangler) ; left 1867.
 John Benniworth Parish, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (12th Wrangler) ; left 1867.
 Rupert Hugh Morris, M.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford ; left 1869.
 Arthur Cust, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge ; left 1877.
 George Plumptre Howes, M.A., Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge ; left 1866.
 Albert Henry Oldknow, B.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge ; left 1866.
 M. Lallemand ; left 1869.
 R. I. Stevenson, Drawing Master ; left 1866.
 Rev. Philip Edmund Monkhouse, M.A., Scholar of Merton College, Oxford : left 1867.
- 1867.—Robert John Tomes, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford ; left 1867.
 Robert Jamblin, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge ; Captain of the Rifle Corps, 1868 ; left 1868.

- 1867.—Alexander Cahill Maberley, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford; left 1869.
 Rev. R. F. Woodward, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; left 1868.
 Rev. Charles David Russell, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (22nd Wrangler); left 1868.
 Henry Irving Montague; left 1871.
 Rev. Robert John Pearce, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge (3rd Wrangler); left 1868.
 William Groome, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (24th Wrangler); left 1869.
 John Amphlett Evans, M.A., Scholar of University College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); Headmaster's Assistant; left 1868.
 Henry Magee Ormsby, M.A., Scholar of Queen's College Oxford, and Rugby School.
 Thomas Nash, B.A., Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; Headmaster's Assistant; left 1868.
 Charles Sholto Murray, B.A., Senior Student of Christ Church, Oxford; left 1869.

1868.—Frederick Hollins, B.A., Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; left 1868.

- 1869.—Augustus Mongredien Watson, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge (5th Wrangler); left 1870.
 Rev. Charles Timbrell Fisher, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); left 1874.
 Reginald Austin Oram, M.A., Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge (24th Wrangler); left 1873.

- 1869.—John Brise Colgrove, M.A., F.R.A.S., Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; left 1875.
 John Bond, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; left 1869.
 William Almack, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1870.
 Edward Harrison, M.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (21st Wrangler); left 1869.
 Clement Higgins, B.A., Scholar of Downing College, Cambridge; left 1869.

APPOINTED BY MR. HENNIKER.

- 1870.—Godfrey George Kemp, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge (10th Wrangler); left 1870.
 Rev. Morris Price Williams, M.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); left 1871.
 Rev. Stirling Cookesley Voules, M.A., Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Marlborough College; left 1873.

- 1870.—Herbert Tomlinson, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford (First Class Math. Mods.); left 1870.
 Rev. Robert Venn Faithfull Davies, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford; left 1874.
 M. d'Autier de la Rochebriant, B.L., Chev. Légion d'Honneur; left 1875.
 Herr Dolmer; left 1870.
- 1871.—Alfred Allinson Bourne, M.A., F.G.S., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (17th Wrangler, Second Class Classics); left 1881.
 John Thurlow, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; left 1873.
 Stephen Dumelow Orme, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin; left 1875.
 John Barrow Allen, M.A., New College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); left 1871.
 John A. Fleming, B.Sc., London University; Natural Science Master; left 1872.
 Herr Mella; left 1871.
 Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A., Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; left 1874.
 Charles Somes Saxton, B.A., Scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge; left 1874.
- 1872.—Albert Harold Cawood; left 1880.
 J. I. Williamson; left 1872.
 Joseph Hough, B.A., F.R.A.S., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; left 1874.
- 1873.—Charles Burdett Ogden, M.A., Scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge (28th Wrangler).
 Frederick Bentz, A.M.A.; left 1876.
 Rev. Henry Powell Owen Smith, M.A., Scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
- 1874.—Rev. Edward Morris Reynolds, M.A., Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (26th Wrangler); left 1874.
 E. Douglas Archibald, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford; left 1874.
 William Ellis, Organist; left 1874.
 Henry Baron Dickinson, M.A.; left 1874.
 John Bancroft, M.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); left 1877.
 Rev. John Addison Russell Washbourn, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; left 1875.

- 1875.—William Thomas Wellacott, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (23rd Wrangler); left 1877.
 John A. Bower, F.G.S., Natural Science Master; left 1876.
 Rev. Richard J. Hughes, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford; left 1882.
 Alfred Pearce Standley, F.C.O., Music Master; left 1882.

APPOINTED BY MR. JAMES.

- Thomas Batson, M.A., Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); Vice-Master, 1878.
 E. Levoix, B.A., Univ. Gallic.; left 1880.
- 1876.—Arthur Sloman, M.A., Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); left 1877.
 Herbert A. Williams, M.A., Scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge (22nd Wrangler); left 1883.
 C. T. Blanshard, B.A., Scholar of Queen's College (First Class Nat. Sc.); left 1877.
 Daniel Smith Rennard.
- 1877.—Benjamin Hainsworth, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford.
 Thomas Christie, B.A., Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford (First-class Mods.)
 John Edward Lloyd, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford; left 1878.
- 1878.—Rev. William Grundy, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford (First-class Mods.)
 J. L. Heath, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (12th Wrangler); left 1878.
 Clement Hemery Lindon, B.A., Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford (First Class Mods.); left 1878.
- 1879.—William Douglas, M.A., Scholar of Keble College, Oxford, and Marlborough College; left 1883.
 W. W. Taylor, M.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (7th Wrangler); left 1880.
 J. H. Warburton Lee, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First Class Mods.)
 William Armour, B.A., Scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
 Henry U. Burgh.
- 1880.—Louis Moriarty, B.A., Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Taylorian Scholar in French.
 W. H. Madden, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge; left 1881.

- 1881.—Rev. Reginald Charles Lott, B.A., Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First Class Mods. and Lit. Hum.)
 Anthony Allen Cordner, B.A., Exhibitioner of Oriel College, Oxford.
 William Martin Baker, M.A., Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge (15th Wrangler.)
 William King, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
 John Reed White, M.A., Exhibitioner of Worcester College, Oxford (First Class Mods. and Finals); Junior and Senior University Mathematical Scholar.
- 1882.—Herbert Rivers Woolrych, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford (First Class Mods.)
 Rev. Herbert George Danson Tait, M.A., Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.
 Edward Thomas Sweeting, F.C.O., Music Master.
- 1883.—W. H. E. Worship, B.A., Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
 Edward Senior, B.A., Scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (30th Wrangler.)
 F. Drakeford.
 Rev. Edward Senior, M.A., Scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (30th Wrangler).
 Rev. Henry Biddulph Bush, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
 Frank Drakeford.
- 1884.—Owen Seaman, M.A., Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge (First Class Classical Tripos, and Porson Prizeman).
 George Mason (O. R.).
 Leonard Romney Furneaux, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First Class Mods.).
 Richard Ernest Pain, M.A., Keble College, Oxford; Head French Master.
 Rev. William Samuel Dixon, M.A., Scholar of Keble College, Oxford.
 Arthur Sumner Walpole, M.A., Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford.
- 1885.—Charles Richard Kyrke, B.A., Exhibitioner of King's College, Cambridge.
 Folliott Sandford, M.A., Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; left 1887.
- 1886.—Rev. Charles James Boulden, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

APPOINTED BY MR. TANCOCK.

1887.—Francis Erskine Rowe, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (First Class Classical Tripos, and Abbott Scholar).

Henry Peter Hansell, B.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

Richard Augustine Clarke, B.A., Baliol College, Oxford.

1888.—David Smith Rennard, B.A., Lond.

1889.—Arthur Forbes Macfarlane Wilson, B.A., late Scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Richard Hargreaves, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (5th Wrangler).

Stuart Ivors Atkinson, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1890.—Martin Sinclair David, B.A.

1891.—J. H. Denbigh, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.

1892.—Rev. George William Evans, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.





T. W. SHARPE, C.B.
G. W. GENT.

MR. JAMES.
J. F. ROWBOTHAM.



CHAPTER VII.

ROSSALL WORTHIES



ROSSALL in the fifty years of her existence has had many distinguished sons. Boys have gone forth from her walls who have rendered themselves famous in many and varied fields of human energy. Indeed, so numerous and so thoroughly well-earned have been the laurels won by old Rossallians, that the task is a difficult one, as it must always be an invidious one, to make proper selection of the most noteworthy instances, and to award the palm where it aught unmistakably and with the assent of all to go. A task it is which we would willingly shirk, but the duty is forced upon us in a very peremptory manner, for no history of the School could by any possibility be complete without some account of the School's most celebrated alumni.

In the discharge of this task, we are forced most reluctantly to pass over many of those distinguished Rossallians who have won brilliant reputations at the Universities, and have upheld the name and the fame of the school gallantly at Oxford and Cambridge. We

are compelled in the nature of things to apply the short space at our disposal more exclusively to an account of those boys who have achieved a name for themselves in the world at large. In this list we shall include masters likewise. We print them alphabetically.

WILLIAM DE WIVELESLE ABNEY.

From "*Men and Women of the Time.*"

Captain William de Wiveleslie Abney, F.R.S., was born at Derby in 1843, and educated at Rossall, and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was appointed lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1861, and captain in 1873. He was formerly Instructor in Chemistry to the Royal Engineers, Chatham, and is now Inspector for Science in the Science and Art Department. He was one of the Scientific observers of the transit of Venus in 1874. His works are:—"Instruction in Photography;" "Emulsion Photography;" and "Thebes and its Five Greater Temples." He is the author also of many papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* and the *Philosophical Magazine*. He obtained the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society in 1883 for his researches in photography and spectrum analysis.

WILLIAM APPLETON.

William Appleton, Recorder of Grimsby, was a pupil of Mr. Osborne's at Rossall. It is by slow steps that he has attained his present eminent position in the legal world. He entered Rossall in 1859, and on leaving it spent some time in foreign travel, until he was called to the bar in 1871. He is the fourth son of the late Rev. James Appleton, formerly vicar of St. Neot's, Hunts, and afterwards of Worksop, Notts. After being called

to the bar in 1871, he joined the Midland Circuit, in which and in London he has since practised.

MEYRICK HENRY LEGGE BEEBEE.

Meyrick Beebee was born in 1842, came to Rossall in 1852, and gave early proof of great ability, and ample promise of future distinction. His capacity for work, power of concentration, and tenacity of memory were remarkable. After winning every honour that could be won at school, he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, where his career was exceptionally distinguished. He was soon elected Scholar of St. John's College and Bell's University Scholar—and closed his brilliant undergraduate course by graduating as Fourth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos and Seventeenth Wrangler, a double honour rarely obtained. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his College.

Attracted by the offer of a high educational appointment under the Indian Government, Mr. Beebee soon after proceeded to Calcutta, where he was especially honoured by the friendship of the then Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo. He was married in August, 1870, came home invalided in 1873, with one of his lungs affected, and died of rheumatic fever on the 7th of January, 1875, filling at the time of his death the post of Professor of Mathematics and Geology at the College of Calcutta.

His bodily activity was no less remarkable than his intellectual keenness. He was fond of riding, shooting, hunting, cricket, and all athletic sports, and was capable of much bodily endurance. At Cambridge he was one of the eight who rowed against Oxford in 1865. They were unsuccessful, but the estimation in which Beebee was held may be seen from the following extract from *Punch*, April 8th, 1865:

“ My friend Lady Margaret tells me
She can find me a Bow and a Two ;
The Lady, I own, sometimes sells me,
But this time I'm sure she'll be true.
For Watney is wiry and plucky,
And that Beebee's A 1 all allow ;
And our boat cannot fail to be lucky
With a double first class in her bow.”

In India his bodily energy found vent in pig-sticking, in which sport he often indulged with Lord Mayo. After all, however, it is not for his qualities either of body or of mind that he will be best remembered. It will be his kindness of heart, his manly simplicity, a peculiar sweetness of disposition, a rare unselfishness, and a frankness that disguised nothing, which will best recall to his friends the memory of Meyrick Beebee.

WALTER BESANT.

From “ *Men and Women of the Time.*”

Walter Besant was born at Portsmouth in 1838, and educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high mathematical honours. He was appointed an assistant master at Rossall by Mr. Osborne in 1859. After leaving Rossall, he was appointed Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but was compelled by ill-health to resign, and returned to England, where he has since resided. In 1868 he produced his first work, “ *Studies in Early French Poetry.*” In 1873 he brought out “ *The French Humourists;*” in 1877, “ *Rabelais,*” for the “ *Ancient and Foreign Classics,*” and in 1882, “ *Readings from Rabelais;*” in 1879, “ *Coligny;*” and in 1881, “ *Whittington,*” for the “ *New Plutarch*” series. Mr. Besant acted for many years as secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in which capacity he wrote, in 1871, a “ *History of Jerusalem,*” with the late Professor Palmer; and was

editor of the great work entitled "The Survey of Western Palestine." He has contributed to most of the magazines. In 1871 he entered into the partnership with the late Mr. James Rice, which produced the series of novels that bear their joint names. Mr. Besant has also written, under his own name, "The Revolt of Man," "The Captain's Room," "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," 1882; "All in a Garden Fair," 1883; "Dorothy Forster," 1884; "Uncle Jack," 1885; "Children of Gibeon," 1886; "The World Went Very Well Then," 1887; "For Faith and Freedom," 1888; "The Bell of St. Paul's," 1889; "Armored of Lyonesse," 1890; and two volumes of collected stories entitled, "To Call her Mine," and "The Holy Rose." He also, with Mr. Rice, put on the stage two plays, one performed at the Royal Court, a dramatic version of "Ready Money Mortiboy;" and the other, "Such a good Man," the play from which their story bearing the same title was written. Mr. Besant has also written a biography of the late Professor Palmer, 1883, and "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies," 1888. On the establishment of the "Incorporated Society of Authors," he was elected the First Chairman of the Executive Committee, and, in succession to the late Sir Frederick Pollock, he has been re-elected to the same office.

THE REV. REGINALD BROUGHTON.

The Rev. Reginald Broughton is entitled to a place among "Rossall Worthies" for his singular successes at the University, which have possibly never been equalled by any Rossallian before or since. He gained the Balliol Scholarship in 1854, and subsequently to that event won in rapid succession the Hertford University Scholarship, the Gaisford Prize for Greek verse, the Chancellor's Prize for Latin

essay, with a First Class in Classical Moderations and a Second in Finals. After acting as assistant-master at Marlborough and Cheltenham, he was appointed Principal of Nelson College, New Zealand, and subsequently of Christ College, Canterbury, New Zealand. He has been examiner in the Final Schools at Oxford, and is the well-known editor of "Aristotle's Politics."

PROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS.

From "*Men and Women of the Time.*"

Professor William Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Assoc. Inst. C.E., geologist and osteologist, was born December 26, 1838, at Buttington Vicarage, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He received his education at Rossall School and at the University of Oxford, where he became a scholar of Jesus College, and first Burdett-Coutts geological scholar. He was appointed assistant geologist in Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1862; geologist in 1867; Curator of the Manchester Museum, 1869; lecturer on geology in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1870; Professor there in 1874; and President of the Manchester Geological Society in 1874. Professor Dawkins is the author of numerous essays in the "Proceedings" of the Geological, Anthropological, and Royal Societies, relating principally to fossil mammalia; "British Pleistocene Mammalia" in the "Proceedings" of the Palæontological Society, 1866-78; and "Cave-Hunting: Researches on the Evidences of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," 1874. In 1875 he went round the world, by way of Australia and New Zealand. In 1880 he published a work on "Early Man in Britain, and his place in the Tertiary Period;" and gave a series of lectures

before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts. He was appointed, in 1882, a member of the scientific committee of the Channel Tunnel, and entrusted with the geological survey of the English and French coasts for that enterprise. He presided over the Anthropological section of the British Association at Southampton in August, 1882; and on October 17 in the same year he was elected an honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. In 1883-4 he was engaged in laying down the line for a tunnel under the Humber, and in 1885 made a preliminary survey of the antiquities of the Isle of Man, in the same year being elected examiner in the University in London. In 1886 he began the search for coal at Dover, which has recently resulted in the discovery of a coal-field in South-Eastern England. He was appointed President of the Geological Section of the British Association in 1888; and in 1889, Lyell Medallist, and Examiner in the University of Oxford. During the last fifteen years he has advised on various engineering works—the water supply of the metropolis, of Croydon, Cardiff, Bristol, and Liverpool, the salt of Northwich, the Manchester Ship Canal, and the Kerosene Shales of New South Wales.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS MAUD FENNEL.

Charles Augustus Maud Fennell was born Jan. 28th, 1843, at Wakefield, his father, the Rev. Samuel Fennell, D.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, being then Headmaster of the West Riding Proprietary School. He was educated at All Saints' Grammar School, Bloxham, and at Rossall (1857-61). He left Rossall for Jesus College, Cambridge, with a Rustat Exhibition and a Scholarship. At Rossall he was at first in one of the old studies with Canon R.

Whittington, and in Mr. Townson's dormitory (over the hall) and class (the eighth). The next term Mr. Phillips became his class and housemaster. He detested Classics until his third year at Cambridge, when the influence of his private tutor, Mr. F. A. Paley, and the fact that he could not write fast enough for mathematical examinations induced him to give up mathematics and devote a year of hard work to Classics. He came out ninth in the First Class, 1865, and next year got his Fellowship.

With the exception of two years (1874-76, during which he married) he has resided in or near Cambridge since 1868, having previously acted as resident and travelling tutor to the late S. D. Darbishire, the famous Oxford stroke. In 1868 he read his paper before the Cambridge Philosophical Society on *The First Ages of Greek Written Literature*.

From 1870 he has devoted much time and thought to "Comparative Philology and Phonetics," and has written several papers thereon. The pamphlet on the *Indo-European Vowel System* (1892) is in part a syllabus of a new theory. In 1879 and 1883 he published an edition of *Pindar's Works*, and in 1893 a new edition, which is virtually a new work, of the first volume containing the *Olympian and Pythian Odes*.

From 1883 to 1892 he was engaged upon the arduous task of editing the *Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases*. In 1893 he brought out an edition of Plautus' *Stichus*. In 1894 he projected the publication, in six years, of a "National Dictionary of English Language and Literature" in three volumes of about 1,000 pages each. He was one of the original promoters of the Cambridge athletic movement (as trainer), and invented the short trousers now generally worn by athletes. The agitation among resident members of the Senate of Cambridge University which led to the

last University Reform Act, was started at his suggestion and inaugurated at a meeting held in his rooms. From 1874 to 1894 he has reviewed most of the Classical books and English Dictionaries which have been issued.

THE REV. G. W. GENT.

The Rev. G. W. Gent, who is a native of Lancashire, was educated at Rossall School, from whence he went to Oxford in 1871 as Scholar of University College. In 1875 he obtained a First Class in the Final Classical School; and in 1876 he joined the present Bishop of St. Asaph as Classical Master of Llandovery School. After being ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of St. David's, he left Wales for the difficult curacy of St. Matthew's, Great Peter Street, Westminster. In the autumn of 1882 the late Warden of Keble, Dr. Talbot, appointed him to a tutorship in that college, and there he remained for four years and a half, lecturing chiefly on logic and philosophy. On the resignation of Canon Cromwell in 1886 Mr. Gent was appointed Principal of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, and began actual work there in the spring of 1887. At the ensuing election for the London School Board in 1888 he was returned at the head of the poll for the Chelsea Division; and was in the early part of the year 1889 appointed by the Bishop of St. Asaph to be one of his Examining Chaplains.

Mr. Gent's attitude in educational matters is that of a liberal-minded Churchman, and may be best shown by the following extract from his election address as a candidate for the School Board. After insisting upon the dangers of a separation of religious from secular education, and the importance of maintaining efficient Church schools, he goes on to say:

“ We have a right to demand that any scheme for

educating the children of the poor shall conform to three requisites. It must be thorough in respect of insisting that all children shall be grounded in the elements; and therefore we must be determined (as, in fact, the Education Department is) in seeing that no child is allowed to take extra subjects who is not reasonably proficient in the "three R's." It must have a bearing upon practical life; and, therefore, though technical education in the full sense is utterly impossible in elementary schools, we must see that children are so trained in respect of hand and eye, that in later life they may be able to take full advantage of the large opportunities now offered in the way of technical instruction. But above all it is necessary that opportunities should be provided for carrying elementary education *on* in the case of clever or promising children. Only so can we prevent our social system of 'classes' from degenerating into a fixed system of 'caste'; only so enable a poor child to ascend to the top of the social and political ladder. When, therefore, circumstances seem to demand it, and the ratepayers approve, I should be a hearty supporter of Continuation Schools, of Seventh Standard Schools, such as those established in many large towns—in short, of 'Higher Elementary Schools' in every form which they have hitherto taken. It is in accordance with these views that I should advocate a longer and more liberal course of training for elementary schoolmasters; a wide adoption of what are called 'Centre Schools' for pupil-teachers; and an addition to the quite inadequate number of our present training colleges."

Mr. Gent is a decided, though moderate, High Churchman. He preaches occasionally in the Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, and may frequently be heard at many well-known London Churches. He takes a great interest

in social questions, especially in those connected with the proper remuneration of labour. In 1886 he published a little pamphlet entitled "Fraternity" (Rivington's), which sufficiently indicates his general views on these subjects.

SIR JOHN GORST, M.P.

From "*Men and Women of the Time.*"

The Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, P.C., Q.C., M.P., late Under-Secretary of State for India, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Chaddock Lowndes (the last name assumed instead of Gorst), of Preston, Lancashire, and was born in May, 1835. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was sometime a Fellow, and was Third Wrangler in 1857. He was appointed an assistant-master at Rossall by Mr. Osborne in 1858. From 1861-63 he was Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, and in 1865 was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, becoming a Q.C. in 1875. In 1866 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Cambridge, but was defeated in 1868. In 1875 he was returned for Chatham, which he has continued to represent ever since. Mr. Gorst was from 1880 to 1885 one of the small group of members known as the Fourth Party, who all have since received such political advancement. In Lord Salisbury's first administration (1885) he was Solicitor-General; and in the late Government he held the post of Under-Secretary for India, and was created a Privy Councillor in 1890.

REV. W. GRUNDY.

A Memoir by the Rev. H. A. James.

William Grundy was born October 13th, 1850. He was the son of a clergyman whose means did not allow him to give his son in his earlier years an education

worthy of his great abilities. It was not until comparatively late in his boyhood that he entered Rossall. On his admission he found himself placed so low that it seemed almost impossible for him to reach the highest form in time to qualify for a Scholarship at the University, or to have a chance of winning the School Exhibition; and without these two conditions it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for him to go up to Oxford or Cambridge at all. But he set himself to the task of accomplishing this feat, spending, with characteristic determination, nearly the whole of his leisure hours in work until his object was attained. Then, for the first time (he once told me), just at the end of his last summer term, when the examination was over, he knew what a delight it was to lie in the long grass reading a book in which he was not to be examined.

Meantime he had gained the Clarke Scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1872 he obtained a First Class in Classical Moderations; in 1874 a Second Class in the Final School. This latter place was wholly unworthy of his powers, and was due largely to the fact that the examination had just been remodelled, and that his preparation for it had been unfortunately directed. But in the following year this disappointment was amply counterbalanced by his election to a Fellowship of his old college. For some three years he worked on there as lecturer, but in 1878 he accepted an offer from myself of the assistant-mastership of the Fifth Form at Rossall. In this post he remained some two years, throwing himself thoroughly into the life of the School, and in 1880 was elected to the head-mastership of the King's School, Warwick.

He found the school at a very low ebb, but in his four years of office completely changed the aspect of

affairs. Numbers grew apace (14 boarders in 1881 developed into 73 in 1885), and almost immediately after his departure the Balliol Scholarship was gained by one of his pupils.

In 1885 he passed on to a much more important sphere at Malvern College. Here, again, he found a depressed school, and transferred it into a successful one: began with 200 boys and increased them to 323: and at his sudden death, in 1891, eloquent testimony was borne on every hand to the boundless energy, generosity, and ability of every kind which had marked his administration. These qualities in the headmaster had permeated and leavened the whole college. A brilliant list of honours, partly preceded, partly followed, his death.

This death was due, in no small measure, to overwork. Besides his schoolwork he had accepted the arduous post of Chairman of the Local Board, which was pressed upon him by his fellow-townsmen. A question—that of the water supply—which nearly affected both College and town—had seemed insoluble: but Mr. Grundy brought the matter to a successful issue just before his death.

His intellectual interests were philosophical, perhaps, rather than literary or linguistic, but in all these branches of knowledge he possessed unusual powers and attainment. The principal work he has left behind him is the Second Part of "Aristotelianism," in the "Chief Ancient Philosophies" series. But his real monument is in the prosperity of the two schools over which in his short career he presided. The fact that they have never looked back since he left them is the best evidence of the solidity of the foundation which he laid.

Mr. Grundy was ordained Deacon in 1878 and Priest

in 1879, by the Bishop of Oxford. His sermons were original and striking, full frequently of a humour of their own, and rising frequently into an impressive eloquence.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Mitchell, of Aberdeen, and no side of his life was happier or more characteristic of him than that which he shared with his wife and children.

He was a good athlete—as a fives-player especially he had few equals in England. He was also a fine chess-player, and it has been remarked by more than one observer that he had the same keen delight in solving the problems of his life and of his schoolmaster's career which he felt in dealing with those of his favourite game.

DR. REGINALD HARRISON.

Reginald Harrison, the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Harrison, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Stafford, was born in Shropshire, in 1837, and was educated at Rossall School. After leaving Rossall he received his medical education at the Stafford Infirmary, where, according to the old custom, he was apprenticed, and subsequently completed his studies at St. Bartholomew's. At the Liverpool Royal Infirmary Mr. Harrison was made Surgeon in 1874. He was likewise Demonstrator of Anatomy at the old Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, where, afterwards, he was for six years Lecturer on Anatomy, and for a like period Lecturer on Surgery also. In addition to these offices he held the Registrarship of the School of Medicine from 1865 to 1874. In 1889 he removed to London and succeeded Mr. Coulson as one of the Surgeons to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and allied Disorders. He is the author of several standard works relating to these subjects.

Mr. Harrison is a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; a Member of the Council of the University College, Liverpool; Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary there; Lecturer in Clinical Surgery at the Victoria University; Consulting Surgeon to the Bootle Borough Hospital and Seaman's Orphan Institute; and was formerly Examiner in Surgery at the University of Durham; Lecturer in Surgery and Anatomy at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; and Surgeon to the Northern Hospital. He has likewise been President of the Liverpool Medical Institution. He was elected a Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1886. As Mr. Harrison is now in the prime of life, further valuable additions to the special subjects he has taken up may be expected from him.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Mr. Harrison took an active part in promoting the introduction of the Ambulance system in Liverpool from 1878 to 1881.

SIR HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, M.P.

From "*Men and Women of the Time.*"

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, M.P., Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Lisbon and of the Geographical Society and Anthropological Society of Italy, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., &c., is the son of the late Henry Howorth, of Lisbon, merchant, and was born in Lisbon, July 1st, 1842, educated at Rossall School, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, June 11, 1867. He has devoted himself chiefly to literature and politics, and is the author of a large work on the "History of the Mongols," of which several volumes are published, and which is still in progress; a "History of Chinghiz Khan and his Ancestors," based upon an entirely new chronicle of the race found in the Peking Library—this work has

been published in a series of over 30 chapters in the *Indian Antiquary*; of a considerable geological work entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," discussing the problems arising out of the destruction of so-called palæolithic man and his contemporaries and involving an attack upon the current theories of Uniformity, and has edited a work on the "History of the Vicars of Rochdale," for the Chetham Society.

In addition he has written more than seventy scientific memoirs, chiefly on geological, ethnographical, and historical subjects. Among these are several series of papers on the Westerly Drifting of Nomades, on the Early Ethnography of Germany, on the Spread of the Slavs, in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*; a similar series on the Northern Frontiers of China, in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*; and a series on the Early Expeditions of the Scandinavians, in the *Journal of the Royal Historical Society*. He has also contributed memoirs to the International Congress of Orientalists, to the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, the *Archæologia*, the *Geological Magazine*, the *Journal of the Numismatic Society*, the *Quarterly, Edinburgh*, and other reviews; and has contributed numerous letters to the *Times*, *Spectator*, &c., on political and social subjects, &c.

He is a magistrate for Lancashire; and for more than twenty years he has been actively interested in Lancashire politics, and is a vice-president of the Manchester Conservative Association. He is a trustee of Owens College, a feoffee of Chetham's College and Library, and a trustee of Henshaw's Blue-Coat School and Asylum. Sir Henry Howorth was elected as Conservative Member for South Salford at the general election of 1886, and is a member of the Carlton and Athenæum clubs. He is also a Member of the Council of the Hellenic Society, F.R.S., and K.C.M.G.

OCTAVIUS LEIGH-CLARE, Q.C.

Octavius Leigh-Clare was born 6th July, 1841, at Liverpool. He entered Rossall August, 1854, and left October, 1860, for St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Foundation Scholarship in June, 1863, and graduated (third Senior Optime) in January, 1864. He was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) 26th January, 1866. He practised in London and at the Chancery Court of Lancashire till 1888, where he confined his practice entirely to London. Mr. Leigh-Clare unsuccessfully contested the Eccles Division of Lancashire in 1892 as a Tory, being beaten by 269. He was in the Rossall eleven in August, 1860, playing against Bury.

CAPTAIN F. D. LUGARD, D.S.O.

Half a dozen years ago, stray letters and rumours began to find their way from beyond the Great Lakes of East Africa, telling that someone was struggling on almost single-handed against difficulties, great even as compared with those which meet us in every country where it first becomes necessary to establish our supremacy, and since then Captain F. D. Lugard, the man in question, has returned home to tell the story of his struggles for himself.

Captain Lugard was only twenty-nine years of age when, with health impaired by the hard work and climatic troubles of the Burma campaign, he decided to spend his sick leave in the heart of Africa. He was, however, already a Distinguished Service Officer, and wore a creditable array of medals across his breast; his good fortune, from the point of view of an officer's army service, was exceptional, and he had as fine a general record as any young soldier of his day.

Captain Frederick D. Lugard was born at Fort

George, Madras, in 1858 ; his father did duty as an army chaplain for nearly thirty years in this Presidency. He was educated at Rossall under Mr. Henniker and Mr. James. He was very popular, and a keen football player. His younger brother, who was at Rossall at the same time, has also earned the Distinguished Service Order. R. P. Ashe, who was also a keen football player until he injured his knee, was also of this generation. He subsequently took orders, and went as a missionary to Uganda some years before Captain Lugard was sent there by the British East African Company. It is somewhat singular that there should be two Rossall contemporaries among the small handful of Englishmen who have been associated of late years with the opening of East Africa.

Captain Lugard has certainly contributed to the making of history in Nyassaland and British East Africa, and has discharged an exceedingly arduous and delicate task in Uganda with remarkable talent.

He understands the African character, as probably few understand it, and he sees which of the faults of the race he must condone, and with which he must deal with a strong firm hand. He fearlessly points out the manner in which we have ourselves failed in our duty towards these irresponsible, vacillating, mindless beings whose destinies have been committed to our care, and he indicates how this failure may be avoided in future. He shows how proud he is to be one of a dominant race, and how high he has set his standard, never allowing himself in any moment of weakness or discouragement to slacken his efforts to live up to it, lest he should give those under him cause to think lightly of the nation he represents. He is convinced that a grand future lies before us in East Africa, if we have but the courage and

determination to retain and make secure the prize which is already our own.

THE REV. CHARLES McDOWALL.

Charles McDowall was the elder son of Robert McDowall, M.D., and was born at Sheffield in 1837. He received his early education at Glasgow, and afterwards at Cheltenham College, where, on his entrance, he was placed in the highest form, "and soon rose by his industry and abilities into a foremost position, his composition being distinguished by a spirit and power which were very remarkable." These are the words of the then Principal, who also spoke of "his conduct and moral character as at all times irreproachable," and of his remembrances of him as "possessed of a firmness and decision which would render him peculiarly qualified for the headmastership of a public school."

From Cheltenham he went to Oxford as scholar of University College, where his career fulfilled the promise of his school life. It was a matter of course that he should be placed in the first class in Moderations, and his clear head, sound judgment, and diligent study, secured him a First Class in the Final School. According to one of his examiners, "he was placed *with one other* in the First Class; his work being characterised by remarkable good sense, by ability, and by soundness of scholarship, and also by evenness of knowledge and strength throughout." He was also a good mathematician. He obtained the mathematical exhibition at his college; and his tutors, one of whom was Professor Price, spoke of him as likely to have taken high honours if he could have spared time from the other school. Both at school and at college he joined in athletic sports with the same zest and energy

which he carried into his more serious work. He was a fair cricketer, a good oar, and a good rider; and in his after life he had a keen eye for all kinds of sport, and thoroughly enjoyed watching and criticising the games played in the school close or at Lords.

His first scholastic appointment was at Rossall School, where Mr. Osborne (himself a Senior Classic) placed the greater part of his own form in Mr. McDowall's hands, and testified in after years to the great success which had been achieved by boys who had passed through that form during the four years Mr. McDowall had charge of it. In 1862 he married the headmaster's eldest daughter, a marriage which brought him great happiness, and to which he attributed a great measure of his success in his profession. In 1864 he was appointed senior assistant master at the newly-founded Malvern College, and in the December of that year he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Worcester, on which occasion he read the Gospel. His work at Malvern was of a different kind to that at Rossall, but calculated to increase his usefulness as a headmaster. As senior assistant and first house-master he ably seconded the headmaster in the work of building up the new school, and set an example to his younger colleagues of loyalty to their chief and cheerful devotion to the best interests of the boys.

In 1874 he was appointed to the headmastership of Highgate School, which under his predecessor was gaining a high reputation. With this began the real work of his life, for which he had been preparing himself so carefully. During the time that he was headmaster the school increased by more than 100 boys; to the school buildings and chapel already built there were added the school boarding house on the beautiful playground, and afterwards the swimming bath; the

school was divided into classical and modern sides; a preparatory branch was established in 1889, and a cadet corps formed in 1892. His pupils were very successful at the Universities; in one year the school gained no less than seven open scholarships, and among others a Balliol scholarship.

The causes of his success as a schoolmaster were not far to seek: he was most unsparing of himself; he took his full share of work in school, and yet he gave his attention to every detail in the school and in his boarding house. He took the greatest interest in the chapel services and in the choir; he was most careful and regular in the preparation of candidates for confirmation, and in the preparation of his own sermons. His unfailing courtesy and sympathetic disposition made it a pleasure to work with him; he was thoroughly trusted by the governors of the School, by his assistant-masters and by the boys, who felt and acknowledged his justice and impartiality. And in his turn he trusted most generously where he felt that trust could be reposed; he was always ready to help with kind encouragement, and never interfered unnecessarily.

In 1892 he took his degree of D.D.; and in the following year the late Bishop of London showed his appreciation of Dr. McDowall's work at Highgate by appointing him to a Prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, and bore witness "to the healthy tone prevailing in the school, and to the wisdom by which it was directed." Similar testimony was borne by the late Archdeacon Hessey and Mr. Llewellyn Davies, both governors of the school.

It was a great pleasure for old friends and colleagues to visit at the School House. The kindly welcome which he gave, the courteous attention

which he showed without neglecting any of his duties, the charm of his manner and conversation fascinated even those who met him once in a way, and the kindly interest he took in his friends' welfare made such visits most refreshing. He would rarely speak of himself and his own work, but was always ready to listen to others, and he never said an unkind word. It has been God's will that he should be removed so suddenly, but we believe that his work will remain, and that he will long be remembered gratefully, and his influence felt by those with whom he worked, and those for whose intellectual, and moral, and spiritual good he laboured so consistently.

JOHN FREDERICK ROWBOTHAM.

From "*Men and Women of the Time.*"

John Frederick Rowbotham, poet and historian, is the only son of the late Rev. Frederick Rowbotham, Rector of St. James', Edinburgh. He was born in 1852, and was educated at Rossall School of which he was Captain. From Rossall he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained the Balliol Scholarship at the age of eighteen. He was the favourite pupil of Professor Jowett. Among other distinctions at Oxford he took a First Class in Classics and the Taylorian University Scholarship for Italian. After leaving college he travelled for some years on the Continent in order to collect materials for his "History of Music." He studied at the libraries of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Florence, Venice, and Vienna, and even visited monasteries to peruse their manuscripts. The "History of Music" was published in 1885, and was at once acknowledged by the entire press to be the standard work on the subject. After completing the "History of Music," Mr. Rowbotham

devoted himself to epic poetry, which had been the passion of his life. His first epic poem, "The Death of Roland," was published in 1886. "The Human Epic," which has been described as "the most original poem of the age," appeared in 1890. For some years previous Mr. Rowbotham engaged in wide scientific studies with a view to the production of this poem, the subject of which had been conceived by him in his boyhood. Its theme is the history of the earth through the various geological periods, the evolution of life according to modern science, and the early annals of uncivilised man. The first five cantos, entitled respectively, "The Earth's Beginning," "The Origin of Life," "The Silurian Sea," "The Old Red Sandstone," and "The Age of Trees," have now appeared. Among those who have taken a deep interest in Mr. Rowbotham's writings is the Queen of Roumania.

THE REV. THOMAS WETHERHEAD SHARPE, C.B.

The Rev. T. W. Sharpe, the first captain of Rossall, from 1844 to 1848, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1848. Shortly after entrance he obtained the Bell's University scholarship, being bracketed first, and was subsequently elected to a Trinity scholarship at the first examination. He graduated with double first honours in the year 1852 as Twelfth Wrangler and sixth (bracketed with two others) in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. Shortly after taking the B.A. degree he was invited to become a fellow of Christ College, and reside as college lecturer till 1857, when he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Mr. Sharpe has successively held the offices of Inspector of Training Colleges for men, Chief Inspector of the Metropolitan Division, and Senior Chief Inspector of England and Wales. He has

also been employed by the Admiralty, the Home Office, and the War Office as representing the Education Department in departmental committees on educational questions connected with those offices. Mr. Sharpe's period of public services would have come to an end in the current year, if the Treasury had not given special permission at the request of the heads of the Education Department to retain his services for a longer time.

SIR GEORGE FREDERIC VERDON, C.B.

From "*Men and Women of the Time.*"

Sir George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., is the eldest son of the Rev. Edmond Verdon, B.A., perpetual curate of St. Ann's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire. He was born January 21st, 1834, and educated at Rossall School; went to Melbourne in 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He was afterwards called to the Bar at Melbourne in 1863, was elected to the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and appointed Chairman. He was one of the first members of the Volunteer force established in 1854 for the defence of the colony, and at the head of his company was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of convicts in 1857; and received the thanks of the Government and of the Commander-in-Chief for this service. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and in the following year became a Minister of the Crown, having been appointed Treasurer, which office he held with little interruption until 1868. As honorary secretary to the Board of Visitors of the Astronomical Observatory, and as a member of the Government, he was enabled to secure the satisfactory establishment of the observatory on a permanent footing, and to aid in the acquisition of a complete set of instruments, of which the great Melbourne telescope forms part. In the year 1866 the Government and Legislature

of Victoria resolved upon sending a minister of the Crown to England for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of the colony before the home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful. He received the decoration of C.B. for this service. Shortly after his return to Victoria, Mr. Verdon was appointed the permanent representative of that colony in England as agent-general, with the consent of all political parties. He was elected F.R.S. in 1870, and an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. on the occasion of his retiring from the office of Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria in 1872. He has been for many years President of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria; and was the official representative of the British Royal Commission of the International Centennial Exhibition held at Melbourne 1888-89; and was presented by the Commission with a silver writing service, "in recognition of the great public services which he rendered as their representative."

MAJOR SIDNEY JAMES WAUDBY.

Sidney James Waudby was born in 1840, and entered Rossall at the age of 12. He was in the eleven, and was reckoned a good cricketer. He left school at the age of seventeen, and subsequently obtained a commission in the 19th Bombay Native Infantry. In Afghanistan, in 1880, he proved himself a hero, defending his post against an overwhelming force, and refusing to yield to the ever-swelling hordes of the enemy. He fell gallantly fighting, and his famous exploit in the war, known as the Defence of Dubrai, is a celebrated one in Indian military history. A memorial tablet has been set up to Major Waudby in Rossall Chapel.

We extract the following account from the *Times of India*:—

“*The Defence of Dubrai.*—On Friday, the 16th of April, Major Waudby started from Chaman, and did a double march to Dubrai, a small commercial port some twenty-seven miles distant. Shortly after the arrival of the party at Dubrai, a report was made to Major Waudby that the post was to be attacked that night by a large number of Ghazis. He proceeded to make the post as defensible as possible by means of grain bags and whatever material was at hand. The night was very dark, and the fire of the defenders was naturally at first a little ill-aimed, but it is proved by the length and stubbornness of the defence that they must have carefully husbanded their ammunition and used it with deadly effect when the time came.

“After a time the assailants, by mere force of numbers, drove the defenders out of the larger area of the courtyard into their redoubt, which was the top of the roof of the commissariat buildings. Six small domes rose above the level of the roof, and from behind them Major Waudby’s party held their attackers aloof for two or three hours. But at length their number grew smaller, and the enemy having succeeded in effecting a lodgement upon the roof, drove them down again to the enclosure. Time after time the enemy charged the narrow door of their stronghold, but without success, for in the door stood Major Waudby, armed with his shot gun, and making terrible havoc of any who came near him. Eleven corpses were found lying close to one another around this door, every one with a charge of shot, at that distance flying almost like a bullet, between the eyes. Major Waudby had been wounded in the foot already from above. The ammunition was totally exhausted, and on both sides the buildings were blazing

fiercely. So the last rush was made. What sword cuts or bayonet thrusts were interchanged can never be known, but just outside the door of the little building which they had held so bravely was found the body of Major Waudby, and on each side of it, recognizable only by their fragments of uniform, were two soldiers of the 19th."

REV. PREBENDARY WHITTINGTON.

Richard Thomas Whittington was born in 1841. He entered Rossall at the age of eleven, and left it when he was nineteen. He was in the cricket eleven, and the football fifteen. Gaining an exhibition at Brasenose College, Oxford, he proceeded to that home of learning and finished his education there. He became Vicar of St. John's, Colchester, in 1872, Diocesan Inspector of Schools in 1873, and Rector of Orsett, Romford, 1877. His uncle is the Bishop of St. Alban's, and that prelate made him his Chaplain in 1887. He is also chaplain to the National Artillery Association. He was appointed Lenten Preacher in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1879, and was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's at a later date.

MAJOR WALTER CLAPTON WINGFIELD, J.P.

To be the introducer of the game of lawn tennis into England is certainly a feather in the cap of him who was able so ingeniously to gauge the taste of the public. But if Major Walter Clapton Wingfield, J.P., had done no more than this, he could scarcely have ranked, with complete justice, among Rossall worthies. But he is a distinguished soldier to boot. After leaving Rossall he obtained a commission in the First Dragoon Guards. He served through the campaign in China in 1860. He was present at the fall of Taku Forts, at Lenho, and at the surrender of Peking. For these distinguished

services he was awarded the medal with two clasps. He entered the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in 1870, and it was in the eventful year of 1873 that he made the British public first familiar with the game of lawn tennis, who have had reason to bless his name ever since.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG YERBURGH, Esq., M.P.

Robert Armstrong Yerburch was born in 1853, and entered Rossall when he was ten years of age. He remained at Rossall six years. On proceeding to Oxford he was entered in University College, and from there was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1880. He chose the Northern Circuit as the sphere of his legal operations. He married the daughter of Daniel Thwaites, Esq., a millionaire, and was elected M.P. for Chester in 1886. Since that time he has proved himself a most efficient legislator, and though not a frequent speaker in the House is a consistent and steady supporter of the Conservative party.





CANON ST. VINCENT BEECHEY.



CHAPTER VIII.

FRIENDS OF ROSSALL.

AFTER recording and giving some account of the "Worthies" of the School, we propose now to furnish similar information about the "Friends of Rossall." And here, as in the former case, we regret that limitation of space does not allow us to do full justice to a wide subject, but compels us to pass over in silence many excellent "Friends of Rossall" whose own good works are as ample a testimony to their friendship as our praise could be.

First and foremost among the active friends of Rossall come the original subscribers to the School, by whose good money the School was enabled to be started, and to whom the title of FOUNDERS seems in all justice to belong. The amount of their subscriptions will be found stated in Chapter II., and their names are as follows.—

Sir Hesketh Fleetwood,
Levi Ames, Esq.,
Francis Shand, Esq.,
Owen T. Alger, Esq.,
John Laidlay, Esq.,
Rev. John Hull, vicar of
Poulton,

Clement Royds, Esq.,
The Earl of Derby (the first
Patron of the School),
The Duke of Devonshire,
Lord Skelmersdale,
Lord Stanley, and
Lord Balcarres.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Archbishop Sumner) was the first "Visitor" of Rossall, and was a warm friend of the School.

Chief among the active friends of Rossall come the Council, whose names we append from the foundation of the School to the present time.

The Council, it may be mentioned, is co-optative, and consists of twenty-four members, of whom fourteen are clergymen.

The Board of Management, meeting once a month at Rossall, consists of nine members of the Council.

1844.—Rev. J. Owen Parr, Vicar of Preston, *Chairman pro tem.*

Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, Incumbent of Thornton and Fleetwood, *Hon. Sec.*

Rev. Ellis Ashton, Vicar of Huyton, Prescott.

Rev. W. H. Brandreth, Rector of Standish.

Rev. Richard Durnford, Rector of Middleton; now Lord Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. Edward Girdlestone, Vicar of Deane; afterwards Canon of Bristol.

Rev. H. J. Gunning, Rector of Wigan; afterwards Sir H. J. Gunning, Bart.

Rev. Charles Hesketh, Rector of North Meols.

Rev. William Hornby, St. Michael's; now Archdeacon of Lancaster.

Rev. John Hull, Vicar of Poulton; afterwards Rector of Eaglescliffe.

Rev. R. M. Master, Incumbent of Burnley.

Rev. J. Streynsham Master, Chorley.

Rev. R. Parkinson, Canon of Manchester.

Rev. R. B. Robinson, Incumbent of Lytham.

Rev. James Slade, Canon of Chester.

Peter Bourne, Esq., Liverpool.

Thomas Clifton, Esq., Lytham Hall.

Daniel Elletson, Esq., Parrox Hall.

J. Nowell ffarington, Esq., Worden.

Joseph Fielden, Esq., Witton.

T. R. Wilson ffance, Esq., Rawcliffe Hall.

E. G. Hornby, Esq., Castle Park.

George Jacson, Esq., Barton.

John Master, Esq., Croston.

Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., Penwortham Priory.

- 1846.—Rev. J. W. Whittaker, Vicar of Blackburn.
 James Bourne, Esq., Heathfield, Liverpool; afterwards
 Lieut.-Col. Sir James Bourne, Bart., M.P.
 Thomas German, Esq., The Cliff, Preston.
 Charles Swainson, Esq., Cooper Hill, Preston.
 Charles R. Jacson, Esq., Preston.
 Clements Royds, Esq., Rochdale, *Treasurer*.
- 1852.—The Very Rev. G. H. Bowers, Dean of Manchester,
Chairman.
 Montague Ainslie, Esq., Grizedale, Windermere.
 Thomas Langton Birley, Esq., Kirkham.
 H. M. Fielden, Esq., Croston, Chorley; afterwards of
 Witton Park, Blackburn.
 W. J. Garnett, Esq., Bleasdale Tower, Garstang; after-
 wards of Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
 Oliver Heywood, Esq., Manchester.
 Albert Royds, Esq., Rochdale, *Hon. Treasurer*.
- 1855.—Rev. A. Campbell, Rector of Liverpool.
 Rev. Canon E. J. G. Hornby, Rector of Bury.
 Rev. Canon Hussey, Vicar of Kirkham.
 Edward Chaddock Lowndes, Esq., West Cliff, Preston.
 Harry Mainwaring, Esq., Peover Hall, Knutsford; after-
 wards Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart.
 The Ven. the Archdeacon of Manchester
- 1858.—Rev. F. H. Coldwell Thicknesse, Deane Vicarage, Bolton;
 now Lord Bishop of Leicester.
 J. T. Hibbert, Esq., The Grange, Urmston, Manchester.
- 1859.—George Swainson, Esq., Liverpool.
- 1862.—Charles Birley, Esq., Bartle Hall, Kirkham.
 Rev. John Sparling, Rector of Eccleston, Chorley.
- 1863.—Rev. G. R. Brown, Vicar of Kirkham.
- 1865.—[Mr. George Swainson became *Hon. Treasurer*.]
- 1866.—Henry Alcock, Esq., Aireville, Skipton, Yorkshire.
 Rev. Thomas Lund, Brindle Rectory, Chorley.
- 1868.—Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, Rector of Wigan.
 [Mr. T. Langton Birley became *Hon. Treasurer*.]
 The Ven. J. Cooper, Archdeacon of Westmorland,
 Kendal Vicarage.
- 1870.—[The Rev. Canon Parr, Vicar of Preston, became
Chairman.]
 Rev. Joseph Birchall, Rector of Church Kirk.
 Frederick Kemp, Esq., Bispham Lodge.
 Rev. Oswald Penrhyn, Vicar of Huyton, Prescott.

- 1871.—The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, Dean of Chester.
Rev. Philip Graham, Turncroft, Over Darwen.
- 1872.—[The Rev. Canon E. J. G. Hornby, Rector of Bury,
became *Chairman*.]
- 1873.—[The Rev. G. R. Brown, Rector of Kirkham, became
Hon. Secretary.]
The Ven. G. H. Greville Anson, Archdeacon of Manchester,
Birch Rectory, Manchester.
Rev. John Allen, Vicar of Lancaster.
- 1874.—Rev. W. Richardson, Vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde.
Hutton Birley, Esq., Hill Side House, Kirkham.
- 1875.—[Mr. Hutton Birley became *Hon. Secretary*.]
- 1876.—Rev. H. W. Mason, Vicar of Kirkham.
Rev. J. Pearson, Vicar of Fleetwood.
W. A. Saunders, Esq., Wennington, Lancaster.
William Garnett, Esq., Quernmore, Lancaster.
J. P. C. Starkie, Esq., Ashton, Lancaster.
Lieut.-Col. Fielden, Witton, near Blackburn.
- 1878.—Ven. Edward Birch, Archdeacon of Blackburn.
- 1879.—J. R. Bridson, Esq., Windermere.
Rev. Atherton Rawstorne, Balderstone, Blackburn; now
Archdeacon of Blackburn.
- 1881.—Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., Hutton Hall, Preston.
- 1883.—R. Dunderdale, Esq., Poulton-le-Fylde.
- 1886.—Rev. C. T. Royds, Rector of Heysham, near Lancaster.
Henry Alison, Esq., County Offices, Preston.
Thomas Fair, Esq., Lytham.
- 1887.—Rev. Canon Weldon Champney, Haslingden.
Ralph Assheton, Esq., Downham, Clitheroe.
Rev. S. R. Eddy, Rector of Brindle, near Chorley.
- 1888.—[The Rev. Canon Mason, Vicar of Kirkham, became
Chairman, and Mr. Henry Alison, *Hon. Secretary*.]
Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Vicar of Lytham.
H. P. Hornby, Esq., St. Michael's, Garstang.
Rev. Frank Hopwood, Rector of Bury.
Colonel Le Gendre Starkie, Huntroyde, Burnley.
- 1889.—Rev. Frank Hopwood, The Rectory, Bury.
Colonel Le Gendre N. Starkie, Huntroyde, Burnley.
The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cramer Roberts, Vicarage, Blackburn.

- 1893.—C. Addison Birley, Esq., Bartle Hall, Preston.
 W. W. B. Hulton, Esq., Park, Bolton.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of Manchester, Dr.
 Maclure, The Deanery, Manchester.
- 1894.—Captain Willis, Halsnead Hall, near Prescott.
 Rev. Canon Blundell, Halsall Rectory, Ormskirk.

The Council along with the Governors of the School :

The Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, G.C.B.,
President.
 His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Sefton.
 The Right Honourable the Lord Egerton of Tatton.
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester.
 The Right Honourable Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
 Rev. Canon St. Vincent Beechey.
 C. R. Jacson, Esq.
 Rev. H. A. James.
 Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, Junior.

And the Life Governors :

William Armstrong, Esq.	C. R. Jacson, Esq.
Colonel Bonham.	Rev. R. H. Kirkby.
John Bourne, Esq.	The Bishop of Leicester.
T. R. Bridson, Esq.	Mrs. Warren Moorsom.
W. L. Cooper, Esq.	Miss E. D. Osborne.
Rev. Henry Curwen.	George Peel, Esq.
Arthur Heywood, Esq.	J. R. Phillips, Esq.
Rev. Canon Heron.	C. H. Wyndham á Court
Ven. Archdeacon Hornby.	Repington, Esq.
Mrs. Holberton.	Rev. J. Capel Sewell.
Vaughan Holberton, Esq.	The Earl of Sefton.
Mrs. Hull.	Mrs. J. Somes.
John Hull, Esq.	J. W. Stevens, Esq.
Rev. Canon R. B. Hull.	Rev. W. R. P. Waudby.

constitute the Corporation of Rossall School.

Among these names, that of the second on the list of the Council, Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, Vicar of Thornton and Fleetwood, honorary secretary, will be most familiar to Rossallians; and to illustrate this part of our work that

gentleman has kindly written us a short autobiographical sketch which we have pleasure in appending:

CANON ST. VINCENT BEECHEY.

"I was born," says Canon Beechey, "on the 7th August, 1806, at what was then 13, Harley Street, Cavendish square. My father was Sir William Beechey, the most eminent portrait painter of his day—the predecessor of Sir Thomas Lawrence. I was his fifth surviving son, and had already four elder brothers and six pretty, accomplished sisters. The date of my birth, 1806, was one of intense national excitement. England was at war with France, and Spain, and America. Our great naval hero, Nelson, was very intimate with my father, who had painted the fine picture of him now in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. He had four years before stood godfather to my brother Nelson, and alas! only the year before my birth had fallen on board *The Victory*, at Trafalgar.

"Before he went he called on my father, and said, 'Beechey, I'm off after the French again! What shall I leave my godson?' To which my father replied, 'The cocked hat in which you fought the battle of the Nile.' 'He shall have it' he said, and it is still in the possession of my niece. How deeply it was prized after the hero's death I need not say. It was pierced by two bullets.

"At that time the present Regent's Park consisted of purely country fields into which Harley Street entered, and I remember going with the nurse before breakfast to fetch our milk from the cows which were milked there! Our regular walk, however, before breakfast, was to Cavendish Square, which I mention because I was really instrumental at that early age in saving the house of Lord Mulgrave, which was

nearly opposite ours in Harley Street, from being gutted by a mob in the riots of that time—I cannot recollect the immediate cause of that riot. I think it was in some way connected with the war, for the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Mulgrave were in some way connected with it.

“On our way to the square one early morning we passed through Mansfield Street where the Spanish Ambassador’s house was. This the mob had completely gutted, and were standing looking at their work as we passed through them. I then heard one of the leaders say: ‘Lord Mulgrave’s to-night.’ On my return home I told my father, and he wrote to the Secretary of State; and to my intense delight on looking out of the nursery window I saw twelve horse-soldiers patrolling the street!

“I was sent to a large school at Sidcup. The master was the father, I believe, of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the author of ‘The Hunchback,’ &c. In holiday times we were a very happy family—my sisters all played and sang delightfully. We knew most of the great musicians. My sisters have danced with Disraeli when he was a young man, and were never more astonished than when he appeared as the author of Vivian Grey.

“My father resolved to send me to college, and it so happened that Wilkins, the architect of Downing College, Cambridge, was the intimate friend of our family, and also of Dr. Davy, the master of Caius College. I was but sixteen years of age, but it transpired that in three years it would be the turn of the Master of Caius to present to the travelling bachelorship! This was the very thing I longed for. If I could take my degree at nineteen, and travel for three years before I was ordained I thought I could settle down for

life. Accordingly Dr. Davy very kindly promised me that if I took a sufficient degree he would give me the travelling bachelorship, and so, though I only then knew my First Book of Euclid, I matriculated at Caius, where I succeeded in obtaining two scholarships, and was fortunately introduced into a very nice set of men.

“My college career was a very happy one. A reading man I was obliged to be to make up for backward preparation, and during my last year I read as many as fourteen hours a day, sitting up at night to the early hours with a teapot of green tea upon the hob. But for all that I took good exercise. I was especially fond of rowing, and nearly all my time was bow-oar in the Caius crew which was second on the river. Among that crew were Charles Arnold and George Burrows, and other reading men, who took, I believe all of them, high degrees. Caius at that time was a less stringent college than most others, and I enjoyed the privilege of being out of college till my last term.

“I suppose we could all give an amusing account of our college careers. George Burrows, afterwards Dr. Burrows, was my first private tutor, and latterly Buckle, of Sidney. Buckle was an excellent coach, and a very amiable man. I had a most charming long vacation with him, and seven other men, at Barmouth, when I not only read sufficiently but enjoyed that charming country. Barmouth was then quite a rural village and very cheap to live at; now I suppose it is a fashionable resort and one of the dearest. Ever fond of languages, I paid the village schoolmaster two shillings and sixpence a-week to teach me Welsh, which I have never since regretted. It is really a very classical language.

“I had three years in which to prepare for holy orders.

During this time I interspersed my divinity studies with medicine, attending the Western Hospital with a student; and with phrenology, in intimate connection with Dr. Spurzheim. It ought to be for ever chronicled that Dr. Spurzheim never took one penny for his lectures on phrenology, nor anything connected with it. I could write many interesting anecdotes of my three years' demonstratorship with him. He was a most scientific man, and his wife an excellent draftsman.

"In 1829 I was ordained by the Bishop of Rochester to the curacy of Aylesford, Maidstone, and never, I think, was curate so spoiled. The vicar was very infirm; the church empty; Dissent just beginning! But all seemed at once to change. I look back upon my two years at Aylesford as the happiest part of my life.

"On the death of my old vicar the churchwardens and a deputation went to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester to beg the living for me—of course unknown to me. It was a living of £900 a year, and the Dean smiled blandly; said he was glad they liked their curate, but the next presentation belonged to the Senior Canon, whose turn it was to take it.

"The appointment fell to Dr. Griffith, brother to the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and, as he did not require a curate, I left at the end of two years.

"My second curacy was at Hilgay, whither, after thirty-one years in Lancashire, I returned as rector. In this my second parish I found myself situated much as in my first, in that I had the whole work to do. I never had but two rectors, and *I never heard one of them preach in my life!* Whatever pulpit eloquence I may possess, it certainly never came from them. Mr. Hewlett, the Rector of Hilgay, was upwards of 70 years of age when I came, and was, moreover, non-resident in

London for six months in the year. I lived and boarded at the rectory.

“My time at Hilgay was a very happy one—the congregation increased so much that we had to add a *gallery*! The communicants increased from twenty to eighty, and all went smoothly. The rector was resident during the winter months, and always brought down two different young ladies every time, always musical, and we used to sing Calcott’s glees and various duets. But though all nice girls, I never fell in love with any of them. It was not long, however, before I was destined to be caught.

“The lord of the manor died just before I came to Hilgay, and when I had been about three years there his widow asked me if my father would go and see some pictures by Moreland and others, and give her some idea of the value. I was sure he would. So my father and I went to Putney, to their beautiful house, and I saw the pictures. But I saw one I could never forget. He had four daughters, besides four sons. They were all young. But the eldest was the widow of the eldest son of Sir Francis Ommanney, who had been dead two years, having previously been sent away from her to Madeira in a decline. He came home only to die, and left her a widow at twenty-seven, with two little children, a girl and boy.

“She was exceedingly beautiful, and I was deeply smitten at once, but thought it hopeless to dream of her. My sisters teased me about her dreadfully, for I was always talking of her. After two months, however, she came with her sister to keep house for her brother, Wm. Lowten Jones, Esq., the new lord of the manor, and deputy-marshal of the King’s Bench. He was a most perfect gentleman, and a universal favourite. But he did not come down to Woodhall till his sisters

had been there some months. Need I say I was a frequent visitor? Nor were my visits repulsed. I often read and rode out with the young ladies. Both were excellent horsewomen, and could hunt and leap gates famously.

“Why should I linger on those happy days? Why should I repeat my rector’s frequent warning that my visits would be misinterpreted? I never told my love until one happy day when I had been reading to them under a fine old mulberry-tree, and had reason to think I might not fail. In her sister Emily’s absence I proposed, and to my infinite delight was not rejected.

“I came back to the rectory (the rector was away) in a transport of delight—to find a letter little expected. During my stay at Aylesford I had formed a close acquaintance with a young lady whom I will only call my pretty Jane. I taught her the guitar, and that is dangerous work. But she had nothing and I had nothing, so when I left we agreed to part and not to correspond. Five years had passed, and my pretty Jane had gradually faded away. But on the very day of my engagement I received a letter from her father to say she had succeeded to a fortune of £12,000, and he felt sure she had not changed her mind! Alas! What could I do but write and tell the truth?

“With the full consent of her brother I was married to Mary Ann Ommanney. We had a true village wedding—all the village girls scattering flowers in our path, and the good old rector gave the wedding breakfast, all the old widows had a dinner—and so I began one of the happiest wedded lives that I believe man ever had. At this time, quite unexpectedly, I received the offer of the living of Fleetwood, then a newly-formed town and harbour, together with that of Thornton, four miles off,

where my vicarage house was to be. I accepted the living, and used to manage the two parishes, driving to Fleetwood nearly every day—taking two duties at Thornton and two at Fleetwood every Sunday. Hard as the duty was it was very interesting.

“I was at Fleetwood just nine years. The cause of my leaving was the receipt of the following letter :

‘Dear Sir,—Lord Ellesmere is not well enough to write himself, but he wishes me to say that the living of Worsley will be vacant in three months, and if you will accept it, he will double the income and build a house for your family.—Yours truly,

‘HARRIET L. ELLESMERE.

‘The Rev. St. Vincent Beechey.’

“This was an offer I could not refuse. So I left Fleetwood—not without a handsome testimonial of 100 guineas.

“If I had not worked at Worsley, I should indeed have been unworthy of my sacred office. Everything I asked for in behalf of the parish was provided by good, kind Lady Ellesmere.

“After two years a new aisle was added to the church at a cost of £4,000! On the promotion of the Rev. Mr. Rigg, the Donative Chapel of Ellenbrook became vacant, and Lord Ellesmere pressed me to accept it; enabling me to place a curate there, and increasing my income £100 a year. This became a great help, for though the curate’s work lay entirely in Ellenbrook and Boothstown, yet we exchanged duties on Sunday.

“My whole work lay amongst colliers and factory girls and engineers in the yard. Most delightful was the kindly feeling everywhere prevailing. Worsley church became popular in the surrounding district, and I got

the churchyard nicely laid out with ecclesiastical tombstones, my income being raised through the fees for non-parishioners by the amount of £200 a year!

“In 1872, just 22 years after my presentation to Worsley, I again received a most unexpected letter. It came from the trustee under the will of the late rector of Hilgay, W. J. Parkes, who was also patron of the living, to say that among his papers there had been found one authorising the living to be offered to me.

“At the age of 66, just when the work of Worsley with rapid increase of population was becoming too much for me—for I could not afford a curate—I came to Hilgay! My first duty, I thought, with so large an income, was to make some provision for my wife and family, which I had never before been able to do. I had to pay a premium of £461 for a policy of only £5,000. They said they allowed me eleven years of life! Good Bishop Fraser, in his sermon, said kindly that I had ten years of good work in me! Alas! I have now been rector of Hilgay 22 years, exactly the same time that I was at Worsley!

“I am now in my 88th year, in perfect health, in possession of all my faculties; taking two or three services every Sunday, blest with a curate who tries to relieve me of every labour he can, and with one single daughter at home keeping my house, working hard in the parish, at her Sunday class, her large mothers’ meetings, her girls’ friendly society, and the general superintendence of the girls.

“Oh! Praised be the Holy Name of Him,
 ROSSALL, by Whom these aged eyes are spared
 To see thee in thy JUBILEE! Nor dim
 To look upon the general gladness shared

By Patrons, Council, Masters, Friends, and Youth!
 I seem the aged grand-sire of a train—
 A lengthened train of fifty years forsooth!
 Of Men who then were boys—and Boys who fain

Would emulate the worth and praise of those
 Who went before in the ROSSALLIAN RACE;
 And hope in life those features to disclose,
 Which year by year have beautified thy face.

Long may'st thou flourish, ROSSALL! rising still,
 Long may fresh Honours on thy Pupils fall!
 Whilst ENGLAND'S Public Schools her praises fill,
 May ROSSALL shine the proudest of them all!"

MR. GEORGE SWAINSON.

The death of Mr. George Swainson, inflicted upon the School a loss which has been, and will be, deeply felt by every Rossall master or boy to whom he was known by person or by report. During the ten or eleven years he lived as Rossall's neighbour, his geniality, his practical ability, and his open handed liberality contributed very largely to the social life of the place, to the efficiency of its management, and to the improvement and embellishment of its buildings. We believe that the many Old Rossallians who remember him with affection will be glad to be reminded what manner of man he was, and will welcome an attempt to put on record some of the benefits he has conferred upon the School.

Mr. George Swainson was born at Liverpool in the year 1822, on April 23rd, the day of his patron-saint, from whom he took his name. His father held a high position among the merchants in Liverpool. The sons were educated at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, where the elder brother Charles first showed his powers. He has since had a distinguished career at Cambridge, where he is now Lady Margaret's Professor, Master of Christ's

College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University. George passed from school to his father's office, and there remained for the rest of his life. He succeeded to the business on his father's death, in partnership with an elder brother.

His connection with Rossall was due to this older brother, who had inherited some property in the neighbourhood—including a house near Cleveleys, where he often stayed. There was a cottage close to the sea between Cleveleys and Rossall, which Mr. George Swainson bought and largely increased, giving it the name of Beachfield. This house, which, with subsequent additions, is now the Preparatory School, was his country home from the year 1856, and here he regularly spent his weekly holiday from Saturday to Monday.

Owing to the shortness of his visits, it was some time before he made the acquaintance of anyone at Rossall; but when this was brought about by an accident, they were not slow to recognise his sterling worth. He soon became very intimate with every one, and showed a strong interest in the welfare of the School. It was not long before he became a Member of the Council, where his intimate knowledge of both boys and masters gave a special value to his opinion.

It was not, however, only in the council room that he did good service to Rossall. There was no improvement planned during these years which did not owe much to his thoughtful care and generous aid. It may be sufficient to mention three of the most important instances.

Rossall has from the first been at a disadvantage as compared with older schools through the want of any endowments for leaving exhibitions, or for scholarships tenable at the School. Rossall had been

founded on the nomination principle, and a good many of the original subscribers still retained the right to present nominees, who received an allowance of £10 per annum. These exhibitions were, as a rule, given away without any regard to the attainments of the candidate.

Mr. Swainson conceived and carried out the idea of purchasing a number of these rights; and with the consent of the Council the endowments were consolidated and employed in establishing seven scholarships of the annual value of £20, which bear the donor's name. It is a proof of Mr. Swainson's forethought and practical sagacity that he should thus early have seen the importance of a scheme which was necessary if Rossall was to secure a succession of clever boys, and so hold its own in competition with older and richer foundations. Everybody has since recognised his wisdom, and commended the effort made by the late headmaster to increase the number of such scholarships.

In the building of the new chapel, when the Sumner chapel became too small for the increasing numbers, Mr. Swainson took a prominent part, and his name appears in the list as the donor of a large subscription. But he did much more than this. He was a member of the sub-committee (which included also Mr. Phillips and Mr. Harvey) formed for the purpose of building the chancel. In addition to his own gifts and to subscriptions procured from friends, he put up at his own cost the reredos and corona; he also gave the communion plate, and contributed largely for the stained glass in the windows.

His last important work may perhaps be described by quoting the words of the Report of the Council for 1866: "Visitors to the School will notice with satisfaction the erection of a large range of buildings on the north side.

For these, containing a swimming bath, 120 feet by 40 feet, &c., the Council are greatly indebted to the aid and co-operation of the constant friend of the School, Mr. George Swainson. The total cost will exceed £3,000."

But those who remember Mr. George Swainson best will feel that he won their reverence and affection not so much by what he did as by what he was. The personality of the man took them at once by storm. His frank simplicity, straightforward honesty, unfeigned kindness, and above all the charity which thinks no evil, had set their mark upon his face. The brevity of his speech was in keeping with his character. He did not talk much; but a word now and again would show that he was a shrewd judge of character, and keenly alive to all that went on around him.

His hospitality knew no limit, and scarcely any distinction of persons. Masters, monitors, and even the youngest boys who could make out any sort of claim upon his acquaintance, took their turn at the constant round of dinners and breakfasts which succeeded one another on Saturdays and Sundays week by week. And then at the end of the half-year there was open house for Examiners or Old Rossallians, or anyone for whom the authorities put in a plea. To be connected with Rossall in any way, however slight, was to be sure of a welcome at Beachfield. The absence of any external society has always been a defect in life at Rossall; and the boys who were fortunate enough to know Mr. Swainson, probably remember him best as the genial host who did so much to brighten and relieve the monotony of School routine.

It will be easy to imagine how heavily the loss was felt when Mr. Swainson left the neighbourhood in

1867. From that time he lived in Liverpool; and though his interest in the place was as strong as ever, he took no direct part in its management. He continued to the end of his life to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Liverpool Artillery Volunteers, and worked for them with the heartiness and thoroughness which marked all his undertakings. He was like a father among his men. He always took them to Shoberghness for their annual exercise, and himself superintended the arrangements which were to add to the pleasure of their holiday.

He was present at the Old Rossallian dinner in 1883 for the first time for many years. The enthusiastic reception he met with on that occasion was the most striking incident of the evening, and showed with what warm affection he was still remembered.

The general tenour of his life was uneventful. He was never married, but lived with a sister to whom he was strongly attached. When she died, in December, 1885, his health was failing, and it was thought he would not long survive. He died eight months afterwards, on July 6th, 1886.

A memorial window to Mr. Swainson, subscribed for by Old Rossallian friends, was placed in the Chapel in 1887.

MR CHARLES BIRLEY.

Mr. Charles Birley, of Bartle Hall, near Kirkham, was one of a family who have done much for Rossall, his brother, Mr. Langton Birley, and his nephew, Mr. Hutton Birley, having both been members of the Council in the past for many years. Mr. Charles Birley was elected a member of the Council in 1862, and became vice-chairman on the resignation of Mr. Jackson in 1885. During all the time since his election he

worked assiduously for the good of Rossall, attending all Council and Board meetings with the greatest regularity, and alike in prosperous and in critical times did all in his power—and that was much—to help.

For much of its excellent building and the efficient state of its finances Rossall is to a very great extent indebted to his wisdom and careful business habits. At the first meeting of the new Council, appointed under the Royal Charter of 1890, Mr. Charles Birley was re-elected vice-chairman, although he was not able to attend the meeting in consequence of illness. His death was a great loss to the school.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROBERTSON.

Although a salaried official of Rossall, and therefore, strictly speaking, not entitled to the *sobriquet* “friend” in the same sense in which it is applied to the preceding gentlemen whom we have mentioned, Captain Robertson emphatically deserves the name “Friend of Rossall” in its broadest and strongest sense, inasmuch as it is owing to his clear head and remarkable business capacity, which have been devoted most indefatigably to the service of the School for the last twenty-one years, that the financial condition of Rossall is so good, while many of the most recent improvements are due to his initiative.

Captain Robertson is a captain (half-pay), late of 78th Highlanders, and 35th Royal Sussex. He served with the 78th Highlanders in the Persian War, including the battle of Kooshab, bombardment of Mohumrah, and expedition to Ahwaz (medal with clasp). He served also in Bengal in 1857-58. He was with Havelock’s column in the several actions leading to the relief of Lucknow, being dangerously wounded

by a ball through the head on September 25th. He was at the subsequent defence of Lucknow; with Outram's force at the Alumbagh; at the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow; the Rohilcund campaign, and capture of Bareilly. He has received a medal with two clasps, and a year's service for Lucknow.





CAPTAIN JOHN ROBERTSON, BURSAR.



CHAPTER IX.

THE PLACE.

THE visitor to Rossall, after having successfully accomplished the journey from Fleetwood, will arrive first at

THE LODGES.

These were built for the better accommodation of married servants of the School in 1892, and are situated on each side of the road leading to Rossall, in a line with the cop surrounding the School premises. Facing eastward they are decidedly picturesque in appearance.

Passing by the lodges one notices the shrubbery which has been planted on the left-hand side of the road, and also the roadway leading to Sunnyside and the cricket ground.

On the right-hand side of the road, and nearer the school premises, stands, facing south, the newly erected

SANATORIUM,

which was completed and ready for occupation in September, 1893. The main entrances, of which there are two, are in deep recesses, each with a small verandah. On the western side is the room for the doctor, in the centre of the building the room for the head nurse; and on the east side the day-room for convalescent boys. There is also a good surgery, waiting room, and consulting room. On entering the building one finds oneself in a long spacious passage which runs almost the length of the building. In the centre is the wide and easy staircase leading to the first floor rooms, which are all dormitories for sick patients and bedroom accommodation for the doctor and his assistants. The building is of Accrington brick and stone facings, and with red tiles.

Opposite the sanatorium is the vegetable garden belonging to the School, flanked on the south and east sides by a good, high, substantial looking wall, well covered with fruit trees. On the west side of the garden stands the laundry, servants' quarters, and the bakery.

On through the gateway, into the square, and keeping to the left one soon arrives at

THE HEADMASTER'S HOUSE,

which is the central point of the School buildings.

In Sir Hesketh Fleetwood's time the old common room was his library, the present common room his dining room, the old needle room his servants' hall, the old office (pulled down in 1887) his coach house, and the old sanatorium (without the additions of 1869) his pigeon house. A large wood extended from the pigeon house to where the observatory now stands, the last relics of which were cut down in 1860 to make way

for the new chapel. In a building, which for some years served as the chemistry lecture-room, and which is now used as the boot-room, the corn was ground, and the old inner square was the farm yard. The big square was a green meadow, the old wreck-barn and other outhouses being hidden by a small plantation.

The wreck barn, which was one of the most interesting relics of Old Rossall, was not pulled down without a feeling of regret among the boys, and one of them broke into poetry over the event—his “piteous lamentation” being too genuine an utterance of feeling to be omitted here :

A PITEOUS LAMENTATION.

BY AN OLD ROSSALLIAN.

And so they’ve pulled me down ! O, Irish Sea,
Canst thou not once more swell inside the Square,
As nearly twenty years ago ? ’Twould make
The Bursar stare !

Come, Ocean, come, and pull me down this house
Which they have builded o’er my ruin gray :
Beat on its dignity and impudence !
Knock it away !

Full many a glorious Rossall day I’ve seen,
Full many a glorious Rossall day of rain,
When all my saffron-coated lowly walls
Sad drops would stain.

When little boys played Hockey—or when thou,
Immortal writer of this reckless verse,
Didst in my precincts, cricket on thy brow,
Play worse and worse.

Have not I held the raving volunteers—
Heard Captain Ormsby bid them “stand at ease—!”
Or Captain Bartlett, with portentous voice,
“One moment please ?”

Some made me be a drill-shed, some a barn,
Once I was great—a class-room ! once ! and some
Put up great bars, and I became a gym—
Gymnasium.

Oh ! what *could* be more useful than I've been !
I've been of use for everything all round !
Appearance is not everything—a moral
I've lately found.

Those were my days when great authorities
Were not too rich, nor spurned their humble friends,
But now their proud ambition overleaps
And never ends.

They build upon the Tower Hill—they build
Where once sweet maidens hung around their clothes,
And p'raps a seagull came and popped away
Each maiden's nose :

(It used to be a blackbird, I believe,
But here a seagull's properer) and they raise
Houses above That Cave where demons grim
Spend happy days.

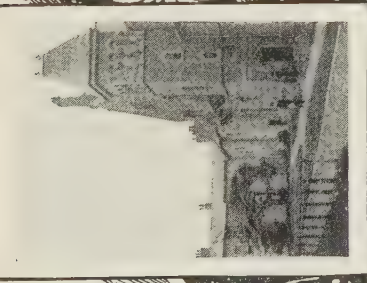
And even where I stood they build a house,
Tear down my ancient saffron-coated walls,
Care nothing for long ages of long fame
Or noble halls.

Oh, "Rossall's growing !" Well, I'm glad it grows,
Once other times for Rossall's fame I knew,
My poor old walls have seen the pristine days
When first she grew.

Revenge ! The Wreck-Barn cries ! Some day, some day
This grand New House, I hope will be too small,
And grander buildings rising will avenge
Poor Wreck-Barn's Fall.

THE MASTER'S COMMON ROOM

is now the room recently occupied by the monitors, and the old common room is now a reading room for the masters. Admittance is obtained by an entrance on the south side and by one from the north side of the headmaster's house.



ENTRANCE TO MR. BATSON'S HOUSE.
ENTRANCE GATEWAY.



GENERAL VIEW FROM OBSERVATORY.
GENERAL VIEW FROM CRICKET GROUND.



THE CHAPEL,

which is a handsome structure, was completed at a total cost of about £7,000. The architects were Messrs. Paley and Austen, of Lancaster. The nave had only originally been planned, and for that the headmaster collected about £2,500 in subscriptions, the balance of £1,600 being provided by the Council.

At the same time Mr. Phillips and the masters, with Mr. George Swainson, formed themselves into a separate committee to build the chancel. This was entirely paid for by subscriptions, £1,100 being collected, principally from past pupils of the school. A second committee collected the subscriptions, about £500, to supply the present admirable organ by Willis, which was put up in 1864.

The East Window, by Hardman, costing £300, was also paid for by subscriptions, Col. Talbot Clifton and Mr. Osborne each giving fifty guineas.

The West Window, by Ward and Hughes, cost £250, and was the gift of Mr. Swainson. He also gave the Communion plate and the Reredos, the latter being the work of Mr. Geffowski.

The North Transept Window was filled with stained glass by past Rossallians as a memorial to Mrs. Thompson, matron of the Sanatorium.

The three windows, by Ward and Hughes, in the chancel were given by Mr. George Swainson, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. C. G. Harvey.

THE LECTERN

was presented to the chapel by the boys of the School, who raised a subscription for the purpose. It had originally belonged to Bishop Heber, the Poet Bishop of Calcutta, and was the first eagle lectern in use in India. When the Cathedral of Calcutta replaced this

eagle by a handsome brass one, it was bought from Bishop Heber by Bishop Carr, of Bombay, who on his return to England brought it home with him. It was afterwards purchased from him and placed in the Rossall Chapel.

A brass memorial tablet is fixed on the north side of the chancel to the memory of Mr. Osborne, which bears the following inscription in clear Roman type :

REVERENDI VIRI GULIELMI ALEXANDRI OSBORNE M.A.
 VIRI ERUDITISSIMI ELEGANTIS FACUNDI FACETI MIRABILI
 SANE MEMORIAE FACULTATE PRAEDITI ; INTER CANTABRI-
 GIENSES SCHOLARIS COLL : S : S : TRINITATIS ACADEMICUS
 ETIAM SCHOLARIS ET IN LITTERARUM HUMANIORUM
 DOCTRINA AEQUALIUM OMNIUM FACILE PRINCEPS HUIC
 SCHOLAE TANTA SOLLERTIA TANTA VI INGENII PER
 XXI ANNOS PRAEFUIT UT AUCTO NUMERO ALUMNORUM
 STUDIISQUE FELICITER PROVECTIS NOMEN ROSSALLIENSE
 HONORE INSIGNI HONESTARET. HOC MUNERE FUNCTUS
 INTER SOMERSETENSES RECTOR DE DODINGTON ET DEMUM
 PREBENDARIUS DE ASHILL IN ECCLESIA WELLENSI PER
 ANNOS XII CURAM PAROCHIALEM GESSIT. OBIIT AO
 SAL MDCCCXCI, LXXVII ANNOS NATUS. HANC TABULAM
 PONENDAM CURAVIT CONCILIUM ROSSALLIENSE.

On the south side of the chapel is a stained glass window to the memory of Mr. Swainson. The subject is the Good Samaritan, and the inscriptions on the window are—

“Let us do good unto all Men.”

“To do good and to distribute forget not.”

“Be merciful after thy power.”

“Blessed are the merciful.”

IN MEMORY OF

GEORGE SWAINSON.

ERECTED BY ROSSALLIANS, 1888.

This window is next to the south transept.

The subject [of the window next to the Swainson

window, which is in memory of Mr. Phillips, is Christ blessing little children, and bears the words—

“Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not.”

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. SAMUEL JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A.,
FOR 24 YEARS A MASTER IN THIS SCHOOL.
BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1822.
DIED OCTOBER 3, 1890.

This was part of one of the two memorials to the Rev. S. J. Phillips. The funds raised were enough to provide a window for the School chapel and also to contribute towards a memorial at Tilney All Saints', near Lynn, Mr. Phillips' parish. The Phillips' Memorial Exhibition was formed by a separate fund, mainly collected by the exertions and instrumentality of W. Lethbridge Kingsford.

The Rossall window it may be mentioned is from a design by Mr. F. Bentz, who was drawing master at the school during the later years of Mr. Phillips' work at Rossall. The memorial at Tilney has taken the shape of a clock placed in the church tower.

The third window on the same side is the Osborne Window. The subject is an illustration of the words “Out of the mouth of babes hast thou ordained strength.” The inscription is as follows:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER OSBORNE, M.A.
21 YEARS HEADMASTER OF ROSSALL.
BORN JUNE 7, 1814.
DIED JANUARY 4, 1893.

This Osborne window was the design and work of an Old Rossallian pupil of his own, Mr. Whall.

The memorial tablets in the chapel, in addition to

those mentioned, are to the memory of Dr. Woolley with this inscription :

M. S.

VIRI REVERENDI JOHANNIS WOOLLEY, I.C.D., OLIM COLL.
VNIV APVD OXONIENSES SOCII QVI HVIC SCHOLAE INTER
ANGVSTIAS PRIMI ORTVS LABORANTI PRAEFVIT ET
PER QVINQVE ANNOS IVVENVM ANIMOS DOCTRINA
ELEGANTIA ET MORVM SVAVITATE SIBI CONCILIAVIT
POSTEA ACADEMIAE SIDNEYENSIS TRANS OCEANVM
PRAESES FACTVS PRIMORDIA NASCENTIS HVMANITATIS
PER QVINDECIM ANNOS COLVIT INDE DOMVM REVERSVS
INTER SPEM MATVRI REDITVS NAVE PROCELLIS OPPRESSVS
MORTE NECOPINATA EST ABSVMPTVS AO SAL MDCCCLXV
SENIOR AETAS VIRTVTVM HAVD IMMEMOR DEDICAT.

To the memory of Mr. Henniker :

M. S.

VIRI REVERENDI ROBERTI HENNIKER, A.M., COLL. S.S. TRINITATIS
APVD OXONIENSES OLIM SCHOLARIS QVI HVIC SCHOLAE
PRAEPOSITVS MAGISTRI INFORMATORIS PER V ANNOS
ITA PRO VIRILI PARTE FVNGEBATVR OFFICIO VT
ROSSALLIENSES SVOS ERVDIRET DOCTRINA MORIBVS
INSTRVERET EXEMPLO DENIQVE VITAE SANCTE PIE
SIMPLICITER PERACTAE IN ALTIORA SEMPER ERIGERET.
OBIIT AO SAL MDCCCLXXX AET SVAE XLVI
DESIDERANTES POSVERVNT COLLEGAE DISCIPVLI AMICI

The following Old Rossallians have tablets erected to their memory—

Major Waudby :

IN MEMORY OF A GALLANT SOLDIER,
SIDNEY JAMES WAUDBY,
MAJOR IN THE 19TH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY,
BORN 27TH MAY, 1840,
AT ROSSALL SCHOOL FROM 1852 TO 1857,
KILLED AT DUBRAI, AFGHANISTAN,
ON THE NIGHT OF 16TH APRIL, 1880,
DEFENDING HIS POST AGAINST AN OVERWHELMING FORCE,
THIS TABLET WAS PLACED BY HIS OLD SCHOOL-FELLOWS.

Lieutenant Townshend:

ERECTED BY HIS OLD SCHOOL-FELLOWS TO THE MEMORY OF
EDWARD HUNTER TOWNSHEND,

LIEUT. AND ADJUTANT 1ST BATT. 16TH REGT.,

WHO AFTER REMAINING FOR SIX YEARS (FROM 1859 TO 1865) AT THIS SCHOOL, OBTAINED A FREE COMMISSION, AND DIED OFF CAPE COAST CASTLE, WHILE ON SPECIAL SERVICE, FOR WHICH HE HAD VOLUNTEERED, WITH SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ASHANTEES, DEC. 29, 1873; AGED 25 YEARS.

Meyrick Beebee:

ERECTED BY HIS OLD SCHOOL-FELLOWS TO THE MEMORY OF
MEYRICK HENRY LEGGE BEEBEE,

SON OF REV. MEYRICK BEEBEE, RECTOR OF SIMONBURN,
NORTHUMBERLAND,

FORMERLY CAPTAIN OF THIS SCHOOL, OF WHICH HE WAS A PUPIL
FROM 1852 TO 1861.

HE WAS AFTERWARDS FOUNDATION SCHOLAR AND FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, FIFTH IN THE FIRST CLASS OF THE CLASSICAL TRIPOS, AND 18TH WRANGLER. HE DIED AT CALCUTTA, JAN. 7TH, 1875, AGED 33 YEARS.

Lieutenant Royds, R.N.:

IN MEMORY OF
FRANK MASSIE ROYDS,

LIEUT. R.N., H.M.S. CARYSFORT,

WHO CAME TO ROSSALL IN 1867, ENTERED THE NAVY IN 1870, AND AFTER A CAREER OF SIGNAL PROMISE WAS CHOSEN FOR SERVICE WITH THE NAVAL BRIGADE AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF EL TEB IN THE SOUDAN, WHERE HE WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED FEB. 29TH, 1884, AGED 27 YEARS.

Lieutenant Hudson:

IN MEMORY OF
ARTHUR LLEWELYN HUDSON,

LIEUTENANT IN THE 2ND WEST RIDING REGIMENT,
WHO WAS AT ROSSALL FROM 1879 TO 1885, AND WAS A MONITOR
AND HEAD OF HIS HOUSE.

HE DIED AT BERMUDA FROM THE EFFECTS OF AN ACCIDENT,
SEPT. 22ND, 1887, AGED 21 YEARS.

SIMPLICITATIS. EXIMIAE. IVVENEM. STRENVVM. OLIM. ROSSALLIAE.
SUAЕ. ALVMNV. QUEM. VIX. PRIMAM. INGRESSVM. MILITIAM.
IMMATVRA. ABRIPVIT. MORS. DESIDERANT. AMICI. MAERET.
PATER. CHRISTVS. SIBI. VINDICAT. MILITEM.

A new oak reader's desk and chair was placed near the pulpit in September, 1893.

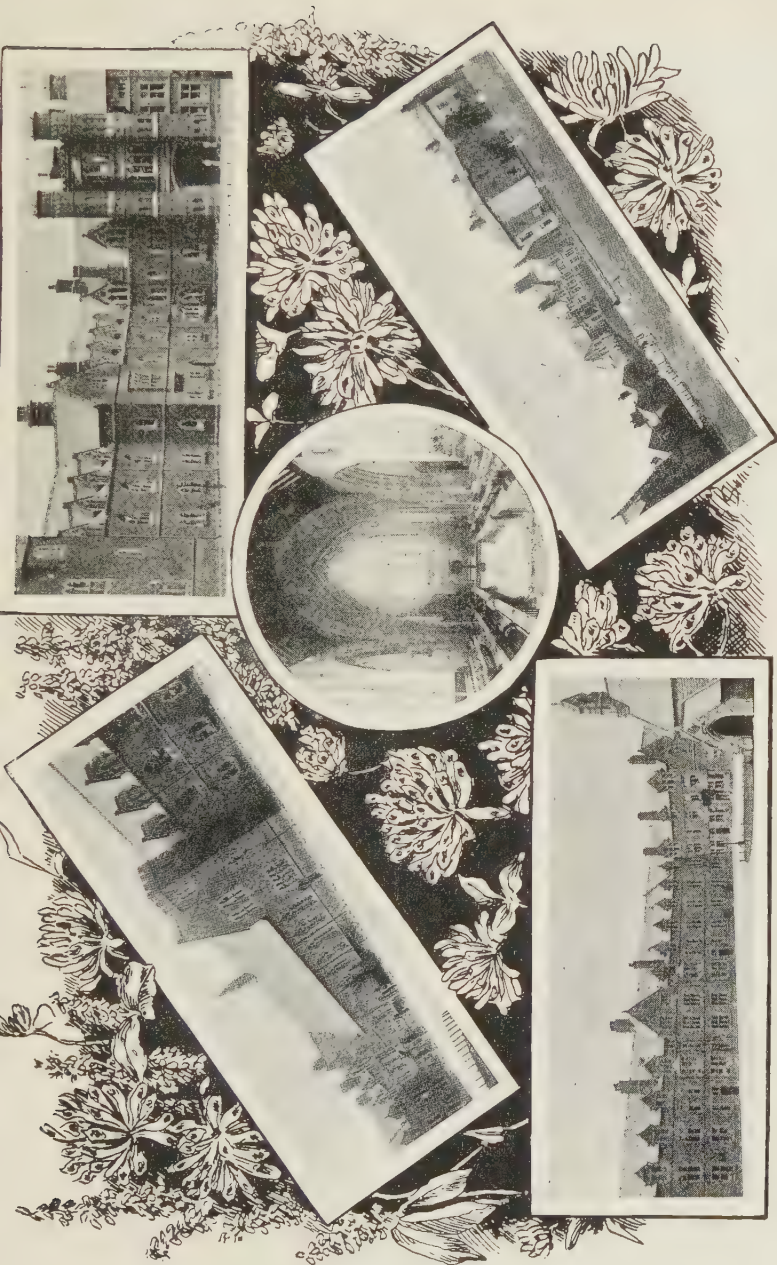
The chapel was opened on the Prize Day of 1862, St. John Baptist's Day. The inauguration sermon was preached by Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity.

At the west end of the chapel stand the music rooms, consisting of a good sized choir-room and five practising rooms. Then come the rooms for a music master and another master.

The old sanatorium now provides accommodation for two masters and two class-rooms.

THE MASTERS' HOUSES.

The house now under Mr. FURNEAUX' control is the first house going round the square from west to east. The building has a southern aspect. At the east end of the building, with an entrance on the east side, are the monitors' library, on the right hand side, the room originally used for this purpose being now the master's common room, and a sixth form class-room on the left. A doorway connects this part of the building with the "house," which possesses twenty studies for boys, of various sizes, and only north and south aspects; two large dormitories on the first floor, and two bath rooms at the western end of the building; and at the eastern end the rooms for the house master and two other colleagues. Mr. Furneaux' house room is on the ground floor. The main entrance to this house is on the northern side, that on the eastern side being more particularly reserved for the monitors and members of the sixth form. There is yet another entrance at the west end of the building for the convenience of boys going to the drawing and chemistry class-rooms, and to two other class-rooms on the ground floor.



BIG SCHOOLROOM.
PART OF SQUARE.

CHAPEL.

ARCHWAY.
VIEW OF HEADMASTER'S HOUSE, &c.

The drawing class-room is a splendid room on the second floor, with windows looking north and west. On the same floor are the five chemistry rooms, including the lecture room, practical rooms, and one for photography. There is a special staircase for this suite of rooms.

West of this building is the hospital for infectious cases, erected in Mr. James' headmastership (see page 135).

Returning to the "square" by the covered way adjoining Mr. Furneaux' house and Mr. Pain's, we shall find another room in Mr. Furneaux' house which is open to the whole School at certain hours—the entrance to which is within the covered way, and quite unconnected with the rest of the building. This room or place is known by the name of "the Brew Stoves."

Adjoining Mr. Furneaux' house, at right angles and forming half the east side of the square, is MR. PAIN'S HOUSE, which contains twenty studies, three dormitories, three bathrooms, etc., and two class-rooms, both on the ground floor. Most of the studies in this house overlook the square, a few only having a western aspect. Two rooms each are provided for the housemaster and a colleague. The house-room is on the ground floor, as are all the house-rooms throughout the School, and has a fine window overlooking the square.

The other half of this side (east) of the square is formed by the house over which MR. CHRISTIE presides, which in general construction and in nearly all other respects, is similar to Mr. Pain's. The studies number twenty-six, however, dormitories three, class-rooms two—one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor, both with western aspect.

MR. HAINSWORTH'S HOUSE forms the north-western corner of the square, and contains twenty-one studies, one small dormitory on first floor, and three larger on second floor. There are also two large class-rooms (one looking east and west, the other west and north) on the first floor. The house-room looks out on the square.

Between Mr. Hainsworth's house and Mr. Worship's is the older block of buildings forming the centre of the north side of the square, viz.,

THE BIG SCHOOLROOM,

to which the entrance is of course on the south side of the room. At each end are suites of class-rooms, which are connected with the larger room, and also have separate entrances from the square, two rooms on the ground floor, and one upstairs overhead, the size of the two lower rooms together. To the larger room at the east end admittance is by a spiral stone staircase in what may be called the schoolroom tower.

The two lower class-rooms at each end face north and south respectively, and to the north class-room at the east end of the "big room," admittance is by a doorway in Mr. Worship's house.

Next to these buildings comes the Rev. W. H. E. WORSHIP'S HOUSE, containing seventeen studies, facing north and south, and all on the ground floor, two dormitories, and bath-rooms.

The house master's rooms are on the first floor, and another master has rooms on the second floor. The house-room looks north and south.

Adjoining Mr. Worship's house is Mr. CORDNER'S, which completes the northern side of the square, and contains seventeen studies on the ground floor, and two

dormitories with bath-rooms, &c., and rooms for the house-master on the first floor. The house-room here looks north.

The eastern corner of the square is taken up by a portion of Mr. Cordner's house, and the main entrance to the square known as

THE GATEWAY.

This includes the boardroom—over the gateway—the suite of rooms occupied by the bursar, a room on the second floor which has been used as a temporary museum. Within the gateway, on the north side, is the sergeant's room and post office.

On the side of the gateway, and forming another section of the eastern side of the square, is Mr. BATSON'S HOUSE, consisting of twenty-one studies on ground, first, and second floors. The entrance to this house is on the west, the house-room looking east. There are rooms for one master on the first floor. The dormitories are further away, situate near to Mr. Batson's own rooms.

The last of the eight houses round the square is Mr. WHITE'S, which consists of nineteen studies, distributed, like Mr. Batson's, on ground, first, and second floors, severally looking east and west. Also, like Mr. Batson's, the entrance is on the west and the house-room looking east. The house masters's room is on the first floor, and commands a good view of the square.

Adjoining this building is

THE DINING HALL,

with a boys' entrance at the south end of the room, and another entrance for masters at the north end. The kitchens are necessarily adjoining, and at

the south end. On the eastern side of the room is a temporary accommodation for about sixty boys or so.

The block of buildings at the south-east corner of the square are chiefly connected with the kitchens, sculleries, servants' quarters, store-room, steward's room, and so on. The needle-room, or stone hall, in which are kept the boys' clothes, &c., is situate on the south side of the square, with windows looking north, and the entrance on the western side.

Over the dining hall are the dormitories connected with Mr. White's house, and over the kitchens are Mr. Batson's dormitories, and between these suites of dormitories are rooms for two masters.

On the southern side of the clock tower buildings are rooms for two masters on the first floor, overlooking the extensive cricket ground, to which there is a stone spiral staircase, and by which admittance is gained to the above mentioned dormitories.

The old hall, which is now mostly the headmaster's house, has northern, western and southern aspects. The servants' quarters are all adjacent to the kitchens—a new storey having been added to the block of buildings at the south-east corner of the School property, in which block are also rooms for the matron looking south; the servants' hall having a similar aspect.

Turning again to the northern side of the school, one finds the block of buildings which consists of

THE GYMNASIUM,

with two racquet courts on either side the entrance, with galleries for both the courts and gymnasium. On the eastern side of the latter place, on the outside, are ten fives courts, eight of which have glass roofs.

Immediately behind the Sanatorium stand

THE SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS AND TUCKSHOP, the latter consisting of a shop, an extra room, store-room, and accommodation for the manageress and her assistants. Again at the rear of these buildings are the workshops and gasworks.

At the south-west corner of the playground stands the observatory; at the north-east corner stands

THE NEW CRICKET PAVILION,

which was begun in February and finished in May, 1887.

The idea was started and carried out by Mr. Batson, the vice-master, who had the management of the playground from 1881 to 1888. The funds were provided as follows: £500 by the Council of Rossall School; the balance from the old Rossallian testimonial to the Rev. H. A. James (this fund amounted to £298 17s. 10d. and of this £251 was handed over to the pavilion fund, and the building is thus, in part, a memorial to Mr. James); the remainder, about £400, rather less, was raised by subscription from Rossallians and friends of Rossall.

The old pavilion looked east, and stood in what is now a cricket ground; the new one looks west, and stands in the highest corner of the playground. It has a balcony with a beautiful sea-view, two large drawing-rooms, bath-rooms, a large main room for dining, club-room for the first club, and a large one for all the school clubs, professionals' room, store-rooms, &c., and is useful both in summer and in winter. It faces the sun and might be improved by an awning.

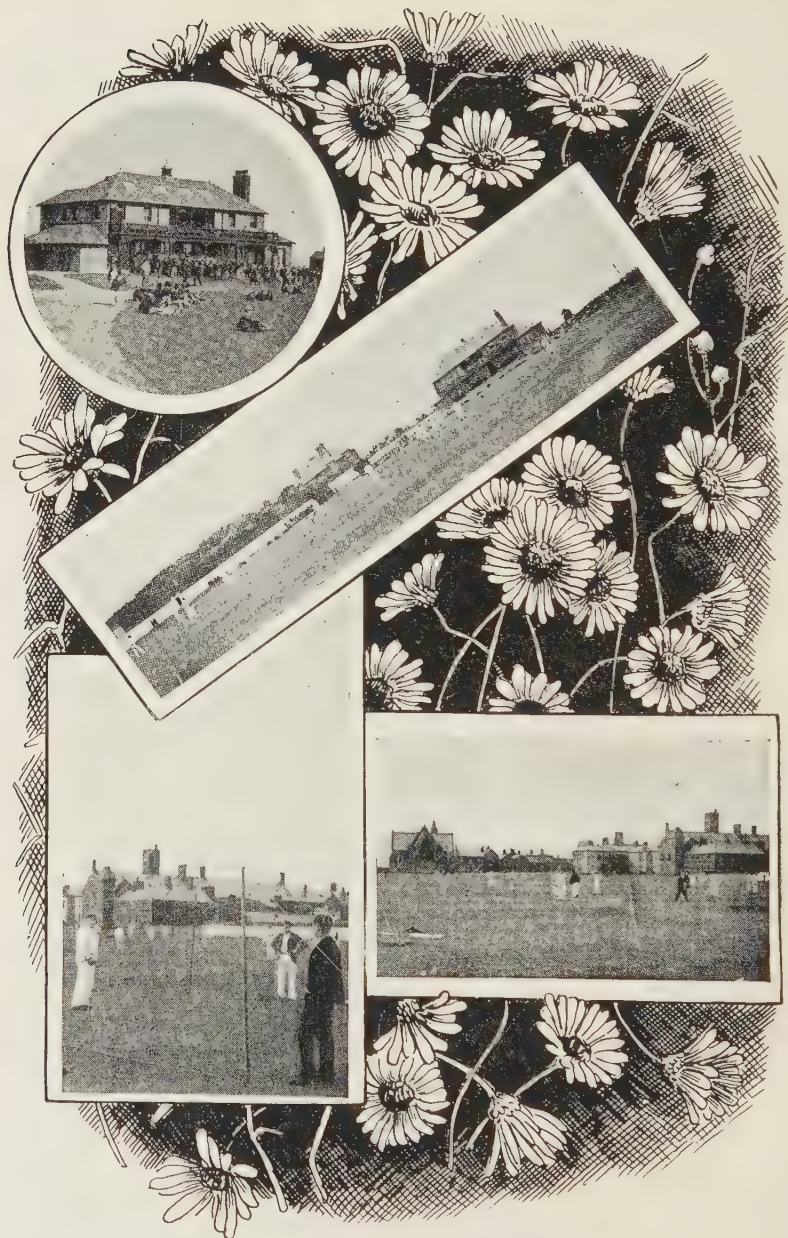
The headmaster's and common room gardens are situate on the east side of the buildings, the trees of which help to shelter the building called Sunnyside,

the residence of one of the masters who is married, and situated in its own grounds of a quarter of an acre, in close proximity to the pavilion, and having a southern and western frontage. Stables have been erected near the gasworks, and also cottages for three of the servants and their families.

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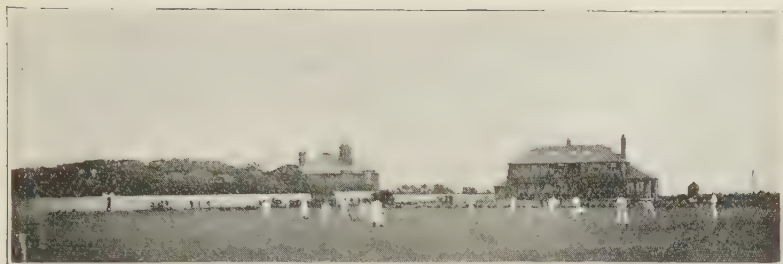
stands in the centre of the square with an entrance on the south side.





NEW PAVILION.
CRICKET PRACTICE AT NET.

IN THE CRICKET FIELD.
INSTANTANEOUS CRICKET.



INSTANTANEOUS CRICKET.—FIRST ELEVEN MATCH.

CHAPTER X.

ROSSALL CRICKET.



THE earlier accounts of Rossall cricket go back to the year 1850, when the following boys are traditionally supposed to have constituted the eleven :

E. M. Cole

— Corser

T. P. W. Ellis

A. C. Luard

G. Meade

J. Milner

G. H. Toppin

E. M. Weigall

R. C. Wilmot

W. Wingfield

C. C. Wroth

In 1852 Rossall had some good cricketers in the persons of W. Wingfield, who was afterwards in the Cambridge University eleven, and was cox of the Cambridge University eight; and Mr. C. G. Harvey, in the eleven in 1852-3, who was for many years treasurer of the cricket club, and subsequently of the "Play Ground Fund."

The score list of that year (1852) contains the first,

or what is supposed to be the first, match against Bury—a match which from that time forwards was played annually up to the year 1875.

The eleven of 1852 was thus composed :

J. C. Bowers	W. B. Shepherd
E. M. Cole	E. M. Weigall
J. C. W. Ellis	W. Wingfield
J. Milner	A. L. Wroth
C. Napper	C. C. Wroth
S. Flood Page	Mr. C. G. Harvey

In 1853 A. B. Rowley is described in "Lillywhite's Guide" for 1862 as a first-class bat and splendid left-hand bowler. He played for the Gentlemen *v.* Players, and for the Lancashire eleven. W. F. Gibson also, who was captain of the School in 1856, was a remarkably good, fast, underhand bowler.

Their names will be found among the other members of the eleven of that year, a list of whom we give below :

J. K. Fenton	C. Napper
W. F. Gibson	R. E. Price
W. L. Gresley	A. B. Rowley
J. O. Machell	W. Wales
R. G. Mead	C. C. Wroth
W. J. Melville	Mr. C. G. Harvey

E. B. Rowley was a conspicuous player in the 1854 eleven. He played for Lancashire, and topped the century three times in 1867 when he made 219 for the Gentlemen of Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire.

The captain of the 1854 eleven was E. J. Houghton. When he succeeded to the captaincy in that year there was no proper wicket in the technical sense, no good set of wickets in the literal sense, no place to keep even the "odds and ends," and the only legacy was one of debt. This was paid off by persistent begging, no parents being allowed to come and go without giving a

donation for this object, and the first £10 in hand was spent in laying thirty square yards of the present cricket ground.

The next thing was to engage a "pro.," and, after overcoming the scruples of the headmaster, the captain was allowed, with the help, pecuniary and otherwise, of the Rev. C. G. Harvey (who was one of the most liberal patrons of Rossall cricket) to engage Alfred Clarke, of Notts County Eleven, son of the celebrated captain of the All England Eleven, and just the man that was wanted.

E. J. Houghton's reminiscences of this period will be of interest to every lover of Rossall cricket:

"I enjoyed," he says, "some of Alfred Clarke's special 'coaching,' and so it came to pass that I was conspicuous at that time for two novel accomplishments—being the first Rossallian who had ever been seen to play 'forward,' and the first to bowl 'round-arm' with a decided 'leg-break.'"

"The latter power was perhaps most usefully employed when getting rid of the 'stone-waller,' Dan Rowland, the sturdy 'pro.' of the Bury team, who were then the most formidable of our annual opponents. For the pleasure of these 'home' and 'out' matches Rossall was indebted to the hospitality and mediation of the Rev. E. G. Hornby, Rector of Bury; afterwards for many years the active and invaluable Chairman of the Council.

"After being captain until the end of the season of 1856, I left Rossall for Christ Church, and resigned my post in favour of H. Couchman, but not before I had had the honour of bringing out the one who did as much as any, and certainly much more than I, to make Rossall famous. I allude to F. W. Wright, who a few years afterwards delighted me by making a faultless 50

at Lords for the North of England against the best bowling of the South.

“My next visit to Rossall was as an old boy to play against the eleven of that year. Mr. Faber, of New College (who was afterwards headmaster of Malvern, and had played splendid innings for the Free Foresters and others) was the midsummer examiner. He kindly joined the O. R. Team on that occasion, but did not add to the score. At the collation he responded for ‘The Visitors,’ and took the opportunity of re-calling a ‘record’ running-catch which he witnessed at Oxford when the First Eleven were playing the next Sixteen, with two bowlers.

“That excellent Oxford and Surrey batsman—the late Rev. C. G. Lane, whose death a multitude of friends most sincerely lament—had sent one of Nixon’s very far into the ‘square-leg country’ where it was caught by a fielder who had run from long-leg to get under it. Mr. Faber described his surprise, and repeated his prompt exclamation, ‘Who is that fellow! and where does he come from?’ When he was told from Rossall he confessed that he retorted, ‘Where is Rossall?’ and then he concluded by remarking, ‘After the ball that bowled me to-day, and after my visit as an examiner as well as a cricketer, I have now good reason to know where and what Rossall is!’”

The elevens from 1854 up to 1858 inclusive, were as follows (it will be noticed that in two of the years, the records have been imperfectly preserved, and a complete list is unobtainable):

1854.	
W. F. Gibson	W. J. Melville
R. F. Hebert	J. R. Roberts
E. J. Houghton (Captain)	E. B. Rowley
J. H. Mandell	T. Shepherd
R. G. Mead	— Wanklyn
	E. Wragge

1855.
 W. B. Brandreth
 W. F. Gibson
 E. J. Houghton (Captain)
 J. H. Mandell
 R. G. Mead
 W. M. P. Pym
 J. R. Roberts
 S. J. Waudby

1856.
 — Banks
 F. Barnston
 W. B. Brandreth
 F. Fawkes
 R. C. Gibson
 W. M. P. Pym
 A. C. Rowley
 S. J. Waudby

1857.
 R. Barnston
 C. Boazman

W. B. Brandreth
 J. H. Brierley
 H. Couchman
 — Fawkes
 C. Noble
 W. Pym
 C. Rawlins
 E. J. Townley
 C. G. Waudby

1858.
 C. Boazman
 J. H. Brierley
 H. Couchman
 A. L. Lister
 C. Noble
 C. Rawlins
 R. H. Robertson
 J. M. Shepherd
 R. Upcher
 M. H. Wilson
 F. W. Wright

Among the members of these various teams, A. C. Rowley belonging to the eleven of 1856 is noted as being an excellent bowler. When playing for Bury *v.* Rossall, in 1861, he took eight wickets in the second innings.

In 1857-8 C. Noble was very noted for jumping with the pole, and athletics generally. C. Rawlins and R. H. Robertson were very good fast bowlers. C. G. Waudby greatly distinguished himself in the "Civil Service Club" matches, and W. H. Barber, a pretty left-handed batsman, made some large scores at Oxford and Lancashire matches.

A name appears in the eleven of 1858 for the first time which was destined to be a most distinguished one, not only at Rossall but at Oxford. F. W. Wright is probably Rossall's historic cricketer. Besides playing for North *v.* South while still a Rossall boy, he was

famous in some very strong years (1863-4-5) of Oxford cricket, especially so for his fielding at point. "Lilly-white" of that day speaks of him as a first-class cricketer, a magnificent hitter, and splendid field anywhere. He played for some seasons with much success for Lancashire. His average for "foreign" matches at Rossall in 1861 was 72. In Past *v.* Present that year he scored 198 not out, the total being 317 for 7 wickets, having previously made 67 not out *v.* Preston, whilst in September of the same year he scored 101 not out *v.* Western Club. In 1867, playing for the Past *v.* Present, he made 123 not out, and subsequently made many notable scores at Eastbourne and elsewhere.

It was in 1858 that the first common room match took place—Masters *v.* School. The masters were somewhat averse to the experiment, and an energetic master, in order to give them the necessary practice, got up an Oxford and Cambridge single wicket match. Oxford: Messrs. Cole and Short; Cambridge: Messrs. Phillips, Harvey, Forshall, Lane, and Walton. The following was the result of this match: Cambridge, 3 runs, 8 wides—total, 11. Oxford, Mr. Cole, not out, 12.

After this preliminary canter, so to speak, Mr. Cole—for he was the main mover in the whole transaction—persuaded the masters to challenge the School. The masters were to have the assistance of Alfred Clarke, the professional. The following is the record of the match:

MASTERS, WITH A. CLARKE, *v.* SCHOOL. APRIL 24, 1858.

A. Clarke, bowler and slip; Mr. Short, cover point and long leg; Mr. Lane, long stop; Mr. E. M. Cole, bowler and slip; Mr. Phillips, cover point and long leg; Mr. Lee, short leg; Mr. Walton, long slip; Mr. Duley,

mid off; Mr. Forshall, point: Mr. Harvey, mid on; Mr. Bartlett, wicket keeper.

The succeeding memoranda are copied from an old pocket-book belonging to Mr. Cole:

“Won the toss; sent in School; 24 runs! 4 only off my bowling.

“Got eight wickets. We 47 runs, of which Clarke 29.

“Second innings; School 37; eight wickets lost, of which I six for 13 runs.”

Fourteen wickets for seventeen runs was not bad work.

The following amusing reminiscence of the match between Rossall and Bury dates from the same period:

There was in the Bury team a man called “Old Dan,” who was a dreaded opponent. He could place a ball in a weak spot, and invariably scored. “Knowing his play, I silently shifted a man,” says the Rossall captain, “to sharp short leg, and the very next ball was placed in his hands by our friend Dan.”

In 1859 and 1860, the elevens were:

1859.
H. Barber
J. H. Brierley
W. Holberton
H. F. Pooley
C. Rawlins
R. H. Robertson
B. E. Wake
C. G. Waudby
R. T. Whittington
M. H. Wilson
F. W. Wright
Mr. E. V. Forshall

1860.
M. Hebert, Capt.
F. W. Wright
H. W. Barber
R. T. Whittington
R. H. Robertson
W. Holberton
C. G. Waudby
A. D. Gill
J. M. Shepherd
Mr. E. V. Forshall
J. B. Clarke

THE ELEVEN OF 1860.

R. H. Robertson, the captain of the eleven of 1860, is described in Lillywhite as having "bowled splendidly for the School for three seasons," and as being "a dangerous fast round-arm bowler, and excellent in the deep field." W. Holberton was "a very good bat, good slow bowler and wicket keeper." H. W. Barber and F. W. Wright were "slashing batsmen and capital fields," and M. C. Hebert "a very good bowler and difficult to play;" while R. T. Whittington "had admirably filled the post of long stop for three seasons."

THE ELEVEN OF 1861.

The eleven of 1861 was a very strong one. It did not lose a match—playing eight matches, winning seven, and having one drawn.

M. C. Hebert (21·7).—Was captain this year, and filled that office to the satisfaction of all; a good bowler, generally well on the spot; an excellent bat, with a strong defence, and though rather too cramped in style, hits effectively to leg; a good deep field, returning well.

F. W. Wright (72·4).—A splendid bat all round, especially excelling in his cuts and on drives; played for the Gentlemen of the North *v.* the South; a good wicket keeper and first-rate short slip.

W. P. Townley (7·3).—A good man all round, being a useful bowler, good bat, and splendid field, especially at point.

A. D. Gill (14·8).—A very hard hitter, combined occasionally with steady play; a fine field at long-leg, and admirable thrower.

T. W. Roberts (13·6).—A neat and effective bat, hitting well all round; rather too slow in the field.

C. Appleton (9·5).—A fine bat, combining both hit and defence; a fair wicket keeper.

E. M. Stone (8·4).—A capital bowler, and difficult to play, because of his break-back; a good field anywhere, and a fair bat.

J. W. Wharton (12·6).—A fair bat, but wants practice, especially in leg hitting; a good and safe field.

C. Fetherstonhaugh (9·6).—A good and steady bat, especially excelling in leg hitting; a very good long-stop.

L. Hornby (6·1).—A promising bat, and with more confidence would be very good; a splendid field at short leg, covering a great deal of ground.

S. Rowley (5·4).—A hard and reckless hitter; should pay more attention to defence; a fair bowler, but rather slow in the field.

The following played in the eleven after mid-summer:

A. L. Heming (12·2).—Rather careless with the bat in the early part of the season, but towards the end improved wonderfully, playing in a good and effective style; a splendid field away from the wicket.

A. L. Lister (20).—A good bat, with a strong defence, consequently very teasing to a bowler; a fair field.

C. McDowell (2·1).—A fair bat, with a good cut, but deficient in leg hitting; a good field at point.

C. N. Bolton (10·2).—A good bat, but rather too fond of hitting; wants attention in the field.

O. W. Harries (2).—A first-rate long-stop, hardly ever letting a bye; a promising bat, and will no doubt be useful next season.

We extract the following matches from the old score book of this year:

Match played at Rossall between the Rossall and the Liverpool Club, on May 11th, 1861.

FIRST INNINGS.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
E. M. Stone	ct Manson	Stolterfoht	13
S. Rowley	bowled.....	Napier	0
C. Appleton	„	„	6
F. W. Wright	st Manson	Stolterfoht.....	5
M. C. Hebert	bowled.....	„	7
A. D. Gill	ct Pick.....	Napier	60
W. P. Townley.....	ct Stolterfoht.....	„	3
J. W. Roberts	bowled.....	„	11
C. Fetherston	„	Crooke.....	7
J. W. Wharton.....	not out.....	—	28
S. Hornby	bowled.....	Laurence.....	5
Byes			15
Wides			4
No balls			0
Leg byes			0
Total.....			164

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
Horner.....	bowled.....	Hebert	25
Manson	ct Fetherston.. ..	„	0
Cunningham	ct Stone	„	36
Haigh	bowled.....	„	10
Napier.....	run out	—	0
Crooke	bowled.....	Hebert	0
Pick	„	Stone	14
Stolterfoht.....	„	Hebert	0
Barnswell	st Appleton	Townley	14
Laurence.....	not out.....	—	27
Huson	ct Hornby	Hebert	1
Byes			0
Wides			6
No balls			1
Leg byes			3
Total.....			137

SECOND INNINGS.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
E. M. Stone	bowled.....	Napier	10
J. W. Wharton.....	„	Laurence.....	0
C. Appleton	„	„	8
F. W. Wright	„	Stolterfoht.....	24
M. C. Hebert	ct Napier.....	„	13
A. D. Gill	bowled.....	„	0
W. P. Townley.....	not out.....	——	44
J. W. Roberts	bowled.....	Haigh	40
C. Fetherston	not out.....	——	2
S. Rowley	} did not go in	——	—
L. Hornby			
	Byes.....		12
	Wides		8
	No balls		0
	Leg byes		1

Total..... 162

First innings..... 164

Grand total 326

Won by 27 runs.

BOWLING.

LIVERPOOL.—FIRST INNINGS.

NAMES.	BALLS.	RUNS.	MAIDENS.	WICKETS.	WIDE*
Napier.....	84 ...	42 ...	3 ...	5 ...	1
Stolterfoht	48 ...	40 ...	0 ...	3 ...	0
Pick	18 ...	15 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Crooke.....	18 ...	13 ...	1 ...	3 ...	0
Huson	24 ...	27 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Laurence.....	10 ...	7 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Laurence	84 ...	42 ...	1 ...	2 ...	2
Napier	36 ...	26 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0
Stolterfoht	48 ...	54 ...	0 ...	3 ...	0
Horner	6 ...	8 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Haigh	30 ...	12 ...	3 ...	1 ...	0

ROSSALL.

NAMES.	BALLS.	RUNS.	MAIDENS.	WICKETS.	NO BALLS.	WIDES.
Hebert	126 ...	76 ...	4 ...	7 ...	1 ...	2
Stone	54 ...	24 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Townley	66 ...	30 ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	3

Match played on the First Club Ground, Rossall, on May 21st, 1861, between the First Eleven with Broomsticks and the Second Eleven with Bats:

FIRST INNINGS.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
W. P. Townley.....	bowled...	Swinebourne	21
E. M. Stone	run out	—	9
F. W. Wright	bowled.....	Rawlins	6
M. C. Hebert	ct Bolton.....	Swinebourne	9
C. Appleton	bowled.....	„	5
S. Rowley	„	Rawlins	3
T. W. Roberts	„	„	9
C. Fetherston	„	Harris	15
A. Fleming	ct Walkden	Swinebourne	9
H. W. Draper	not out.....	—	5
L. Hornby	ct Bolton	Harries	6
	Byes		12
	Wides		6
	No balls		0
	Leg byes		4
Total.....			119

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLERS.	RUNS.
E. H. Ebsworth	ct Appleton	Townley	0
A. Rawlins.....	ct Stone	„	25
E. Swinebourne	bowled.....	Stone	2
C. W. Harries	„	Wright	21
C. N. Bolton	not out.....	—	23
S. Beal.....	ct Fetherston.....	Wright	4
A. Appleton	st Appleton	„	1
G. Parr	run out	—	4
Hutton.....	bowled.....	Wright	0
Walkden.....	„	„	1
Nugent	run out	—	4
	Byes		4
	Wides		2
	No balls		0
	Leg byes		1
Total.....			92

SECOND INNINGS.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
M. C. Hebert	bowled	Parr	13
H. W. Draper	„	„	0
F. W. Wright	ct Swinebourne	„	20
W. P. Townley	bowled	Rawlins	12
C. Appleton	ct Rawlins	„	2
E. M. Stone	bowled	„	0
C. Fetherston	run out	—	3
A. Fleming	bowled	Parr	0
J. W. Roberts	ct Harries	„	0
S. Rowley	run out	—	2
L. Hornby	not out	—	1
	Byes		8
	Wides		3
	No balls		3
	Leg byes		0
Total			65
First innings			119
Total			184

Won by 16 runs.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
A. Rawlins	bowled	Hebert	23
C. N. Bolton	run out	—	8
O. W. Harries	bowled	Hebert	6
E. H. Ebsworth	ct Heming	Stone	4
E. Swinebourne	run out	—	1
S. Beal	bowled	Hebert	7
W. Appleton	„	„	7
G. Hutton	„	Stone	0
Nugent	ct Hebert	„	6
G. Parr	run out	—	4
Walkden	not out	—	1
	Byes		5
	Wides		2
	Leg byes		2
	No balls		0
Total			76
First innings			92
Total			168

Match played at Rossall, on June 24th, 1861, between the Present and Past Rossallians. One innings.

PAST.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
Rev. J. C. Ellis.....	ct Wright	Townley	2
R. T. Whittington ..	„	„	0
Rev. E. M. Cole	ct Appleton	„	3
W. Holberton	ct Wright	Hebert.....	37
Rev. J. H. Brierley...	ct Appleton	„	11
C. J. Waudby	ct Wright	„	24
M. H. Wilson ..	ct Appleton	Stone	2
St. V. Beechey	bowled.....	„	1
W. B. Allen	„	„	0
T. B. Armistead	not out.....	—	1
R. Fletcher.....	bowled.....	Stone	3
	Byes		0
	Wides		5
	No balls		0
	Leg byes		1
	Total.....		90

NAMES.	BALLS.	RUNS.	MAIDENS.	WICKETS.	WIDES.
Hebert	103	41	4	3	0
Townley	42	24	0	3	1
Stone	58	18	4	4	4

PRESENT.

NAMES.	HOW OUT.	BOWLER.	RUNS.
E. M. Stone	ct Holberton ..	Waudby	9
C. Fetherston	bowled.....	„	14
F. W. Wright	not out	—	198
M. C. Hebert	leg before	Waudby	1
C. Appleton	run out ..	—	0
W. P. Townley.....	bowled.....	Brierley	18
T. W. Roberts	„	Holberton	24
L. Hornby	„	Whittington	28
H. W. Draper	not out.....	—	3
S. Rowley	—	—	—
A. Heming.....	—	—	—
	Byes		9
	Wides		11
	Leg byes		2
	No balls		0
	Total.....		317

Won by 227 runs and 3 wickets to fall.

NAMES.	BALLS.	RUNS.	MAIDENS.	WICKETS.	WIDES.
Cole	50	34	0	0	5
Waudby	96	72	1	3	1
Brierley	60	40	1	1	2
Beechey	12	10	0	0	2
Whittington	134	181	1	1	0
Ellis	12	15	0	0	0
Holberton	24	23	0	1	2

In 1862 occurred the celebrated match between the All England Eleven *v.* Twenty Past and Present Rossallians, with two bowlers. In the Rossall team all the eleven of that year, namely,

M. C. Hebert (Capt.)	E. M. Stone
A. L. Heming (Capt. after Hebert)	G. C. Ebsworth
F. W. Wright	A. Rawlins
L. Hornby	C. N. Bolton
J. W. Wharton	E. V. Forshall
	W. H. Humphreys

played except Rawlins, and the additional players will be seen from the scores appended :

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN *v.* TWENTY PAST AND PRESENT ROSSALLIANS, WITH TWO BOWLERS.

The Past were not at all fully represented, but E. B. Rowley was most useful. Heavy rain fell in the morning but ceased about eleven o'clock. Rossall won the toss and took innings, represented by Mr. Wharton and A. L. Heming; whilst J. Hayward, medium pace round, and R. C. Tinley, the Notts lob bowler, opened the attack. This was, doubtless, owing to the wet state of the ground. Mr. Wharton, H. Chatterton, and E. M. Cole were quickly disposed of by Hayward and Tinley, but Heming played very steadily and well, and made a fine drive for 4 in his score of 12.

E. B. Rowley and F. W. Wright were then together, and some nice batting was shown by both until the former was cleverly stumped by Stephenson. With

M. C. Hebert and Wright together the play became more lively, and the brilliant cricket of the latter brought about several changes in the bowling. Tarrant, the fastest bowler in England was tried, but Wright played him with the greatest ease and in splendid style continuing to score rapidly; so E. Willsher, Kent's famous left-handed bowler, and Jackson were put on and bowled unchanged through this and the greater part of the second innings of Rossall. Wright, after a most brilliant innings, was finally bowled by Jackson for 41, comprising two 4's, six 3's, three 2's, and singles.

Wickets then fell rapidly until Swinburne and Mr. McDowall got together. The latter made a fine off drive for 4 and scored 8 not out in all, and the innings terminated for 94, Willsher and Jackson each taking seven wickets and Hayward 4. Jackson bowled 56 balls for 15 runs and 7 wickets.

In the All England Eleven innings Tarrant played well for his 18, making a cut for 4 and a leg hit for 5, but Slinn quickly disposed of Clarke and Rowbottom. Hayward's batting was perfect, and Parr also played well for 21 when he was bowled by E. Rowley, who had been put on in place of Hodgson, the other bowler, who had so far failed to get a wicket. At the call of time Hayward was not out, 17; Caesar not out, 2. On the following day, Hayward, by splendid cricket, raised his score to 53, when he was bowled by Slinn. E. Willsher played a fine not out innings of 29, and Anderson made two good 4's in his innings of 13.

The innings closed for 153. Slinn took 5 wickets, all clean bowled, for 74 runs; E. Rowley 2, and Hodgson 2. E. M. Stone also bowled 24 balls for 5 runs.

Rossall in the second innings scored 89, E. B. Rowley making 14, F. W. Wright 10, Hodgson 10, and A. Fawkes 9, not out. Jackson again bowled extremely

well taking 11 wickets for 34 runs, and Willsher 8 for 49.

The A. E. E. then made 32 runs with the loss of two wickets and won the match.

The following is the record of the score :

ROSSALL.

	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.		1st Inns.	2nd Inns.
J. W. Wharton	0	0	A. Fawkes	2	9
A. L. Heming	12	2	Hodgson	2	10
H. Chatterton	2	0	A. Walkden	2	8
E. M. Cole	0	5	W. Appleton	1	0
E. B. Rowley	4	14	L. Hornby	0	0
F. W. Wright	41	10	J. H. Brierley	0	3
M. C. Herbert	7	6	C. N. Bolton	0	4
A. L. Lister	4	8	E. Swinburne	4	8
A. C. Rowley	2	6	C. McDowall (n. o.)	8	1
G. C. Ebsworth	0	0	Slinn	0 (n. o.)	0
C. Fetherstonhaugh	0	0	Extras	3	1
E. M. Stone	0	0		<hr/> 94	<hr/> 89

ALL ENGLAND.

	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.		1st Inns.	2nd Inns.
Tarrant	18 (n. o.)	13	H. H. Stephenson	6	
A. Clarke	1		J. Jackson	0	
Rowbottom	1 (n. o.)	14	E. Willsher (n. o.)	29	4
T. Hayward	53		R. C. Tinley	1	0
Anderson	13		Extras	4	1
Parr	21			<hr/>	<hr/>
Julius Cæsar	6			153	32

The elevens for 1863 and 1864 were as under :

1863.

G. C. Ebsworth, Capt.
C. N. Bolton
A. Rawlins
E. V. Forshall
W. H. Humphreys
J. C. Bromley
W. Appleton
F. H. Howard
V. Fawkes
F. C. Williamson
J. Parr

1864.

G. C. Ebsworth, Capt.
W. H. Humphreys
V. Fawkes
F. C. Williamson
E. S. Austin
A. O. Roberts
E. H. Ebsworth
G. Savile
R. L. Calcraft
R. E. Yerburch
H. A. H. Hulton

The 1864 Eleven was a strong one, and did credit to the tuition of their gentlemanly, genial, and first-rate "coach," H. H. Stephenson. Austin, the left-handed bowler, was decidedly above the average, and the batting was strong throughout. V. Fawkes, whose early death next year was a great loss to the cricket of the school, was a very steady bat and an excellent long-stop, whilst Captain G. C. Ebsworth, "Slogger" Humphreys, R. E. Yarburgh, and others rendered good service with the bat. It was in this year that Rossall scored 280 against Bury, beating them by an innings and 102 runs.

CHARACTER AND AVERAGES OF THE ROSSALL
ELEVEN FOR 1864.

Matches, 10; won, 6; lost, 2; drawn, 2.

G. C. Ebsworth (22·11), a very good bat, combining hit and defence; a capital field; at times a good slow bowler and improving wicket-keeper.

E. S. Austin (9·11), a first-rate, round, left-hand, fast bowler; very difficult to play.

R. L. Calcraft (12·1), a splendid field at long-leg; will make an excellent bat.

E. H. Ebsworth (14·3), a first-rate field, especially at cover-point; a steady bat.

V. Fawkes (37·0) will undoubtedly turn out one of the best bats the School has produced; an excellent field, and good change bowler.

H. A. Hulton (13·3) has an excellent style in batting worthy of imitation; improved very much in fielding.

W. H. Humphreys (15·8), a very good change bowler; tremendously hard hitter, but yet has fair defence; a good short slip; can also field out, and throw well from leg.

R. E. Jenkins (10·14), very fast bowler, by no means

to be despised ; will probably turn out a steady bat, but wants confidence.

A. O. Roberts (15·13), a very useful bat, always keeping the game alive.

G. Savile (30·6), a batter on whom one can always depend, will probably shine before long in *Gentlemen v. Players* ; an excellent field, especially at long-stop and cover-point ; a safe catch ; will make a good wicket-keeper.

F. C. Williamson (28·4), always bats well in matches ; should take greater pains in practice ; a good field.

R. E. Yerburch (25·7), a very fine forward player ; did much better at the beginning of the season than at the end ; a good field, returning well.

C. P. Roberts (15·1) saves many runs at long leg by his splendid throwing ; will make a good bat.

The 1865 eleven was an excellent all-round team, and and was perhaps better than any, except 1867. 1865 witnessed the first match against East Lancashire, a very strong team, which included A. N. Hornby and A. Appleby (left hand), who bowled for some years for *Gentlemen v. Players*, and was one of the best bowlers of his day. This was an exciting and remarkable match, being won by Rossall by five runs, and perhaps deserves a fuller description than usual. Rossall went to the wickets and scored 173, mainly owing to a fine innings of 80, played by R. E. A. Jenkins ; when East Lancashire went in they made 150 for the loss of three wickets. Rossall, who began with Jenkins and F. W. Stone, the latter at the garden end, went through every conceivable change, till at last the two original bowlers came on again. Then a sudden change took place, wickets falling fast before Jenkins's "expresses ;" some batsmen hit two threes, with the score at 160, but finally Stone took the last wicket at 168, Rossall winning by five runs.

Another important match this year was against Cheltenham. Rossall lost by five wickets. Score: Cheltenham, 192; Rossall, 76. The second innings of Rossall left Cheltenham 27 to win, and they lost five wickets in getting the runs. T. Falls, who was finally twelfth man this season, bowled well in this match, which was probably lost by nervousness at the start. C. R. Filgate, famous for Gloucestershire and Ireland, made over 50 for Cheltenham, which was then a very strong team. It may be added that the Rossall eleven were handicapped on this occasion by a long railway journey and a strange ground, "all on a steep hillside," they said, when they returned to Rossall. This was the only match lost in 1865.

The Past *v.* Present was also an exciting match. The Past, mainly owing to Jenkins, were disposed of for 102. He began well with 24, and F. C. Williamson followed with 22; but five wickets were down for 55, owing to the insidious slows of W. H. Barber. Then Stone and E. H. Townshend got together, and were not separated till they had got the runs. W. Townshend played his first good innings (21), and the Present won by 52 runs.

A. J. E. Irvin's wicket keeping for a schoolboy was really wonderful. He would stand close up for Jenkins's fast bowling, and take difficult leg-balls and stump batsmen off them in a manner worthy of Lockyer or Blackham. R. E. A. Jenkins and G. Savile (afterwards Cambridge University Eleven and Yorkshire Eleven) were the best batsmen, but E. H. Townshend (killed in the Ashantee War), F. C. Williamson, and H. J. Lancashire were sound bats with good styles. A. O. Roberts and R. L. Calcraft came off occasionally as hitters, and W. Townshend and F. W. Stone were useful as new members of the eleven.

After Irvin's wicket-keeping, Jenkins's bowling was the distinguished feature of the eleven of 1865. His pace was the fastest known on the Rossall ground (with the single exception of Knowles, who bowled expresses for Uppingham School against Rossall, in 1863), and this formed an unwelcome surprise to many of the Clubs the School played. He broke wickets without end, and sent the bails long distances. He generally bowled round the wicket, and came across rather, though with only a slight break, owing to his excessive pace. He got a lot of wickets caught in the slips, and usually kept a good length, so that it was hard to hit him to leg when he was off the wicket. A good cut off his bowling would, of course, go any distance, if not fielded. He was very strong, and could bowl fast all day. E. H. Townshend and F. W. Stone also bowled well, and H. J. Lancashire's lobbs were very effective.

The School played a tie against the Bury C.C. this year. F. W. Stone was in when there was one wicket to fall and one run to get to tie. Nield came in as last man. Nield stopped the first ball he received, and "over" was called by the umpire. Stone then made the match a tie, and Nield thus got the bowling to play, and was disposed of without scoring.

G. Savile was a very fine bat, and had a favourite square leg hit which, curiously enough, was reproduced by W. Townshend when at his best. It was at one time proposed to call this stroke "the Rossall hit."

NAMES, CHARACTERS, AND AVERAGES OF THE 1865 ELEVEN.

Matches 16: won 11, lost 3, drawn 1, tie 1.

G. Savile (20·13), captain; an excellent bat, with easy and graceful style; a magnificent field; with confidence would make a bowler.

R. L. Calcraft (21·6), a very promising bat, with free and easy style; splendid field at long leg and cover point.

R. E. A. Jenkins (26·18), a very good bat and fast run-getter, hitting hard on the on; very fast and generally destructive bowler; good field, and safe catch.

C. P. Roberts (13·5), a good bat, hitting hard to long leg; fast run-getter; capital field at long leg and cover point.

F. C. Williamson (21·1), an excellent bat, too fond of hitting; magnificent field at point; a good change bowler.

A. O. Roberts (11·20), a good bat, but rather careless; fast and strong bowler, often destructive; should pay more attention to fielding.

W. Townshend (24·8), wonderfully improved in his batting towards the latter end of the season; still wants confidence.

E. H. Townshend (13·2), a fair bat, but wants confidence; a good change bowler.

F. W. Stone (21·0), very safe and steady bat, combining strong defence with hard hitting; a good bowler, and in every respect a promising young cricketer.

A. J. E. Irvin (20·19), a good bat, and generally safe for runs, but rather too cramped in style; very good wicket-keeper.

H. J. Lancashire (15·12), an excellent bat, hitting very freely all round; capital field at long leg; a good slow bowler.

T. Falls (13·4), a fair bat, and good field; a straight and very effective slow round-arm bowler; very difficult on a lively ground.

R. J. Nield (8·2) batted much better at the commencement of the season than at the end; a safe catch, slow runner.

The eleven of 1866 was not nearly so successful as its predecessor, but it gained one notable victory, scoring 230 against Cheshire County, and winning in an innings. G. Savile was, owing to an accident, unable to play for the eleven during the greater part of the season. Irvin's average of 29·9, and Savile's, of 27, were the highest, but H. C. Simonds played well, and averaged 24·5. Jenkins had the good average of 22·10, Stone averaged 19·7, and W. Townshend, 19·3, while T. J. Rider proved a "very difficult bowler" to play on a lively ground, and was "generally very destructive," says Lillywhite. The other bowlers were not so effective as in the previous years, and consequently four matches were drawn. W. Townshend, playing for Cheshire *v.* Shropshire this year, made 113.

The names of the 1866 Eleven are appended :

G. Savile	F. W. Stone
R. E. A. Jenkins	H. Simonds
A. J. E. Irvin	H. E. Compson
C. P. Roberts	H. M. Cole
W. Townshend	C. S. Saxton
T. J. Rider	A. O. Roberts

In 1867 the eleven had a first-class bat in W. Townshend, and sound defence and offence in Stone, Rider, and C. P. Roberts. Nixon was a brilliant bat in his day, and Turner and Robinson were hard hitters. F. Kirkman (fast left-hand) was, like Homer's "unwearied brass," never tired, and full of resources for getting rid of an antagonist who showed a desire to stick.

One of his devices was to quietly tell "long off" to get further out, and then deliver a short one, which would probably be hit in lofty fashion, and so be secured by the active fielder in question or by cover-point.

T. H. Armstrong kept a good length, and got a lot of wickets (fast round-arm). Rider (fast round-arm) occasionally bowled very well, though he has been known to lose his step in a curious way, and bowl two or three wides running. Nixon bowled useful, slow, round-arm, and F. W. Stone was a good change bowler, with an easy action. C. P. Roberts and A. E. Wannop fielded long-leg and cover-point alternate overs, and both caught a great many catches and saved a lot of runs.

An amusing incident may be noted about the match with Mr. Fildes' eleven. The latter had made about 126 for four wickets when luncheon was taken (always three o'clock at this time of the School history), and heavy rain fell while the meal was proceeding. The visitors evidently thought no more play would take place, and, in proposing the toast of the Rossall Eleven, their captain rather boasted of his team having shown the School some batting. Townshend, as usual, was all smiles and affability in reply. However, shortly afterwards the weather cleared, and, in spite of pools of water in places, it was decided to continue the match. Kirkham bowled irresistibly, and the remaining six wickets fell for the addition of only a few runs. Townshend, Nixon, and others then knocked off the runs for the loss of four wickets in double quick time, much to the surprise of the visitors.

It should be remembered that nearly everything was run out on the Rossall Ground, the masters' garden forming the only "boundary" recognised; so that the labour of a match which scored altogether nearly 1000 runs was very great. This was the case in the famous contest between Past and Present of this year, which was the only match lost in 1867.



CRICKET ELEVEN, O.R.

CRICKET ELEVEN, 1863.

CRICKET ELEVEN, 1861.

CRICKET ELEVEN, 1867.

To go back, however, to the beginning of the season, on the principle of Monsieur Frimousse, "*Il faut peut être commencer par le commencement*"—the first "foreign" match played on the School Ground was against the Liverpool club, the School making 219, of which W. Townshend made 84 not out; he was well seconded by C. P. Roberts and G. G. Turner. The opposition scored 78 and 34 for three wickets.

The next match was against East Lancashire, who brought down a very strong team, including Mr. Arthur Appleby, the Lancashire county bowler, probably one of the very best bowlers that amateur cricket has ever produced, and then in his zenith. The visitors were lucky in winning the toss, and put together the long score of 272, A. N. Hornby being 64 and A. Appleby 72 not out. The last wicket gave the boys more than an hour's leather-hunting. George St. A. Nixon was the only batsman who really played A. Appleby's bowling with confidence, and he made 58, including three fivers. F. W. Stone and W. B. Robinson saved the School from defeat with the assistance of Father Time, the score being 125 for eight wickets when the stumps were drawn. Compson made 23 steadily.

The next match was against the Western Club, which won the toss and made 144. Rossall replied with the very big score (for those times) of 312 for eight wickets, C. P. Roberts making 74, G. G. Turner 60, and F. W. Stone 38. This score was put on the scoring-board when the eleven were photographed, and it will be seen that Nixon has been told by Stone to throw his right shoulder back so that Stone's score of 39 as last wicket down should be visible.

The next visitors were the Dingle C.C., a good Liver-

pool club, whose ground is in the pleasing suburb of Prince's Park. Dingle made 93 and Rossall 230. Both Nixon and Turner gained their bats (for 60 runs). Next comes the previously-mentioned six-wicket victory obtained over Mr. J. Fildes' eleven, Townshend and Nixon being not out 21 and 29 respectively. The 1000 run match previously alluded to, viz., Past *v.* Present, comes next in order—a match to which all Rossallians, be they Past or Present must revert with pleasure. It would be difficult to award sufficient praise to the splendid innings played by Messrs. Wright and Townshend for their respective sides, and it would task the power of language to describe how, for the space of three days, under the burning rays of an almost tropical sun, the two elevens strove hard for the victory! In fact, the victory, though it rested at length with the Past, was contended for with so much perseverance and pluck by the Present that their defeat may be looked upon as a victory in itself, and our only regret can be that, after playing two such magnificent innings the Captain of the Present did not crown his efforts with the success they deserved.

Nor must the bowling of Kirkman pass without honourable mention. In fact, it would be hard to decide which helped us most—Townshend's runs or Kirkman's bowling. However, comparisons are odious, so we will only say that they were both beyond commendation. The total number of runs made in this match was 985, the Past making 279 and 214, the Present 189 and 303, of which Townshend claimed 246. But though he so far surpassed all the others, the two innings of Nixon and the second innings of both Armstrong and Wannop were very useful contributions and displayed very excellent cricket. The following is the score:

THE PRESENT.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. E. Compson c Stone b Whittington.....	12	b Townshend.....	7
T. J. Rider b Townshend	4	c Cole b Stone	3
F. W. Stone b Townshend	0	b Townshend.....	16
W. Townshend run out	100	lbw b Wright	146
G. G. Turner b Townshend	0	c Saxton b Townshend .	0
T. H. Armstrong c Wright b Whittington	1	c Ebsworth b Wright...	33
G. St. A. Nixon c and b Wright...	35	c Wright b Townshend	32
A. E. Wannop c Whittington b Saxton	2	b Cole	36
W. B. Robinson lbw b Townshend	14	b Stone.....	0
F. Kirkman c Saxton b Wright ..	4	not out.....	2
M. Graham not out	1	c Stone b Cole.....	3
Extras	16	Extras	25
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	189	Total.....	303

N.B.—C. P. Roberts being a master did not play in this match.

THE PAST.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
E. H. Ebsworth c Nixon b Armstrong	11	b Kirkman.....	47
E. H. Townshend b Compson	46	run out	4
R. T. Calcraft b Armstrong	1	c Robinson b Kirkman..	11
C. S. Saxton c and b Armstrong...	20	c Wannop b Kirkman ..	52
F. W. Wright not out	123	c Compson b Townshend	36
Rev. E. M. Cole c Armstrong b Kirkman	26	b Townshend... ..	20
Rev. R. T. Whittington b Kirkman	4	not out.....	13
T. Richardson c Nixon b Kirkman	4	
G. C. Ebsworth b Kirkman	6	not out.....	10
E. M. Stone c Turner b Nixon	14	b Kirkman.....	4
R. C. Williams c Compson b Kirkman	1	
Extras	23	Extras	17
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	279	Total.....	214

The Bury match was played at Bury on June 27th. The school made 189, to which Bury could only reply with 78. Armstrong got six wickets, and Kirkman four.

Townshend made 104, this being his third hundred in succession; and C. P. Roberts and F. W. Stone 17 and 28 respectively. The Western match was played at Eccles, on June 28th and 29th. The School scored 320, Townshend making 81, and C. P. Roberts 78. G. G. Turner was in fine form, though lucky, and over and over again banged the ball over the bowlers' heads into the shrubbery. He was 66 not out. F. W. Stone played good cricket for 36. The home eleven were got out, chiefly by Nixon and Armstrong, for 61 and 103.

After a Sunday spent in accordance with various invitations, the Rossall Eleven found themselves at Chelford on July 1. One of the boys was asked by an opponent what score Rossall had made against Bury, and was told 189. "Aye!" replied the Cheshire champion, reflectively, "I don't think you'll do that here." However, "The best laid schemes of men and mice," &c., often go wrong, and this was the case at Chelford, for Rossall made 382, Townshend being not out 136. Rider, who was near his native heath, felt in honour bound to do something startling, and opened the ball with 65—an excellent innings.

When the weary fielders thought they had at last got rid of all the talent, they were disagreeably surprised to find the last two men make 27 and 26 respectively, viz., A. E. Wannop and W. B. Robinson. The county made 137 in their first innings (A. N. Hornby 44), and then the match was left drawn in favour of Rossall.

Townshend had thus made four scores of 100 and more in four matches, besides 81 at Eccles. A paragraph in the *Field* called attention to his achievements. After these four matches in broiling weather the boys' faces resembled mahogany. On reassembling from the holidays the School played the Officers of Fleetwood Barracks, whom they got out for 35. Rossall then made

222 for four wickets, Townshend making 68, and so lowering his average!

He still further lowered it in the last match of the season, viz., the return with the Bury C.C., when he was bowled by Barlow for 17. Stone and Rider were the heroes of this match, with 55 and 54 respectively. Bury made 114 and 74. The Rossall total was 208.

F. Kirkman had left the school at midsummer, and Stone and Rider left together with Armstrong to go to Oxford at Michaelmas.

The following are the averages for 1867 :—

Names.	Matches.	Innings.	Highest score in a match.	Highest score in an innings.	Not out.	Average.
W. Townshend, captain	11	12	146	246	3	87·6
C. P. Roberts	8	8	78	78	...	34·5
G. G. Turner.....	11	11	66	66	3	33·2
F. W. Stone.....	10	11	55	55	2	30·4
G. St. A. Nixon	11	12	62	67	...	22·4
T. J. Rider	11	12	65	65	...	19·8
W. B. Robinson	11	10	26	26	1	15·1
A. E. Wannop.....	11	10	36	38	...	11·0
H. E. Compson	11	12	23	23	...	9·6
T. H. Armstrong	11	10	33	34	...	8·3
F. Kirkman	9	7	11	11	2	7·0

Townshend made 789 runs, and the whole eleven 2385.

CHARACTERS AND AVERAGES OF THE 1867 ELEVEN OF ROSSALL SCHOOL FROM LILLYWHITE, FOR 1868.

Matches 11: won 8, lost 1, drawn 2.

“ W. Townshend (87·6) has given general satisfaction as captain; a magnificent bat, combining very strong defence with wonderful hitting powers; has made an unprecedented number of centuries this season; a capital field; bowls occasionally with tolerable success.

[Of the eleven of 1867 two members, viz., F. Kirkman and G. G. Turner, are dead. W. Townshend, C. P. Roberts, T. J. Rider, and W. B. Robinson are clergymen, G. St. A. Nixon is in the Indian Civil Service, Stone and Wannop are barristers, Compson is a schoolmaster, and Armstrong a solicitor.]

"F. W. Stone (30·4) an excellent bat, always safe for runs, having a good defence with great punishing powers ; was rather unfortunate at the commencement of the season ; takes the wicket with success, but wants practice.

"H. E. Compson (9·6) plays in very good style, but has not been as successful as his play deserves ; a very fine field anywhere, more especially at point ; safe catch ; good fast round-arm change bowler, also bowls lobbs with great promise.

"C. P. Roberts (34·5) has proved an invaluable member of the eleven ; a good bat and tremendous hitter ; very quick field at long-leg and cover-point.

"T. J. Rider (19·8), wonderfully cautious bat with great defence ; cuts very well, but is rather weak on the leg side ; generally safe for runs ; excellent field away from the wickets and also a good long-stop ; has disappointed us this year in his bowling, which has not been successful.

"G. Nixon (22·4), a most promising young player as a bat ; has good defence combined with brilliant hitting powers ; magnificent field (especially from his own bowling), being a sure catch and having a quick return ; towards end of the season proved a very useful bowler, slow round-arm with good judgment ; can also bowl slow under.

"T. H. Armstrong (8·3), a good all-round player, being a remarkably straight medium-paced round-arm bowler, and very destructive on lively ground ; an excellent field and left-handed bat with pretty style.

"A. E. Wannop (11·0), a fine field anywhere ; safe catch and good thrower ; promises to do well with the bat, having an easy style.

"G. G. Turner (33·2) has batted extremely well for the

eleven this season, though with some luck; a very powerful hitter, but makes rather too much of that gift; is rather uncertain at first, but will doubtless improve his defence; a safe catch; lazy, however, and careless in the field.

“W. B. Robinson (15·1), rather uncertain bat, but when once in, shows good defence and fine hitting to square leg; slow in the field.

“F. Kirkman (7) last, though by no means of least importance in the eleven, being a very straight, fast, left-handed bowler, and destructive on any ground; excellent field anywhere; improved wonderfully in his batting.”

This eleven, during the past season, has averaged 274 runs per innings in out matches, from which the above averages are taken.

CRICKET SEASON, 1868.

The eleven of 1868 was good in batting and in fielding, but was not up to the form of its predecessor in bowling. T. H. Armstrong and F. Kirkman were both above the average, and were very valuable in 1867; but, as has been noted, both left the school that year, and Stone and Rider also left. At the beginning of 1868 the only bowlers known or thought of were G. St. A. Nixon and C. E. Smith, with the captain as a change. A. R. Upcher's slows were however tried and found often to pay, and M. Graham was put on in a Saturday afternoon match, and discovered to have a good pace and a fair pitch.

If the word “ought” can ever be safely used about cricket matches, it may be said that neither of the only two matches lost this year ought to have been lost. One was the match against the Bury Club, on their ground at Bury, and the home team had made about 170,

having won the toss and gone in first. The Rossall score was about 120 for five wickets.

W. Townshend, the captain, being not out for about 30, he was playing a good safe game, and punishing the loose ones. That he would have made the necessary runs cannot be doubted (*i.e.*, by any loyal Rossallian), had he not been badly run out by a player who shall be nameless. Townshend had cut one hard to the Bury point, who failed to completely stop the ball, which spent, dribbled a yard or two behind him. The player in question called his captain for the run, and dashed down the pitch. Townshend did not budge until the other batsman was upon him, and had no chance of attaining the other wicket. The only thing to have done was for the unlucky batsman to go back, but this he had not sufficient presence of mind to do. Townshend, by the way, was averse to short runs, though he could and would run a five or a six faster than any other man in the team. The feelings of the Rossall eleven may be imagined.

The remaining batsmen made gallant efforts to save the game, but the Bury men took things coolly, and all heart had gone out of the sport so far as the spectators were concerned.

“Occidit, occidit,
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interempto.”

This match was lost by a few runs only.

The only other match lost this season was played the next two days after the Western match against Cheshire County, at Chelford, and illustrated what has been said about the weakness of the Rossall bowling, since a very moderate sort of batsman was allowed to make 55, not out, and win the match. G. Nixon made 49 for the School in good style.

The Western match played at Eccles, just after the Bury match, resulted in a very close finish after some rather heavy scoring by Townshend, Turner, Compson, and others. C. E. Smith, who had severely injured his head by a collision with Compson on the first day of the match, had to go in to make the winning hit as last man. He hit a 4 which was turned into a 7 by overthrows, and so won the match, with great credit to himself and Rossall. The excitement at the close of this match was very great and will be remembered by all who were there.

This season, W. Townshend did not quite keep up his rate of scoring, but still he played some fine innings. His largest score was 161 made against the Western club, at Rossall in May—Rossall, 301, Western, 56 and 83. For the School W. B. Robinson made 20, and C. E. Smith 21, not out. Townshend also made an admirable 71 against the East Lancashire in the same month. The visitors made 264—A. N. Hornby 119, J. Walsh 33, and E. H. Hulton 25. Rossall then made 161 for three wickets, thanks chiefly to Townshend and M. Graham (59), a very creditable performance.

H. E. Compson improved very greatly in batting this season. His chief feat was a capital innings of 106, not out, without a chance, in the return match against the Western at Eccles, when C. E. Smith made the winning hit as previously recorded. He also made a sound 53 in the return match with Bury, which was played at Rossall in September. The School succeeded in beating Bury by an innings and 13 runs, thereby wiping out their defeat at Bury when Townshend was unluckily run out, when well set as before mentioned. The School made 215—Compson 53, Wannop 36, G. A. Winder 35, A. R. Upcher 24, not out; and Bury were put out chiefly by Graham and Upcher for 83 and 119.

J. M. Graham played well all through the season, and he and Compson and Upcher partially filled the big gap left by C. P. Roberts, F. W. Stone, and T. J. Rider. G. G. Turner scored well, though fewer runs than in 1867; and A. E. Wannop improved in batting, while G. Nixon rather fell off in the same department, as also did W. B. Robinson. C. E. Smith was a useful all round man, and A. C. Bruce and P. Lancashire were promising recruits.

The following is extracted from *Lillywhite's Companion* for the year 1869, and gives the names and characters of

THE ELEVEN OF 1868.

Captain of the eleven, W. Townshend; Captain of the club, H. E. Compson; matches, 10; won, 6; lost, 2 drawn, 2.

W. Townshend has again played most brilliantly this season, though somewhat crippled at the beginning, owing to an accident; his batting, as a rule, is faultless, any bowling being played with equal ease; always up to the mark in the field, especially away from the wicket; a very fair change bowler. During his two years' captaincy has gained the respect of all by his general good judgment and courtesy, and his loss in this capacity cannot be overrated.

H. E. Compson was unable to bat much at commencement of the season, through his suffering from an injured hand, but has since played in a most effective manner, being a very steady player, with excellent style; can always be relied on; a splendid field at point; came out wonderfully as a slow bowler at the close of the year.

G. St. A. Nixon bats in a fine free style, but so soon loses confidence that he cannot be depended on; fields with extraordinary quickness and certainty any-

where; bowled slow round with great success in the early part of the season.

A. E. Wannop disappointed us in his batting at first, but improved very much afterwards; a magnificent field at long-leg and cover-point, throwing in splendidly.

G. G. Turner, a fine slashing hitter, with a very good defence, has always scored when runs were wanted. With his excellent style, combined with the above powers, we may expect great things from him next season provided he perseveres; improved a good deal in his fielding, and is a safe catch.

W. B. Robinson has scored very little in out matches, being a very uncertain bat; a good square-leg hitter when once in; persevered very much in his fielding this season.

A. R. Upcher has been very successful in his bowling (slow under), while he fields well, and has also made several fine "gallery" catches at long-leg; bats in a style peculiar to himself, which proved more effective when he began hitting with greater freedom.

A. C. Bruce fell off in his play in a most unaccountable manner; scored well at first, and was a safe field.

J. M. Graham, although chosen into the eleven rather late, proved a most serviceable player; with care and patience will probably make a good bat, though at present much too anxious to score; a rare field when he takes pains; came out unexpectedly as a fast round-arm bowler, and gave very considerable help to the eleven in that department.

P. Lancashire showed great promise at first, both in batting and wicket-keeping, but failed almost entirely in the latter capacity; and in the former, although he has somewhat disappointed us, may turn out (with coaching) a good bat.

C. E. Smith was put into the eleven for his bowling

and fielding, but, either through carelessness, or perhaps over-anxiety, has afforded little help in either; improved, however, in both towards the close of the season. As a bat he is rather wild, but has, when in last, pulled off two matches in a most praiseworthy manner.

BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1868.

Names.	Matches.	Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Most in a match.	Average.
W. Townshend	10	13	0	525	161	161	40·05
H. E. Compson	9	11	2	261	106*	106	29·00
A. R. Upcher.....	9	10	3	127	28*	29	19·04
J. M. Graham	10	14	0	269	59	29	19·03
G. G. Turner.....	10	14	1	244	83	93	18·10
G. T. St. A. Nixon....	6	9	0	115	49	58	12·07
A. E. Wannop....	9	11	0	139	36	36	12·07
C. E. Smith	7	10	4	73	21*	21	12·01
A. C. Bruce	10	12	3	73	22	22	9·01
W. B. Robinson	10	13	1	88	20	20	7·04
P. Lancashire.....	9	10	1	66	26	26	7·03

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR 1868.

Names.	Balls.	Maiden overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	Avg. runs each over.	Avg. runs per wkt.
A. R. Upcher ...	730	29	372	44	0	2·026	8·20
J. M. Graham...	718	50	328	27	19	1·154	12·04
G. St. A. Nixon	938	48	432	24	0	2·022	18·00
C. E. Smith	451	33	213	11	6	2·005	19·04

The record for this year is good, considering that the services of F. Kirkman (fast left hand) and T. H. Armstrong (fast right hand) had been lost. The bowling for 1868 had all to be discovered; Nixon and C. E. Smith were the only people thought of at first, with Townshend as a change, but Upcher's slows were found to pay, and Graham was put on in a Saturday afternoon School match, and found to do well.

* Not out.

N.B.—These averages do not include the runs obtained in "School" matches; i.e., they are matches with outside clubs.

But the real weakness of the bowling was soon seen when a sticker was found on the other side, and then the only resource was the fielding, which was good nearly all round. Of the two matches lost, one was with the Bury Club, on their ground; Rossall had only about 50 runs to get to win, and Townshend was well set, when he was badly run out by his partner at the other end calling him for a short run, and the match was lost by a few runs. The other match lost was a day or two afterwards against Cheshire County, at Chelford—a match which thoroughly justifies the above remarks about the bowling, as a very ordinary batsman was allowed to make 55, not out, and win the match.

With regard to C. E. Smith's batting, and what has been said above about it, one of the occasions alluded to is worth mentioning. On the first day of the return match with the Western Club (on their ground at Eccles), just before stumps were drawn for the day, the ball having been thrown up to the wicket-keeper rather wide and hard by cover-point, Smith (short-leg) and Compson (long-stop) both rushed to field it. The result was a dangerous collision, and both fell.

Smith was found to be severely cut on the top of the head—how it was done was difficult to tell. The match was an extremely well-contested one, and Smith had to go in last man at the end of a long day's cricket in a hot sun, with a bandaged head, to win the match. The excitement was intense when he made a hit for four, and the fielders, who were also excited, having thrown at the wicket, the ball went for a three overthrow, and the match was won with great glory to Rossall and Smith.

A dashing young north country professional was engaged by the club this year, a man who afterwards became famous for both batting and bowling. His amusement at the nicknames and jokes of the boys was

intense. He seemed thoroughly to enjoy his berth. On one occasion, at a Saturday afternoon match, a tall, thin, pale youth, who enjoyed a *sobriquet* of doubtful compliment, attempted a lofty catch off the professional's bowling. He stood in the attitude of prayer under the ball, with both hands uplifted, amid the cheering shouts and jibes of the youthful cricketers, and his face visibly elongated as the critical moment drew nigh. The ball fell harmlessly to mother earth between the fielder's hands and chest, whereupon the professional twisted himself about in uncontrollable contortions, and, roaring with laughter, exclaimed, after regaining a little self-control, "Eh! lor, aw thowt as 'e'd 'a swallered it!"

On another occasion he addressed a boy by his nickname, and being expostulated with said, "Aw niver 'eered 'im called anythin' but Poomp."

So too, when he politely asked another boy, "Mr. Daymon, would you please lend me a wicket?"

In 1869 there were six vacancies to be made up. The weak point this year was the bowling. A great batsman, W. Townshend, had left—a terrible loss to the eleven. The captain, G. G. Turner, recommended extra proficiency in the fielding as a set off against our losses, and he urged this in very strong and forcible language. "This perfection in fielding," he said, "is not to be arrived at by going down and waiting for innings at the professional's net, by grumbling and sulkiness at standing out in the cold winds, by loitering about in the sun: but is rather the result of genuine exertion and real pains."

The first home match this year was Masters and Monitors *v.* School. The School won by eight wickets. A. C. Bruce for the monitors scored 20 and 58, and P. Lancashire for the school scored 39.

The names of the eleven as they appear in the first "foreign" match of the season (Rossall *v.* East Lancashire, May 11,) are as follows: G. A. Winder, C. E. Smith, P. Lancashire, T. W. Abbott, G. G. Turner, M. Graham, A. C. Bruce, F. L. Clements, C. D. Stooks, E. S. Norris, E. Harper. This match was won by the School entirely owing to the excellent bowling of E. Harper. How well remembered was the excitement when Harper bowled out A. N. Hornby—one of the finest cricketers in England—first ball each innings, a feather in his cap which we suspect he has never taken out!

The next match (May 17) was against the 80th Regiment, who had one of the finest bands in the army. This match was won easily by the School, who scored 299, and so won in one innings. The Officers of the Huts, Fleetwood, next came against the School, and again Rossall won easily.

Again on May 21-22, when Fildes' Eleven were pitted against the School, contrary to general expectation, Rossall secured an easy victory.

An interesting match—Past *v.* Present—was played on Monday and Tuesday, June 21 and 22, in which the Past were victorious. No very remarkable scores were made. The following played for the Past:—G. O. Pardoe, H. E. Compson, C. S. Saxton, W. Townshend, F. W. Stone, A. R. Upcher, F. W. Wright, T. J. Rider, H. M. Cole, F. Kirkman, P. Fletcher.

This match in the olden days was always one of the great attractions of the prize-day—second only to the splendid luncheon which was given in the large school-room.

On June 23rd and 24th the eleven started for their holiday matches, the first of which was played at Bury. This match was drawn—Rossall made 204 in the first

innings, and 157 in the second; Bury made 150. Old Dan Rowland, a well-known character in those days, scored 39.

The eleven, on June 25th and 26th, played the well-known Western Club, and a fine time they had, as they were put up and entertained in the nicest houses, and by the nicest people in the neighbourhood. Again the eleven came off victorious by 6 wickets. Turner played in good style, scoring 31 in the first innings, and 43, not out, in the second.

On June 27th and 28th, on the same ground, the eleven played the 68th Regiment, and were defeated by 50 runs. This was the first defeat of the season, and it is only fair to say that at this time the 68th was one of the strongest cricketing regiments in the service. The Rossall eleven undoubtedly fielded very badly—perhaps were up too late the previous night—so deserved defeat.

On June 30th and July 1st Rossall met the Cheshire County Eleven at Chelford, and were victorious by 50 runs.

On September the 3rd and 4th a match was played at Rossall against Liverpool. Again the eleven was victorious, Liverpool only scoring 24 in their first innings, and 126 in their second. Rossall scored 136 in the first, and secured the needed 12 runs in the second without the fall of a wicket. Bruce and Stooks had left, and their places were filled by B. Wilson and R. S. Dixon—the first a steady bat, the second rather wild.

The return match with Bury was played at Rossall on September 9th and 10th. On account of the stormy weather only one innings could be played on each side, so this match again ended in a draw. Rossall scored 156, and Bury 162.

Unfortunately the eleven lost the last match of the season, played against "Woodcock's Eleven," on September 25th, only scoring 58 against 134. E. B. Rowley bowled most of the Rossall team out, and scored 62 runs. This was not a bad season—3 matches lost, 2 drawn, 7 won.

The account of cricket in 1869 would be more or less incomplete without a record of the averages of the eleven for that year, which were as follows:

AVERAGES.

FOREIGN MATCHES.				HOME MATCHES.			
Average.		No. of Innings.		Average.		No. of Innings.	
Graham	26	...	19	Graham	26	...	9
Turner	24	...	20	Turner	23	...	8
Bruce	23	...	15	Lancashire ...	18	...	10
Winder	16	...	23	Winder	17	...	11
Lancashire ...	14	...	21	Bruce	14	...	10
Harper	12	...	14	Norris	12	...	7
Smith	10	...	19	Smith	11	...	6
Stooks	9	...	15	Harper	9	...	9
Clements	8	...	18	Stooks	8	...	10
Norris	8	...	14	Abbott	8	...	6
Abbott	7	...	6	Clements	7	...	11

Of the two bats given by Lillywhite for the best average in foreign and home matches, Graham took the former and Turner the latter. The bat given for the best bowling average was won by Winder. The school cup presented to the eleven for the best average in foreign and home matches combined, was awarded to Graham. The prize bat presented by H. E. Compson for the best average in the second eleven was won by Wilson iii.

In 1870, the first home match of the season, Masters *v.* School, proved very exciting. After the first innings, it appeared to be entirely in the hands of the School, but through the exertions of the Rev. S. C. Voules (who played for the masters), who in

his second innings scored 103 not out, and bowled nearly all the wickets, the masters gained the victory by 10 runs.

Fifteen foreign matches were played this year, of which six were won, four lost, and five drawn. The first match against Liverpool was lost, the next match against the Western Club was drawn, chiefly on account of the long scoring.

On May 25th, Rossall played Rock Ferry Club, and won by 33 runs.

It next did battle with its opponents, the East Lancashire. Rossall was fortunate enough to dismiss A. N. Hornby for three, and after a close and well contested match remained the winners by 15 runs.

On June 9th and 10th, the school played the Rusholme Club and were defeated by five runs, owing to the unavoidable absence of two of our best men. Smith and Abbott specially distinguished themselves by their excellent bowling.

On the 24th and 25th of June, the school lost the match against the old fellows by five wickets. The batting of G. Parr (O.R.) in this match was specially good.

The names of the "Old Fellows" were as follows: G. Parr, G. A. Winder, C. S. Saxton, A. O. Roberts, J. Parr, F. W. Stone, F. M. Robertson, A. R. Upcher, C. G. Beechey, T. P. Briggs, W. Chawner.

The names and averages of the Eleven for 1870 were as follows:—

E. G. Norris (left at mid-summer).....	29	H. W. Abbott.....	14
C. E. Smith	24	F. L. Clements	11
M. Graham	23	V. Royle	10
E. Harper	22	E. L. Hough	10
P. Lancashire	17	B. Wilson	9
		C. R. Mason.....	10

CHARACTERS OF THE ROSSALL ELEVEN FOR THE YEAR
1870.

M. Graham (captain), a pretty bat, with good defence, and brilliant hitting powers, though sometimes too anxious to score; a magnificent field, and bowls swift round-hand with fair success.

P. Lancashire, not always to be depended on for runs; cuts well behind the wicket; very hard on and leg-driver.

C. E. Smith, generally safe for runs; a brilliant player; good bowler with a break from leg; good fielder.

H. W. Abbott, generally to be depended on for runs; a fine fielder, especially at point; fair slow bowler.

F. L. Clements, a very uncertain bat, with great powers of off-driving; good long-stop.

E. N. Harper, a good steady bat, always safe for runs; as a bowler, has been most useful to the eleven during the past season.

E. G. Norris, a safe bat, always to be depended on for runs; a good field anywhere.

V. Royle, a good bat; improved much towards the end of the season; a very fine fielder.

C. R. Mason, not always to be depended on for runs; wants confidence; an excellent fielder anywhere.

B. Wilson, has not played as well as expected; good defence, but requires more hitting powers; still room for improvement in his fielding.

E. L. Hough, a fair bat, hits hard to the on; good change bowler; moderate field.

"I am (I confess it) thankful to say," says the captain of the 1871 eleven, "that I cannot lay my hand on the matches of 1871 in detail. It is as well.

"In the Past *v.* Present, however, I find that E. A. Winder made 69 for the Past, and E. T. N. Harper 55 (not out). This match was followed by our holiday

matches—Bury, East Lancashire (at Blackburn), and Preston.

“The East Lancashire match was remarkable for the tremendous scoring of our opponents. Their total for the one innings was 405, of which A. N. Hornby made 184 (not out), A. M. Watson 76, and R. Dewhurst 51.

“In the Bury return match at Rossall P. Lancashire scored 53, the only batsman who showed any form for Rossall.

“The averages of the eleven for 1871 were as follows:—

M. Graham	22	H. G. Ryland	8
F. A. Anson.....	16	J. Buckby.....	6
E. A. Wyatt.....	14	W. Welsby	5
P. Lancashire	10	C. C. Mainwaring	4
B. Wilson.....	10	R. Buckby.....	4
V. Royle	8		

“The best average in home matches was that of P. Lancashire, 26.

“The most unlucky of our institutions this year was the cricket eleven. There never was a more unsuccessful season, and on looking into the list of averages it will be seen that they are remarkably low. For this there are various causes but not excuses. Yet at the same time that we must lay the whole blame on ourselves, there is some truth in the argument that there has been seldom a stronger combination of teams brought against us than in 1871.”

The characters of the members of the eleven for this year were as follows:—

M. Graham (captain), a good bat, with pretty style, excelling chiefly in his leg hits and off drives; a splendid field at cover point, with remarkably quick return; bowls occasionally with fair success.

P. Lancashire, captain of the club, though generally safe for runs, has through the past season been a

most unfortunate and uncertain player; a splendid long-stop.

V. Royle plays well at times, but not always safe; a fair bowler, and magnificent field.

B. Wilson, steady, but wants confidence both in batting and fielding.

F. A. Anson, generally to be depended on for runs; wants less dash and more steadiness; as a wicket-keeper has rather fallen short of our expectations.

H. G. Ryland, utterly useless as a bowler, as which he was put into the eleven; plays well at times, but generally very wild; good field.

E. A. Wyatt, a very hard hitter for his size; not decided enough in his play; indifferent field.

C. C. Mainwaring bowls fairly at times; never to be depended on for runs; moderate field.

R. G. Buckby bowls remarkably well for his size, always takes wickets; of no use as a bat; fair field.

J. Buckby will, if not overworked, make a first-rate bowler; a fair field, but too small to get runs.

W. Welsby has disappointed our expectations in every particular.

It is obvious that we cannot observe the same detail in respect to every year of Rossall cricket as we have in relation to the preceding; nor is it necessary. For, as the years draw nearer to the present time, the memory of the various events is fresher, and does not crave with such minuteness the pencil of the chronicler.

Continuing, however, on the same principle on which we began—to record the names of the elevens year by year—we now append the names of the eleven for 1872:

V. Royle, Captain	J. C. Vernon
B. Wilson	C. E. Couchman
C. C. Mainwaring	G. H. Pilkington
H. G. Ryland	E. G. H. Caswell
R. Buckby	C. H. Lindon
E. R. Yerburch	

In this year several good matches were won through the bowling of Royle, Buckby, and Ryland. Royle bowled slow, with a tremendous break. He never made many runs for Rossall, but made 137 runs for Past *v.* Present in 1878. His highest score for Oxford was 66; for Lord Harris's team in Australia 75; and for Lancashire, for which he played for many years, 66 (not out). But, of course, it is as cover-point that all the world knows his name.

The composition of the elevens from 1873 onwards till 1880 was as follows :

1873.	G. S. Burke	A. F. Ostrehan
J. C. Vernon, Capt.	A. J. Bearcroft	L. C. Haslip
H. G. Ryland	F. Rawson	P. F. Holmes
C. E. Couchman		H. R. Woolrych
G. Stallard	1875.	A. Shuttleworth
E. R. Kemmis	W. Armour, Capt.	L. Clarke
D. R. Browning	G. S. Burke	T. H. T. Wheeler
R. F. E. Bush	P. H. Morton	
J. A. Fletcher	A. L. Ingall	1877.
W. Armour	C. H. Morton	L. H. Lindon, Capt.
T. Disney	E. C. Rawson	T. W. Watts
H. R. Hammond	W. B. Werge	A. F. Ostrehan
	E. S. Close	H. R. Woolrych
1874.	L. H. Lindon	A. Shuttleworth
G. Stallard, Capt.	W. N. C. Wheeler	L. Clarke
E. R. Kemmis	T. W. Watts	F. G. R. Ostrehan
W. Armour		R. C. Foster
T. Disney	1876.	R. G. P. Brownrigg
H. R. Hammond	P. H. Morton, Capt.	W. O. Nares
R. L. Weeks	E. S. Close	J. C. Royle
G. S. Saxton	L. H. Lindon	
A. H. Evans	T. W. Watts	C. A. Wood

1878.	1879.	1880.
L. H. Lindon, Capt.	K. P. Wilson, Capt.	K. P. Wilson, Capt.
R. C. Foster	W. H. Bather	W. H. Bather
R. G. P. Brownrigg	F. Williamson	A. C. Wratislaw
W. O. Nares	F. W. Wood	A. E. Browning
K. P. Wilson	A. C. Wratislaw	J. A. Scott
W. H. Bather	A. E. Browning	H. Chambers
F. Williamson	C. P. Wilson	C. P. Wilson
M. G. Buckley	J. A. Scott	E. L. Griffiths
F. W. Wood	H. Chambers	T. C. Hunt
H. J. Gibson	E. L. Griffiths	H. K. Bather
R. T. Hicks	G. Owen	W. E. Richardson
		E. G. Bradley

The elevens from 1881 onwards till the present year (1894) have contained the following players :

1881.	1883.	1885.
C. P. Wilson, Capt.	C. P. Hastings, Capt.	B. L. Leesmith, Capt.
F. W. Ingall	Ra. W. L. Fernandes	F. M. Wheatley
J. B. Jameson	C. M. Johnstone	J. B. Wimbush
C. P. Hastings	A. M. Knight	G. H. Knight
A. L. Napier	F. C. Sewell	A. G. Bather
Ro. W. L. Fernandes	B. L. Leesmith	R. F. Bidwell
E. S. Richardson	L. M. Owen	J. P. Wilson
J. H. Acheson	J. Blackwall	H. H. Marriott
T. W. E. Moreton	C. E. Tunnicliffe	F. V. Heath
H. Davis	H. Lockhart	G. W. Thompson
T. Wareing	J. T. T. Robinson	E. C. L'Estrange
1882.	1884.	1886.
C. P. Hastings, Capt.	B. L. Leesmith, Capt.	A. G. Bather, Capt.
J. B. Jameson	J. Blackwall	J. P. Wilson
Ro. W. L. Fernandes	C. E. Tunnicliffe	H. H. Marriott
H. Davis	H. Lockhart	F. V. Heath
T. W. E. Moreton	J. T. T. Robinson	G. W. Thompson
Ra. W. L. Fernandes	A. L. Hudson	E. C. L'Estrange
A. J. Jameson	B. Heaton	G. S. Porter
E. White	E. A. Watson	T. L. James
C. M. Johnstone	F. M. Wheatley	G. M. Chadwick
A. M. Knight	G. M. Mellor	E. F. Hayhurst
G. E. Chadwick	F. D. Lugard	E. C. Davis

1887.	E. J. U. Carrington	1892.
A. G. Bather, Capt.	W. B. Bell	A. J. Berney, Capt.
J. P. Wilson	W. Cooper	J. E. Fellows
H. H. Marriott	P. C. Phillips	A. W. Roberts
F. V. Heath	E. C. Brierly	E. W. Hutton
G. S. Porter	C. G. Lees	J. F. Mugliston
E. C. Davis	—	F. B. Newett
P. Higson	E. Roberts	J. C. Cheetham
T. Hughes	1890.	E. D. Matthews
G. S. Davies	T. A. Higson, Capt.	B. W. V. King
H. A. Hutton	F. A. Phillips	G. W. Stone
B. Lorrimer	E. Hind	H. E. White
J. C. Mallam	W. B. Bell	1893.
1888.	P. C. Phillips	A. J. Berney, Capt.
H. H. Marriott, Capt.	E. C. Brierly	F. B. Newett
F. V. Heath	C. G. Lees	E. D. Matthews
P. Higson	E. Roberts	B. W. V. King
T. Hughes	F. E. Shuttleworth	G. W. Stone
H. A. Hutton	W. P. Toone	O. Andrews
B. Lorrimer	H. Wedd	G. P. Wilson
J. C. Mallam	1891.	E. A. Royds
A. E. Marriott	T. A. Higson, Capt.	H. Thwaites
C. J. H. Barr	F. A. Phillips	G. N. Hampshire
H. N. Lowndes	E. Roberts	G. F. Tetlow
T. A. Higson	A. J. Berney	1894.
1889.	J. S. Fellows	F. B. Newett, Capt.
A. E. Marriott, Capt.	A. W. Roberts	E. D. Matthews
T. A. Higson	W. W. Clarke	O. Andrews
H. S. Goodwin	F. E. Procter	G. P. Wilson
F. A. Phillips	E. W. Hutton	H. Thwaites
E. Hind	W. H. Milne	G. N. Hampshire
	J. F. Mugliston	G. F. Tetlow

The results of matches with other schools are generally taken as the best test of the excellence of the cricket and football elevens. At cricket, during the last few years, the match with Loretto has not been played on several occasions. By their victory in 1893 they took the lead. The teams have generally been very evenly matched, and the matches keenly contested.

From 1886 to 1891 matches were played with Malvern. Out of the six played Rossall won four. Many failed to realise this success owing to the severe defeat which Rossall sustained in the last match, played at Malvern, at the hands of an exceptionally strong eleven.

Perhaps the strongest eleven of recent years was that of 1889, captained by A. E. Marriott. It beat Loretto at Rossall, and Malvern on their own ground. It also beat the Lancashire Wizards and Leyland.

For the next two seasons T. Higson was captain. In his last year not a single match was won, although the eleven included F. A. Phillips, who gained a place in the Oxford team in 1892. The teams brought down were certainly strong, but Higson's energy was unbounded, and there were good men in the team. The "tail," however, was weak and most unreliable.

It was about this time that Mr. A. N. Hornby began to take renewed and active interest in Rossall cricket. On two occasions he brought down a representative Lancashire eleven to play eighteen selected from boys and masters. Each year he selects and captains a powerful M. C. C. team against the School eleven. It is owing to his influence that boundaries are now marked out for all important matches. Whether he suggested this innovation for the general good of Rossall cricket, or on account of the fact that a boy's "wind" will not last beyond a certain period it is impossible to say. The general verdict is that it has been a change for the better. Certainly on one occasion before the days of boundaries, a well-known Lancashire County batsman, after knocking up some twenty runs in two or three strokes, was dismissed by a full pitch, which he failed to see at all! Perhaps he brought his influence to bear on Mr. Hornby.

Frank Ward, of Lancashire County fame, was selected to fill the gap caused by the retirement of Atkinson who has done so much for Rossall cricket. Ward has proved himself a very competent successor. A. J. Berney was captain during Ward's first two seasons, and, although there were many signs of great improvement all through the school, much success in matches was not met with. The match with Shrewsbury was revived in 1892, and Rossall was defeated on the Rossall ground. In 1893 Loretto won at Rossall, while rain saved Shrewsbury from a probable defeat at Shrewsbury.

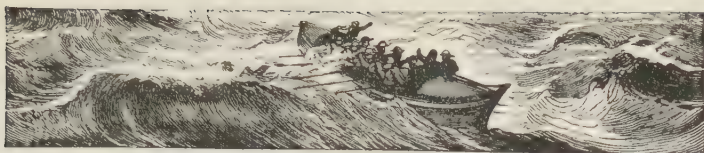
This year, 1894, with F. B. Newett as captain, the season has been a very good one, and the eleven proved not unworthy of their illustrious predecessors. They defeated Loretto on their opponent's ground, and won a long-to-be-remembered victory over Shrewsbury by one innings and 240 runs.





HOCKEY ON THE SHORE.
FOOTBALL.
CRICKET ELEVEN, 1863.

HOCKEY ON THE SHORE.
CRICKET ELEVEN, 1867.
CRICKET ELEVEN, 1864.



CHAPTER XI.

HOCKEY, FOOTBALL, ATHLETICS, ETC.

I. HOCKEY.

THERE can be no doubt that the typical Rossall game is hockey. Played on the sea-shore, which is as level as a billiard table, with the Irish Sea roaring at the verge of the sand and its salt spray often beating in the players' faces, Rossall hockey is as exhilarating as it is healthful, and many are the Rossallians who for their braced sturdy energy of after years have had to thank the games of hockey on Rossall sands in their youth.

Let us hear what the Rossall Hockey Song says, which is so often roared in chorus by stentorian youths, that for their sake we print it *in extenso* here, as an admirable epitome of the best Rossall opinion about the merits of hockey :

HOCKEY SONG.

CRICKET ballads we count by the score,
And football has many a poet :
We've a game of our own, to the world unknown,
Come brothers and let the world know it.

CHORUS.

Singing, ho for the strife and commotion,
 Fit for the children of ocean,
 With the sticks all a-rattle, in well-matched battle,
 And glorious clatter and hammer and batter,
 Sing ho for the stir and the strife and commotion.

Others claim to play hockey on grass
 Or on ice, but we'll make them unsay it—
 It's a poor sort of game, unworthy the name,
 But at Rossall we'll teach them to play it.
 So hurrah for the strife and commotion, etc.

Of true hockey the shore is the home,
 And to Rossall its birth it traces,
 Where the gales tear past, and the tide runs fast.
 And the salt spray we taste on our faces.
 So hurrah for the strife and commotion, etc.

With a firm expanse of brown sand,
 And twenty and two stout gallants,
 Each knowing the trick of the hockey stick—
 Where's the game holds its own in the balance?
 So hurrah for the strife and commotion, etc.

If this song could rank as a historical document, we should have to argue that the game of hockey owed its origin to Rossall, and that sticks were first wielded and bullies formed on the sands which have been imprinted with the feet of Rossall boys ever since the School was in existence. Without, however, going so far as to endorse the audacious claim of the song, let us hasten to say with perfect confidence that no hockey is like Rossall hockey, and that he who wants to enjoy the game to the full can only do so by entering the School of the Sea.

The subjoined extract from the Hockey Rules will give an idea how the game is played at Rossall:

ROSSALL SCHOOL HOCKEY RULES.

1. The ground shall be 100 yards long and 50 yards wide.

2. The goals shall be in the middle of each goal line, consisting of two upright posts five feet high and three yards apart.

3. Three yards in front of each goal a straight line shall be drawn, called the striking line.

4. A 'bully' shall be formed in the middle of the ground at the beginning, after half time, and after each goal.

5. There may be only three men outside the bully.

6. There is to be no swiping or hard hitting.

7. Raising the stick above the shoulder is illegal.

8. If the attacking side hit the ball over their opponents' goal line, a bully shall be formed 20 yards from the place where the ball went over, at right angles to the goal line.

9. No player may hold, trip, charge, or obstruct his opponent, or hook his opponent's stick, or throw his own.

10. No player may play with his stick on the left side, and the hook must always be turned outwards.

11. No person may obstruct the player with the ball by coming in from that player's left to right.

12 The sticks shall have no metal fittings whatever, and no sharp edge, and they must be able to pass through a ring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The two following accounts of hockey matches, taken from a crowd of others, will illustrate the style of play :

ROSSALL *v.* C. B. OGDEN, ESQ.'S TEAM, PLAYED
MARCH 9TH, 1888.

This, the first hockey match of the term, ended in a win for the School by four goals and a rouge to nil. The weather varied from bright sunshine to blinding hail, while the shore was very wet. Still, in spite of

these disadvantages, the game was fast, and here the School's training showed, as our opponents' backs were soon very much winded. For the first half-time the School pressed hard, but could only get one goal, put through by Miller; during the next half their opponents seemed to get together better, and the game was more even, but the good back play of Higson prevented them from scoring, while the good play of our flies kept the forwards well together. Three more goals were scored for us by Marriott and Somerville. Two old Rossallians came down to play in this match. Teams. Rossall—Back: C. H. J. Barr (captain); flies: C. A. Somerville and P. Higson; forwards: R. W. Bentley, H. N. Lowndes, J. J. Miller, C. J. Meyer, T. E. Carr, C. O. Weatherly, H. H. Marriott, and W. Blain. C. B. Ogden, Esq.'s team—Back: W. M. Baker, Esq.; flies: Rev. H. B. Bush and F. E. Rowe, Esq.; forwards: C. B. Ogden, Esq. (captain), Rev. C. C. Tancock, J. R. White, Esq., A. C. Haigh, H. P. Hansell, Esq., Rev. W. S. Dixon, A. S. Withers, and R. E. Clarke, Esq.

KING'S (EAGLE) *v.* CORDNER'S (MITRE).

Played on Monday, February 27th. There was great doubt as to the result of this match, as Cordner's were heavily handicapped by losing A. E. Marriott and J. C. Mallam; but after a fairly even game, King's won by one goal and two rouges to one goal. King's pressed hard during the first half-time, and managed to get one goal off a loose bully; nothing further was scored, chiefly owing to P. Higson's excellent back play. At half-time, Cordner's set to work and made several dangerous rushes, while King's forwards seemed to grow slack, and did not back up half as well as they did at first; H. H. Marriott then made a good run and scored a goal. This at last woke up King's forwards, who again pressed

hard. Miller as fly made several good rushes, but could not get quite in. At the end King's scored their second rouge. Besides those above mentioned, Thwaites, Blackwall, and T. A. Higson did good service for Cordner's and Neville and Grotrian for King's. *King's*: Back H. P. Grotrian; flies: C. J. H. Barr (captain) and J. J. Miller; forwards, C. O. Weatherly, G. A. Wheeler, L. Neville, W. A. Millington, E. J. U. Cunningham, W. H. Fletcher, E. C. Sanders, and M. Brewer. *Cordner's*: Back, P. Higson (captain); flies, H. H. Marriott and J. K. Thwaites; forwards, T. V. Blackwall, W. P. Elias, J. W. Witham, W. H. Webb, T. A. Higson, R. P. Kewley, C. W. Collins, and W. M. Falloon.

We append the names of the hockey thirteens and elevens from 1874 onwards. Before that date, the records have not been sufficiently well kept to make accuracy possible:

HOCKEY THIRTEENS AND ELEVENS.

1874.	C. E. Palmer	A. R. Wilson
F. H. Price, Capt.	R. T. Ruddock	R. P. Wilson
T. E. Burke	A. L. Ingall	T. W. Watts
L. Haslip	T. H. T. Wheeler	C. H. C. Heyman
R. B. Barrett	A. C. H. Jones	
W. N. C. Wheeler	C. V. Wilson	
P. H. Morton	F. Findley	1877.
E. C. Rawson	C. Royal	A. R. Wilson, Capt.
E. H. Goode	W. T. Rylance	T. W. Watts
G. W. L. Fernandes		R. C. Foster
C. H. Morton	1876.	F. E. H. Morton
H. R. Woolrych	H. R. Woolrych, Cap.	F. Newenham
C. E. Palmer	C. E. Palmer	F. V. Starkey
R. T. Ruddock	R. T. Ruddock	A. R. Wilson
	A. C. H. Jones	D. G. Robertson
1875.	C. V. Wilson	F. G. R. Ostrehan
L. Haslip, Capt.	F. Findley	K. P. Wilson
P. H. Morton	C. Royal	H. S. Milner
G. W. L. Fernandes	W. T. Rylance	M. G. Buckley
H. R. Woolrych	W. Moffatt	

1878.	1881.	1884.
A. R. Wilson, Capt.	C. P. Wilson, Capt.	G. H. Knight, Capt.
R. C. Foster	L. M. Owen	B. L. Leesmith
F. E. H. Morton	A. W. Wilson	E. A. Watson
F. Newenham	T. W. E. Moreton	J. G. Haigh
F. V. Starkey	Ro. W. L. Fernandes	E. S. Maguire
K. P. Wilson	R. Bullock	J. Cholmeley
M. G. Buckley	E. S. Richardson	R. C. R. Owen
H. J. Gibson	W. F. Sergeantson	G. M. Mellor
H. B. Bush	G. E. H. Pratt	J. T. Phillipson
W. S. M. Holmes	A. J. Jameson	P. B. Mellish
F. H. Knaggs	H. C. Fortey	W. S. M. Vines
	T. Wareing	C. F. Hiley
	H. Drake	
1879.	1882.	1885.
A. R. Wilson, Capt.	L. M. Owen, Capt.	G. H. Knight, Capt.
K. P. Wilson	T. W. E. Moreton	B. L. Leesmith
H. J. Gibson	Ro. W. L. Fernandes	P. B. Mellish
H. B. Bush	W. F. Sergeantson	W. S. M. Vines
W. S. M. Holmes	A. J. Jameson	F. M. Wheatley
F. H. Knaggs	H. Drake	L. C. Woolrych
C. P. Wilson	R. Haigh	F. A. Jaques
F. T. MacDonnell	S. Withers	A. M. Anden
A. S. Carr.	J. H. Acheson	G. E. C. Osborne
F. W. Williamson	G. Chadwick	W. K. Maclure
E. L. Griffiths	H. M. E. Price	G. S. Davis
J. A. Scott	C. R. Sutton	A. G. Bather
	C. Peele	R. F. Ratcliff
1880.	1883.	1886.
K. P. Wilson, Capt.	L. M. Owen, Capt.	W. S. M. Vines, Capt.
W. S. M. Holmes	W. F. Sergeantson	W. K. Maclure
C. P. Wilson	C. R. Sutton	G. S. Davies
E. L. Griffiths	Ro. W. L. Fernandes	A. G. Bather
A. S. Carr	G. H. Knight	R. F. Ratcliff
J. A. Scott	A. S. Withers	W. C. M. Owen
F. Churchill	A. M. Knight	J. P. Wilson
G. Mason	B. L. Leesmith	G. W. Thompson
C. B. Royds	A. H. Davis	G. S. Porter
E. G. Bradley	E. A. Watson	A. D. Steel
L. M. Owen	J. G. Haigh	C. J. H. Barr
A. W. Wilson	E. S. Maguire	A. G. Haigh
J. T. Bather	J. Cholmeley	

1887.	E. Hind	E. Newey
G. S. Davies, Capt.	R. O. Latham	C. W. Collins
A. G. Bather	T. A. Higson	G. F. Tetlow
J. P. Wilson		B. Fletcher
G. S. Porter	1890.	F. W. M. Newell
C. J. H. Barr	L. Neville, Capt.	E. W. Hulton
H. Aris	E. Hind	R. A. Veale
C. A. Somerville	T. A. Higson	A. E. Synam
R. W. Bentley	W. H. Fletcher	
J. T. Gordon	T. F. Porter	1893.
P. Higson	C. T. Latham	A. T. Bemey, Capt.
H. M. Lowndes	W. M. Forwood	G. F. Tetlow
	F. A. Phillips	A. G. M. Rushton
1888.	G. E. M. Bass	O. Andrews
C. J. H. Barr, Capt.	S. W. Ashworth	H. C. Bates
C. A. Somerville	R. Unsworth	E. D. Matthews
R. W. Bentley		W. Campbell
P. Higson	1891.	G. W. Stone
H. M. Lowndes	T. A. Higson, Capt.	L. Orton
J. J. Miller	F. A. Phillips	J. A. Yates
T. E. Carr	G. E. M. Bass	F. Wilkinson
C. J. Meyer	E. Roberts	
H. H. Marriott	F. E. Prock	1894.
W. Blain	W. M. Falloon	G. F. Tetlow, Capt.
A. E. Marriott	J. C. Cheetham	W. Andrews
	J. E. Fellowes	E. D. Matthews
1889.	G. H. V. Alker	W. Campbell
C. J. H. Barr, Capt.	A. T. Bemey	E. E. Yates
A. E. Marriott	G. F. Mason	A. Thwaites
L. Neville	E. Newey	W. A. Menzies
E. Fletcher		J. Atkinson
F. Ould	1892.	A. J. Phillips
F. Fletcher	J. C. Cheetham, Capt.	T. F. Okell
E. J. U. Cunningham	J. E. Fellows	G. N. Hampshire
J. K. Thwaites	A. T. Bemey	

II.—FOOTBALL.

WE have authentic lists of the football fifteens and elevens from 1863 onward, although we have heard it declared that the 1867 football fifteen was the first one duly elected.

Among these early players in the "sixties" G. Savile was a very clever player. He ran the 100 yards in extraordinary time at the Rossall sports, and was extremely fast on the football ground. Being also rather slim he slipped through the opposing ranks like a sunbeam, and it was most difficult to "charge" him fairly on account of his great speed and agility.

Hadrian Harries ("Dan") may be mentioned as another formidable player of an opposite type. He delighted in bullies, and was on one occasion nearly suffocated through holding on to the ball at the bottom of a bully in a pool of mud and water.

"Association" rules were first adopted at Rossall in 1881, when fifteens were discontinued and elevens elected in accordance with the Association customs. Rossall, however, had played Derby at the Association game on December 2nd, 1875, and the Rev. H. P. Owen Smith had taught the boys the rules.

The old Rossall game was a dribbling game in the main, and the hands might only be used to get the ball to the ground when it was thrown in from the side lines. If the ball was touched down behind the goal-line by an enemy the enemy won a rouge, and this meant that the defenders massed themselves in front of their goal, the ball being placed two yards from the line exactly half-way between the posts. The attackers then formed a narrow line, during which the scorer and another man charged the defenders, whereupon all closed in and pushed the ball, and the other side, through the goal, if they could. It was found difficult to get many foreign matches arranged on account of the diversity of rules.

We subjoin the following characters of an old football team, when the old Rossall rules were in force. These characters are for the year 1874 :

CHARACTERS OF THE FOOTBALL FIFTEEN FOR 1874.

W. Armour (captain), a first-rate kick and capital dribbler, with great quickness; a good charger, with plenty of weight; altogether a most valuable man both in, and behind, the bully. A run he made, ending in a goal, in the first foreign match of the season, was one which we have not often seen equalled.

J. P. Stallard, always of great service in the bullies, playing with remarkable pluck; can work from beginning to end in a match without showing fatigue; unfortunately received a bad hurt in the middle of the season, which has entirely disabled him.

E. R. Kemmis played as a long kick throughout the season, and, as last year, proved himself a most reliable back; can play as a forward also with good effect, having great strength and being the heaviest charger in the team.

R. L. Weeks is always in his element in a bully, but comes to the front in the loose play also, being a smart runner and firm on his legs; never shows fatigue.

T. E. Burke excels most as a fly-kick, in which capacity he was of great service to the team from time to time; plays with plenty of dash, as long as he is fresh, but afterwards begins to lag a little.

G. E. G. Metcalfe, an exceedingly useful man as a forward, having plenty of weight; a most desperate player in the bullies, generally managing to find a way for himself through the thickest; is equal to any amount of work.

H. G. Edwards, an excellent forward with fair idea of dribbling, is always close on the ball, and sharp in getting it from an opponent; always to be relied on in goal.

R. B. Barrett makes first-rate runs when he has fair hold of the ball, getting over the ground with great

rapidity, and running as well at the end as at the beginning of a match.

J. L. Cuppaidge, one of the best forwards in the team, and equally good as a back; dribbles and runs well; "plays the game" thoroughly.

A. F. Houlder, a very useful forward, generally coming to the front, as he has plenty of pace, and good reach.

J. Shand has been of great use as a forward, playing with plenty of dash; is perhaps more fitted for back play, being a sure kick, with tolerable quickness.

W. B. Marston will be a useful man with practice; works well amongst the forwards, having fair amount of strength; rather lacks pace.

H. M. Jones plays up remarkably well from first to last; is very quick in the loose play, with fair idea of dribbling; always backs up well.

G. W. Lloyd, although a light weight, can keep well on to the ball, and has been altogether a good forward.

A. L. Ingall, perhaps the best dribbler in the fifteen, being light and running well; is very successful also as a fly-kick.

The following are the characters of the School team ten or eleven years later, when Association rules were in force:

CHARACTERS OF THE FOOTBALL TEAM.

J. P. Wilson, Captain (1884-1885), has hardly enough energy and enthusiasm for captain. A most useful and hard working back; always to be depended on; seldom gets flurried.

F. A. Jacques (1884-5), right wing; a good hard working forward; a good shot, and fairly fast; played well until towards the end of the season he was laid up with a bad knee, which disabled him until the last match.

G. S. Davies (1884-5), left wing; very fast; has played fairly well and hard all through the season; at times fails to get enough to do; centres well; a fair shot.

R. F. Ratcliff (1885), half back, left; has proved an excellent and safe kick; at times brilliant, but did not play quite up to form towards the end of the season; a good corner kick; dribbles well when required to.

P. Thwaites (1885), full back, right; a good heavy and useful back; safe and hard working; attempts difficult kicks, and very seldom fails.

G. S. Porter (1885), centre forward; as a single centre has been very useful to the team; inclined to do too much of the half-back work; dribbles well; a hard and straight shot.

J. L. Watson (1885), left wing; very fast, and plays extremely hard; very useful in scoring, but a little inclined to be selfish.

H. L. Newett (1885), goal; keeps his head well, and seldom fails to keep out an easy shot; has played very evenly throughout the season.

E. F. Hayhurst (1885), half-back, right; light; a good kick with either foot; not quick enough in getting back when his man has past him.

O. C. H. Lutener (1885), right wing; light and fast; at times an excellent shot at goal.

H. Partington (1885), half-back, centre; heavy and hard to pass; fairly fast; a moderate kick.

The following match, taken at haphazard from a multitude of others, we subjoin as an interesting example of a Rossall football match, played between Rossall and Blackpool St. John's in 1885:

ROSSALL *v.* BLACKPOOL ST. JOHN'S.

A fine day and good ground made this match a very enjoyable one, and though the School were defeated,

the game was fairly even. Wilson won the toss and played first towards the Observatory goal. Our team for the first quarter of an hour seemed nervous and played very wildly, with the result that two goals were obtained against them in quick succession; they then recovered somewhat, and the game became very fast, the ball travelling from end to end of the ground. Both teams lost chances of scoring. In fact, the play in front of goal was very weak on both sides. The visitors, however, managed to add one more point, bringing the score to three to nil. Almost immediately after this reverse our right wing carried the ball down, and seemed to have the goal at their mercy but kicked over; they again returned to the charge, and scored two corners, but though these were both well placed by Ratcliff, the goal-keeper cleared his charge and the ball was kicked behind. From the kick-off a rush of the Blackpool forwards looked very dangerous, but Wilson and Thwaites were all there, and a long kick transferred the play again into the enemies' quarter, and a scrimmage around the goal was unfortunately stopped just too soon by the call of half-time. The play was very tame for some time, and the School were penned, two or three shots very nearly taking effect; at last Newett threw out to Davies, who took the ball well up the left, finishing up by passing right across the ground to Lutener, the latter scoring our first goal by an excellent shot. Almost immediately afterwards Porter had another splendid chance, but shot just outside the post. Nothing further of note happened till just before the call of time, when the School goal was again attacked, and the ball being put through out of a scrimmage, the home team were left defeated by four goals to one. The most noticeable feature of the play is the want of dash of the School team. Every one is far too slow in getting off when the

ball is passed, and forwards and half-backs are constantly charged down, or lose the ball simply because they wait for it to come to them. The full-backs are safe, but are not sufficiently guarded by the halves, who never seem to think of going for the man, so as to leave a free kick for the others. The half-backs must learn to play to their men better, many a good rush being spoilt by their kicking too hard, or even passing straight to an opposing forward. Porter in the centre is good, his dribbling very neat and his shooting fair, but he has the same conspicuous failing as the rest, seeming to invite or, it may be, defy the charges of his opponents. The wings do not make nearly enough use of their speed, a run down the ground being hardly ever seen, and a stranger, seeing the game for the first time, would certainly think that their sole object was to keep the ball in the middle of the ground as much as possible, especially if their single centre has four or five men all round him. The following team represented the School: H. L. Newett (goal); P. Thwaites, J. P. Wilson, captain (full-backs); R. F. Ratcliff, A. Partington, E. France-Hayhurst (half-backs); G. S. Porter, J. L. Watson (centres); F. A. Jacques, O. C. H. Lutener (right); G. S. Davies (left).

During the last few years four important matches have been played with Shrewsbury. In all of these Rossall was beaten. But the teams which represented Shrewsbury were exceptionally good, and a large number of those who played have since done great things in the football world. The results of these defeats have been eminently satisfactory; in fact, they thoroughly taught Rossall Association football.

Soon after the old Rossall rules were abandoned some good men were turned out; but too much attention was given to individual strength, good combined

play being conspicuous by its absence. C. H. J. Barr, in his second season as captain, having a good team, and wishing to test their powers, challenged Shrewsbury. The match was played at Rossall, and resulted in a win for Shrewsbury, after a splendid game, by three goals to one, the score being one all a few minutes before time. In the next year Rossall was beaten at Shrewsbury by four to one, the Rossall captain, L. J. Scott, being absent.

Then great efforts were made to raise the standard of excellence. An experiment had been tried by engaging a professional to coach the team, and in 1890 it seemed as if a really strong eleven would be got together. The forwards were certainly very good, but the half-backs were poor, and did not play the proper game of attack and defence. Great was the disappointment when Shrewsbury defeated them at Rossall by six goals to one.

In the next year, with J. E. Fellows as captain, a good start was made; but the Shrewsbury match was played when the team was at its worst, F. B. Newett being away and the men badly arranged. The result was that the Rossall eleven became totally disorganised, and suffered a disastrous defeat by no less than fifteen goals to none. This was, however, the turning point. Fellows worked with great keenness and success during the rest of that season and the next to improve the football all through the School. Rossall is severely handicapped by strong winds and heavy grounds, but a good system of "run about" and "punt about" had never been introduced. This was now done by Fellows, and the results have been excellent in the improvement in picking and dribbling. Owing to the cricket match having been started, the headmaster of Shrewsbury put his veto on the football match, so Rossall has not been able to attempt to gain a victory over Shrewsbury. This is certainly unfortunate, as the excellent record of Fellows'

last season has been quite eclipsed by that of the eleven of this last season, F. B. Newett being captain. It is probably the strongest eleven that Rossall has had for many years past, and its record must be given in full as a set-off against the misfortunes already mentioned.

RESULTS OF SEASON 1893-4.

Played 17, won 15, lost 1, drawn 1; goals for 58, against 11.—v. Old Rossallians, won, 3—1; v. Parathallassoi, won, 1—0; v. Mr. F. Barnes' team, won, 4—0; v. Preston A.F.C., won, 6—0; v. Bolton Amateurs, won, 3—0; v. Mr. A. E. Parke's team, won, 2—1; v. Fylde Wanderers, won, 2—1; v. Manchester Wanderers, won, 6—0; v. Liverpool Ramblers, won, 2—1; v. Y.M.C.A., Bolton, drawn 1—1; v. Mr. A. E. Parke's team, lost, 2—3; v. Stonyhurst, won, 2—1; v. Wigan Amateurs, won, 7—0; v. Liverpool Ramblers, won, 7—2; v. Mr. A. E. Parke's team, won, 4—0; v. Cheshire Magpies, won, 4—0, v. Hesketh Park, won, 2—0.

Here follows a complete list of the football fifteens and elevens, January, 1863, to 1893:

FOOTBALL FIFTEENS AND ELEVENS.

1863.	1864.	1865.
B. de M. Egerton, Capt.	H. Harries	H. Harries
C. H. E. Adamson	F. C. Williamson	G. Savile
R. L. Calcraft	R. L. Calcraft	F. H. Shalford
R. Fayrer	A. J. E. Irvin	T. J. Rider
C. Fawkes	E. H. Townshend	A. J. E. Irvin
G. C. Ebsworth	P. F. Carlyon	A. R. Upcher
H. Harries	C. E. Brumell	T. A. E. Williamson
H. Hebert	G. Savile	W. Townshend
J. E. Hughes	H. Hebert	H. E. Compson
G. H. Humphreys	T. J. Rider	T. M. Bromley
F. Hollins	F. H. Shalford	W. Pittar
A. J. E. Irvin	R. E. A. Jenkins	W. Wise
R. E. Jenkins	C. Fawkes	H. M. Cole
T. Richardson	F. Pershouse	H. Bridson
G. B. Savile	T. Falls	

¹ Elevens since the adoption of Association Rules in 1881.

1866.
 W. Townshend, Capt.
 A. B. Beardsley
 H. E. Compson
 W. W. Giffard
 J. C. Lowe
 G. Nixon
 G. O. Pardoe
 T. J. Rider
 J. S. Rider
 E. A. Simpson
 F. W. Stone
 A. R. Upcher
 H. A. M. Wilcox
 A. T. Williamson
 W. Wise

1867.
 W. Townshend, Capt.
 H. E. Compson
 A. R. Upcher
 H. A. M. Wilcox
 G. O. Pardoe
 J. S. Rider
 G. Nixon
 A. E. Williamson
 G. Turner
 H. D. Hill
 W. Pittar
 C. D. Stooks
 S. le B. Smith
 J. S. Wakefield
 M. Graham

1868.
 J. S. Rider, Capt.
 G. G. Turner
 C. D. Stooks
 J. S. Wakefield
 M. Graham
 P. Lancashire
 C. E. Smith
 E. B. Upcher
 G. A. Winder
 W. H. O'Brien

W. Grundy
 C. Bury
 H. S. Butler
 R. Chalon
 J. B. Norris

 1869.
 C. E. Smith, Capt.
 G. G. Turner
 M. Graham
 P. Lancashire
 W. Grundy
 H. S. Butler
 E. S. Norris
 A. J. S. Ogle
 P. Lander
 W. A. Fletcher
 H. K. Upcher
 J. A. Froom
 W. Mills
 F. L. Clements
 J. B. Woodman
 ———
 L. Crichtet

1870.
 P. Lancashire, Capt.
 C. E. Smith
 M. Graham
 H. F. S. Ogle
 H. K. Upcher
 J. B. Woodman
 E. L. Hough
 E. G. H. Caswell
 F. A. Anson
 K. C. M. Lewin
 B. Wilson
 R. Stallard
 F. Welsby
 V. Royle
 A. Simpson
 ———
 L. Crichtet

1871.
 H. K. Upcher, Capt.
 E. G. H. Caswell
 F. A. Anson
 B. Wilson, Capt.
 V. Royle
 J. Lyons
 H. Ryland
 J. H. Burke
 G. Stallard
 A. R. Macaulay
 A. J. Bearcroft
 C. H. Cobbold
 G. B. Darby
 C. C. Mainwaring
 W. Armour

1872.
 J. H. Burke, Capt.
 H. G. Ryland
 G. Stallard
 A. J. Bearcroft
 C. H. Cobbold
 W. Armour
 E. Arisqueta
 A. Wilson
 C. C. Mainwaring
 J. P. Stallard
 R. C. Forster
 E. R. Yerburch
 D. R. Browning
 C. E. Couchman
 N. Iturregui

1873.
 W. Armour, Capt.
 G. Stallard
 A. J. Bearcroft
 A. Wilson
 J. P. Stallard
 R. C. Forster
 A. H. Evans
 E. R. Kemmis
 R. F. E. Bush
 R. L. Weeks



CHAPEL AND PLAYGROUND.

FOOTBALL FIFTEEN, 1867.



FOOTBALL FIFTEEN, 1866.

MEYRICK BEEBEE.



H. G. Darby
W. McClellan
T. E. Burke
C. R. Barrett
C. E. G. Metcalfe

1874.

W. Armour, Capt.
J. P. Stallard
E. R. Kemmis
R. L. Weeks
T. E. Burke
G. E. G. Metcalfe
H. G. Edwards
R. B. Barrett
J. L. Cuppaidge
A. F. Houlder
J. D. A. Shand
W. B. Marston
R. M. H. Jones
J. W. Lloyd
A. L. Ingall

1875.

A. L. Ingall, Capt.
R. M. H. Jones, Capt.
G. S. Burke
T. R. Johnson Smyth
L. C. Haslip
T. W. Watts
C. H. Maunsell
P. H. Morton
G. W. L. Fernandes
L. Clarke
C. A. Wood
R. T. Ruddock
R. F. V. Wheeler
E. S. Close
T. H. T. Wheeler

1876.

T. R. Johnson Smyth,
T. W. Watts [Capt.
L. Clarke, Capt.
C. A. Wood
R. F. V. Wheeler

F. Findlay
C. V. Wilson
F. W. Robinson
A. R. Wilson
O. Thompson
F. T. MacDonnell
W. M. Murcott
W. H. Stone
A. B. King
R. Hosking

1877.

A. R. Wilson, Capt.
T. W. Watts
L. Clarke
C. A. Wood
R. F. V. Wheeler
F. T. MacDonnell
F. G. R. Ostrehan
H. S. Holt
F. D. Lugard
G. Egerton
E. de G. Holmes
A. S. Carr
L. H. Lindon
H. E. Calvert
K. P. Wilson
—
H. S. Milner

1878.

A. R. Wilson, Capt.
F. T. MacDonnell
H. S. Holt
G. Egerton
E. G. de G. Holmes
A. S. Carr
K. P. Wilson
F. W. Wood
R. T. Hicks
G. Mason
A. W. Davis
E. S. Richardson
H. B. Couchman
F. W. Preston
E. G. Bradley

1879.

G. Mason, Capt.
H. S. Holt
A. S. Carr
K. P. Wilson
E. S. Richardson
E. G. Bradley
W. H. Bather
C. B. Royds
R. M. Serjeantson
A. E. Burton
J. T. Knight
G. E. H. Pratt
J. L. Henstock
J. T. Bather
H. H. Knight

1880.

G. E. H. Pratt, Capt.
E. S. Richardson
J. T. Bather
H. H. Knight
T. C. Hunt
C. P. Wilson
R. Bullock
J. W. G. Roy
A. W. Wilson
L. M. Owen
C. Craig
T. W. E. Moreton
A. M. Knight
F. L. Lovejoy
H. Drake

1881.

T. W. E. Moreton, Capt.
L. M. Owen
C. Craig
A. M. Knight
H. Drake
W. F. Serjeantson
A. B. Batley
H. G. Slater.
J. H. E. Lane
C. E. L. Knox
G. H. Knight

1882.	G. S. Davies	W. Blain
L. M. Owen, Capt.	R. F. Ratcliff	E. Hind
A. M. Knight	P. Thwaites	P. C. Phillips
W. F. Serjeantson	G. S. Porter	H. M. Bing
A. B. Batley	J. L. Watson	
G. H. Knight	H. L. Newett	1889.
W. D. Paterson	E. France-Hayhurst	L. I. Scott
H. Lockhart	O. H. Lutener	E. Hind
Ro. W. L. Fernandes	H. Partington	P. C. Phillips
C. P. Hastings		T. F. Porter
B. Heaton	1886.	J. E. Fellows
R. C. R. Owen	G. S. Davies, Capt.	A. P. O'Hare
	J. P. Wilson	L. Neville
1883.	G. S. Porter	R. R. McClure
H. Lockhart, Capt.	B. Thompson	A. E. Thoseby
G. H. Knight	C. J. H. Barr	F. Sowler
B. Heaton	P. Higson	F. A. Phillips
R. C. R. Owen	B. Lloyd-Williams	
A. L. Hudson	S. W. R. Stretton	1890.
E. A. Watson	H. H. Marriott	T. E. Fellows
H. Heaton	A. C. Strand	A. P. O'Hare
J. T. Phillipson	H. N. Lowndes	A. E. Thoseby
C. E. Tunnicliffe		F. Sowler
E. J. Maguire	1887.	F. A. Phillips
G. Calvert	C. J. H. Barr, Capt.	A. F. Maling
	P. Higson	W. W. Clarke
1884.	S. W. R. Stretton	W. M. Falloon
G. H. Knight, Capt.	H. H. Marriott	F. E. Procter
R. C. R. Owen	A. C. Strand	F. B. Newett
A. L. Hudson	H. N. Lowndes	H. N. Barlow
J. P. Wilson	R. W. Bentley	
J. B. Wimbush	J. K. Thwaites	1891.
F. A. Jacques	C. A. V. Checkland	T. E. Fallows
W. A. B. Bennitt	H. A. Hutton	F. B. Newett
G. S. Davies	F. V. Heath	H. N. Barlow
G. E. C. Osborne		J. F. Mugliston
F. N. Burd	1888.	B. W. V. King
W. S. Carey	C. J. H. Barr, Capt.	A. J. Berney
	J. K. Thwaites	R. F. Hammond
T. K. Ross	H. A. Hutton	E. W. Hutton
	F. Ould	J. W. Lewis
1885.	B. Lorrimer	E. T. James
J. P. Wilson, Capt.	L. J. Scott	D. H. Kentish
F. A. Jacques	P. C. Alderson	

1892.	C. F. Falkner	W. Campbell
J. E. Fellows	M. C. Hill	R. F. Topp
F. B. Newett	—	H. Thwaites
H. M. Barlow	E. D. Matthews.	J. C. Bullock
B. W. V. King		G. P. Wilson
A. J. Berney	1893.	T. F. Okell
D. H. Kentish	F. B. Newett	A. d' E. Taylor
E. Newey	M. C. Hill	—
A. C. M. Rushton	E. D. Matthews	E. E. Yates
F. M. Platt-Higgins	C. F. Tetlow	N. Reid.

We must not close our account of Rossall football without a word on the Old Rossallian Football Club. The inauguration meeting of this club was held in London, on April 27th, 1891, when the rules were drawn up and the following officers elected: President, F. W. Wright; Vice-President, F. Hollins; Joint Secretaries, W. B. Bell (who had been acting secretary) and W. P. Toone; Treasurer, E. M. Stone; Captain, G. Mason; Vice-Captain, H. A. Hutton. These officers have been annually elected ever since, except that G. Mason became a vice-president in 1892, H. A. Hutton becoming captain and R. W. Bentley vice-captain. W. P. Toone, on going to Cambridge in the following year (1892), resigned his secretaryship and W. B. Bell has since held the office alone.

In 1890-1 two matches were arranged, in 1891-2 nine matches, in 1892-3 eighteen matches, and in 1893-4 twenty-five matches. These lists are exclusive of those played at Cambridge by the Cambridge O. R.'s, who since the commencement have been loyal supporters of the O. R. F. C., L. Neville, J. H. Bell, and W. P. Toone having been in turn most efficient whips.

III.—ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The boy who had the honour of inaugurating athletic sports at Rossall was E. J. Houghton, now Vicar of Blockley and Canon of Worcester, who was captain of

the cricket eleven in the year 1854. He dug by night the big ditch for the first steeplechase, and, though starting alone from scratch, he was beaten by five yards. He had the satisfaction of being the only competitor who came in dry-shod.

Since that early period athletic sports have naturally undergone many developments.

In 1859, five years after Canon Houghton's time, the following were the various events decided on the 26th of March :

SPORTS 1859.

HURDLE RACE (Round the playground).—1, Douet ; 2, Waudby ; 3, Egerton. 3mins. 30secs.

150 YARDS FLAT RACE.—1, Whittington ; 2, Plumtre (i) ; 3, Wilson (i). 21secs.

CRICKET BALL.—1, Douet, 101 yards ; 2, Godber, 80 yards.

MILE RACE.—1, Herbert (i) ; 2, L'Estrange ; 3, Heycock. 4mins. 59secs. Round playground in longish grass, and up and down drive then existing.

HIGH JUMP.—1, Pooley. 5ft. 4in.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.—1, Pooley. 4ft. 6in.

LONG POLE JUMP.—1, Wilson (i). 22ft.

HIGH POLE JUMP.—1, Wilson (i). 8ft. 6in.

LONG JUMP.—1, Douet, 18ft. 1in.

200 YARDS RACE (under 16).—1, Molyneux. 27secs.

THROWING HAMMER (16lbs).—1, Douet. 56ft.

HOPPING RACE (50 yards).—1, Sheppherd ; 2, Plumtre. 7secs.

In the year ensuing (1860), the following eight events constituted the sports held in the month of April :

HURDLE RACE (Round playground).—1, Fletcher ; 2, Waudby ; 3, Molyneux. 3mins. 32secs.

150 YARDS FLAT RACE.—1, Molyneux ; 2, Whittington ; 3, Noble 16secs.

CRICKET BALL.—1, Godber. 100 yards.

HIGH JUMP.—1, Waudby. 4ft. 3in.

MILE RACE.—1, Molyneux ; 2, Hill (i) ; 3, Smart. 4mins. 58secs.

100 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—1, Noble ; 2, Appleton (i) ; 3, Molyneux.

FLAT RACE (under 16. 200 yards).—1, Appleton (i) ; 2, Egerton (i) ; 3, Calcraft (ii). 26secs.

HOPPING RACE (70 yards).—1, Noble (i) ; 2, Molyneux. 10secs.

Year after year from this time forward we have found a marvellous uniformity of the events decided, except that a two-mile race, which was once a great feature of the sport, and was run for some years—notably in 1864 when F. Brierley won it, doing the two miles in $11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes—was abandoned after 1870.

An amusing series of poetical predictions were made by a boy, in 1889, in allusion to the sports, which we print, appending the list of events and their winners that the reader may see how far the amateur tipster approached the truth :

MILE AND HALF-MILE.

Ask me no more, it may begin with C,
 Ask me no more, the letter might be B.
 Long is the one in leg, and shall prevail,
 Strong is the next in stride, and shall not fail :
 Yea, and a third I number in my tale,
 One who by name recalls the summons shrill
 Bidding us rise and dress against our will.
 What though his step be slow, his spurt be *nil* ?
 Yet he perchance may take a winner's place.
 Others there are with strength and stride and pace,
 Others who yet may win in either race.

HUNDRED YARDS AND QUARTER.

Others may leap the height of three or four gates,
 Down the Long Jump precipitately spring :
 Shall not the Hundred Yards at least be —'s ;
 Shall not the Quarter Mile be won by — ?

Nay, but another down the course is flying,
 Famous in football, famed for hockey feats :
 (Hark how his name the very sheep are crying !)
 Haply he too may win, if he competes.

HIGH JUMP.

See where two with care and cunning,
 Hampered nowise in their running,
 Lightly leap the brittle bar.
 O ye seekers, would ye know them?
 Look again, my rhymes will show them;
 Hidden in these lines they are.

CRICKET BALL.—HURDLES.

See, where on high flies far the speeding ball,
 Hurl'd by a cricketer of noble fame,
 Who by his features doth to us recall
 An ancient Roman's name!

And lo! where o'er the hurdles close at hand
 Swift as a mouse is speeding on and on
 One whom his name (to them that understand)
 Proclaims the son of John!

LONG JUMP.

Asketh thou next, O man, who first of the dwellers of Rossall
 Leapeth into the "hole," in the contest known as the Long Jump?
 Two I behold, one tall, one shorter; lightly the latter,
 Though he be bowed by the weight of twofold captaincy, leapeth,
 Supple as in the "Gym." is his horizontal namesake.
 Taller and sligher the other; his name I have mentioned already;
 Which of the two (dost ask?) will be first? O mortal, inquire not.

THE WEIGHT.

Last of all come two together, noble sons of Erin's soil,
 One in House, and one in country, and they brace them for the toil.
 See, the first, a prince of gymnasts, puts the weight with strength
 and care,
 While the sportive breeze is playing gaily with his golden hair.
 But the other, from a stature taller far (oh cruel fate!)
 Strongly straining, far beyond him hurls in air the massive weight.

HOUSE CUP.

High in the air the Pelican is soaring,
 High in the clouds the Eagle wings his flight,
 High o'er the sea, where jealous waves are roaring,
 Rises the Crescent moon above the fight.

LIST OF EVENTS.

Champion	H. M. Bing
Mile	H. M. Bing (5min. 24sec.)
Half mile.....	H. M. Bing (2min. 24sec.)
Quarter mile	C. F. Norgate (59 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.)
Hundred yards	S. R. B. Swete (11 $\frac{3}{8}$ sec.)
High jump.....	E. J. U. Cunningham (4ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Long jump	F. Fletcher (18ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Throwing cricket ball...	H. A. Hutton (97yds. 2ft.)
Hurdles	E. J. U. Cunningham
Putting the weight	E. Hind (30ft. 1in.)
House Cup	Christie's

IV.—FIVES, RACQUETS, &c.

Fives and racquets have their ardent devotees at Rossall, naturally enough, though neither of them, like hockey, is a typical Rossall game.

The names of the fives champions for eighteen years we append below :

FIVES CHAMPIONS.

1871 F. A. Anson	1878 P. H. Bower	1884 F. G. Lugard
1872 F. A. Anson	1879 F. Williamson	1885 B. L. Leesmith
1873 J. H. Burke	1880 K. P. Wilson	1886 J. H. Twamley
1874 F. Rawson	1881 A. W. Wilson	1887 B. Thompson
1875 G. S. Burke	1882 J. B. Jameson	1888 P. Higson
1876 H. Cowper	1883 E. J. Maguire	1889 T. Hughes
1877 A. F. Ostrehan		

With regard to racquets, the game is slow, and there is at present no marker; so that a high standard of excellence is not to be hoped for. Three years ago, Rossall sent a pair for the Public Schools Competition; but the result was not brilliant. The game is, nevertheless, keenly played by five per cent of the School, and the matches for the championship and the house cup are usually well contested.

The gymnasium has become an integral part of the school training; and now all boys in the lower school

or the junior part of houses have to go through a course of physical education, of which the advantages are apparent already.

The School has also sent up representatives to Aldershot, at the Public Schools Gymnastic Competition, for some years.

The golf wave has reached Rossall and a club has been organised. Small links of seven holes have been laid out beyond the butts, and a competition took place on the last day of the Easter Term. It is as yet too early to say what chances there are of development.

V.—THE ROSSALL ENGINEER CORPS.

This corps, which, under Mr. Tancock, in 1890, replaced the old rifle corps, is attached as a cadet corps to the Royal Lancashire Volunteer Engineers. It was first enrolled in 1860, under the name of the 65th Lancashire R.V.

The uniform at that time was grey, but was changed for scarlet about two years after the date of enrolment. The new colour was very popular with the boys of that date, although the material—serge—was not to everybody's mind. Red cloth would have been preferred, as it ultimately came to be adopted; but the early Rossall volunteers were compelled to wear serge, thus giving rise to the Rev. E. Sleap's riddle: What is the difference between the Rossall Rifle Corps and the Fenians? The former are gents in serge, and the latter are insurgents.

The rifle corps joined the 5th Adm. Batt. L.R.V. in the year 1863, and two companies of cadets were raised in the same year. The corps attended reviews at Blackburn and Lytham in 1863. They first competed for the Ashburton Shield at Wimbledon in 1865, and two years afterwards attended a review at Liverpool held by the Duke of Cambridge.

The doings of the boys at one of these reviews (at Preston, in 1862) is thus amusingly described by a Rossall volunteer of that date:

RIFLE CORPS, 1862.

“When we returned to Rossall after the holidays we heard that the authorities intended to allow the rifle corps to take part in the great volunteer review, at Preston, at which all the Lancashire volunteers were to be present. Daily drill was commenced at once, and, enthusiastic as we were for the review, we began to doubt whether it was quite an unmixed blessing. At last the eventful morning arrived; not much need of the ‘Gunce’ and his bell to waken the members of the corps that morning. We only waited for the doors to be opened, and trooped off to the hall for breakfast. That over, we fell in and were inspected by, and received a short lecture on discipline from, Capt. Forshall, and then with the band under Serjeant ‘Paddy’ Moore at our head we marched to the railway cop, where a special train soon arrived to receive us. Many delays were experienced, but at last we were run into a siding at Preston, and left the train, and marched to the review ground—a field far too small for one quarter of the troops and spectators who were being squeezed into it.

“An officer whose temper had not stood the trials of the day led us to the position we were to occupy, and there we stood at ease, wondering when the promised pork pies and beer were to come; other corps we saw busy with them, and such nice pork pies! We saw the men throw back their heads as they swallowed the delicious jelly. how hungry we did feel! In vain Capt. Forshall sent sergeants, ensign, lieutenant, to claim our rights; none came.

“Then, seeing that the review would not commence for an hour, we were ordered to pile arms and go and forage for ourselves in the booths. Hardly had we fallen out, when up came an officer in Her Majesty’s uniform to ask why such a liberty should have been taken, and ordered us poor ravenously hungry wretches to fall in and ‘behave like soldiers.’ Our enthusiasm for reviews began to fall to zero, and and we thought very kindly of ‘resurrection pie’ and ‘stick-jaw.’

“At last some cocked hats and plumes seen arriving behind the mass of spectators, and an order to attention, announced to us the arrival of the reviewing officer, Sir James Yorke-Scarlett, and after various marchings and wheelings we found ourselves in close column of companies for the march past. Having got through that *bête noire* of volunteers, a battalion wheel, having passed the saluting point very creditably—at any rate the local paper said so—we marched to the ground we were to occupy for the sham fight that was to follow.

“Then commenced the confusion which would amuse the better drilled volunteer of to-day. The ground was far too small, and most of the officers found themselves for the first time among a large number of troops. I shall only follow our own sufferings, sufferings truly, for we were terribly hungry. We had been drawn up in the rear for some time while confusion reigned supreme in the front, when the Inspector of Volunteers for Lancashire rode up to us and said, ‘Now come along, boys; I can depend upon you!’ Then it was ‘fours right,’ ‘quick march,’ ‘left wheel,’ ‘double,’—the last order being very distressing to our portly ensign. (O.R’s of that time will remember to whom I refer.)

“Away we went to the front, and were extended in

skirmishing order facing some 5,000 of the enemy's men in line firing as hard as they could, while on our left flank was a battery of six guns raking us from left to right, and on our right a squadron of lancers (regulars), so that taking our position all round it seemed a tight fit for even a sham fight. However, as the object appeared to be to make as much noise and smoke as possible, we readily helped, and pegged away with our rifles until we had nearly finished our cartridges. We then closed on our left, and advanced a short distance against the right wing of the enemy.

"We were now in rear of the hostile battery, and our friend the Inspector rode up and ordered us to take the guns. This just suited our ideas of fun and what a sham fight should be, and we wheeled. I never heard an order to fix bayonets, but we all did. We were as excited as our empty stomachs permitted, and helter-skelter we went for the guns and meant having them too. It was with much difficulty that we were stopped just in their rear; I don't think that officer will send schoolboys to charge again!

"After that exploit we were marched to the rear, and formed behind an artillery battalion, which was and had been in square; the said battalion had refreshed in the town previously to the review, and not wisely. The face fronting the enemy was ordered to fire, but the gentlemen on the other faces, in spite of the expostulations of their officers, began firing too, right in our faces, as we were some sixty yards in their rear. Presently a hurling sound over our heads announced the flight of a ramrod, and then another came. This was too hot, so our captain did not wait for orders to march us away.

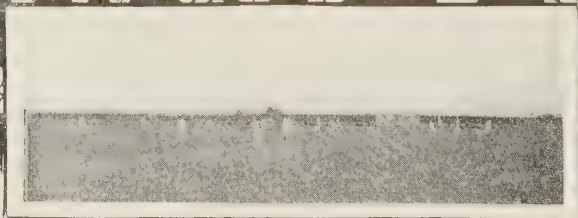
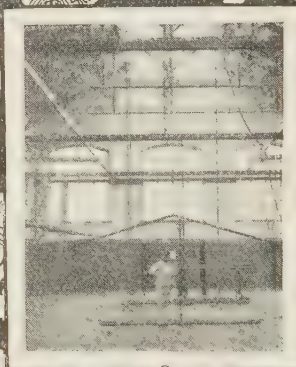
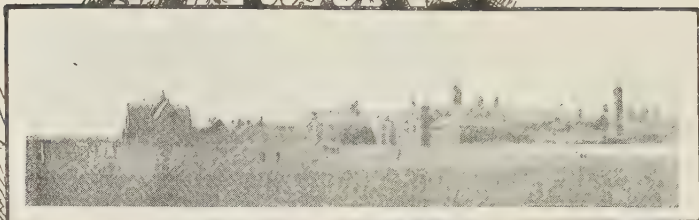
"At this moment the review ended, and as well as could be managed the troops were formed in three sides of a square, and Sir James complimented the officers (I

wonder what he really thought of it all); and then we marched into the town, and in the station yard the long wished for pork pies appeared. How good they were, and the beer what nectar! At last our train was found, and we arrived at the cop and marched to Rossall, the poor tired band being just able to manage 'See the conquering hero comes!' as we marched into the School. Then supper in the hall; how we did eat, and how we did sleep that night!"

The boys used to turn out very smartly in the rifle corps in the earlier days of Mr. Henniker's headmastership. The brass band was a really good one, and it was a great pity that it was afterwards discontinued.

Once they had to go to Fleetwood for the purpose of firing a *feu de joie* on the Queen's birthday. Several of them, for some reason or other—vanity, we suppose—put on patent leather boots, and got themselves up to what they no doubt considered the acme of perfection. All went well until the firing was over, and then, to the surprise and vexation of the Rossall Volunteers, they were ordered to skirmish home along the shore. The state of the patent leather boots on their arrival home can be better imagined than described.

The name of the corps was altered to H Company 10th L.R.V. in 1876, and to H Company 1st Vol. Batt. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment in 1883. It became an Engineer corps in 1890, as we have mentioned above. The total number of those who have passed through the ranks is over a thousand, and the corps itself is, we believe, the oldest enrolled school corps in England.



IN THE CRICKET FIELD. GYMNASIUM.
 FOOTBALL. INSTANTANEOUS CRICKET.
 INSTANTANEOUS CRICKET.



CHAPTER XII.

ROSSALL BOYS OUT OF SCHOOL.



QHAT means this cracking of whips, these shouts and yells? What means this motley crowd assembled before the Rossall entrance? In another five minutes the square, now so full of life, will be deserted, and silence will reign supreme within its scholastic walls; not a vestige will remain of those stripped for the fray, and of that admiring crowd which is never wanting on such occasions. For is it not a Rossall paper chase? The foxes are fast vanishing from the vigilant eyes of those keeping watch on the adjacent banks. Amidst the cracking of whips and a few enlivening cheers, they are off, panting, blowing, puffing, slipping, jostling. "Oh! my second wind, will it never come?"

Such is doubtless the cry of those already fast falling to the rear. But a few short moments ago they were considering how they would take the jumps full six miles off, and now, alas! how cruel are the fates—crest-fallen they retrace their wandering steps; too easily indeed are the prison walls once more reached, as the jeers and chaffing remarks of the spectators bear witness.

But on is the cry ; no time for contemplation here ; time and wind will not hear of such a thing. The "House on the Hill" (so-called from a mound a few feet high, which is the loftiest mountain range in this part of the world), is now reached, a rattling pace having been maintained so far. Here the fagged hounds are whipped off, but these will not go back yet. Oh no ; they are too wise for that, they will not endure what others have suffered before them. Some are vainly endeavouring to extricate themselves from various muddy pools, "where erst the duck and barnacle did sport ;" some recline under hedges and sit on gates ; whilst others, with wrath in their hearts, pursue and stone the rabbits which abound at this particular spot. But the aim of all is the same—to calculate the exact time at which the other hounds will return, and so give them the wished-for opportunity of entering unobserved.

All this time the hounds have been tearing across country, jumping hedges, swarming banks, and occasionally taking headers into some of those dykes and ditches which art and nature combined have so plentifully bestowed upon us. Leaving them at present under the able management of their whippers-in, we will await them at Rossall, the goal of their hopes. Here they come, slowly and daintily picking their way over the fields, for many are tired, and a goodly show must be made. What a look of triumph is in their heated countenances ! You can already tell what each is anxious to say—how they jumped one gate, and peeled their shins on another, besides many more marvellous and interesting episodes of their day's adventure. And it is something to be proud of, as it requires pluck and perseverance, as well as strength and wind, to overcome the numerous difficulties which beset them at every turn.

In an open country like the Fylde, with its straight roads, few copses, and fewer hedges, it is no easy matter for the foxes to escape a view halloo, yet the hounds seldom succeed in preventing their running to earth. On one occasion the foxes crossed the Wyre, and thirteen of the hounds who ventured after them in a small boat were so nearly swamped by the waves that they never after presumed to repeat the experiment.

But paper chases are not the only form of amusement by any means which can be indulged in outside the playground and the bounds. Long rambles in the country, over fields and meadows, and the excellent twopenny pies and pop at the picturesque village of Thornton, lie at the bottom of many a boy's recollection. The walk back to Rossall amidst the long hedgerows, with a probable "double quick time" march at the end in order to be in time for the evening meal, is also a familiar experience.

Being chased by the sergeant or a gamekeeper when out of bounds is almost as good as a paper chase in regard to the amount of exercise derived therefrom; or by the owner of a notice board, "Trespassers will be prosecuted," which a modern judge has called "a wooden lie," since the remedy now lies civilly, as in the parallel case of collecting mushrooms. A good pebble, 3in. by 1½in. by ¾in. will often sink into or pass right through these objectionable advertisements if levelled true and straight at the distance of 30 yards.

Practice in jumping ditches can be obtained in many places, particularly to the north of the cop. Here, however, the penalty of a bad take off or an insufficient run is fearsome indeed, comparable only to the misery of a glass of beer thrown accidentally on the back of one's coat by an enraged schoolfellow.

Running for first innings at the nets, often a quarter of a mile or more, immediately after dinner, is good training, but it is observed after a time that it is best to let some other fellow get absolutely first, so as to have time to recover one's eye before batting, as the effect of the run is occasionally distressing.

Of practical jokes many might be recorded. Perhaps the altering of the watches and clocks, and the ringing of the bell an hour before the time on the first of April one year, is among the most amusing.

It was the 31st of March, 1846. The time was dusky eve, and boys might have been seen moving about from room to room with a ladder, by which ever and anon one of them mounted up to the clock. In the bedrooms, when all was still, the same boys might have been observed prowling about from bed to bed, laying what looked like felonious hands on watch after watch. Great care was taken to set all the clocks and watches that could be got at—an hour too fast. At five on the following morning a form moving with cat-like stealth was seen going along the embattled wall which connects the Gazebo (as they then called the look-out tower in front of the house) with the building containing the belfry. Rung by unwonted hands, the bell rather jerkily summoned the sleeping denizens of Rossall to leave their beds and dress for chapel. Those who knew nothing of altered watches felt uncommonly sleepy, but referring to their timepieces, found it six o'clock, and in due time dressed for seven o'clock chapel.

When at the proper hour, Sergeant Fairweather proceeded to ring what he thought was the first bell—but which to most was that day the second bell—the whole school, paupers, fellows, prefects, masters, even the Doctor himself, thrusting his arms through his gown as he left the front door of the house, were all seen trooping to

what most thought was seven o'clock chapel—but which was really a six o'clock sell, and one of the best wholesale makings of April fools which history records. Happily it was a lovely morning, and so the Doctor, enjoying the sweet freshness of the early day, was pleased rather than riled, and in the most appropriate manner showed his appreciation of the joke by giving the School a whole holiday. To which perhaps many present fellows will say—“*O si sic omnes!*”

The wholesale cutting off of the buttons on the top of every peak cap in the school one night—it was about the year 1862—produced a panic at Rossall, comparable on a small scale to the consternation in ancient Athens caused by the mutilation of the Hermæ. How it was done it was impossible to say, but in the morning, when the boys awoke, there was not a cap in the school but was buttonless.

Rumours of an organised and widespread conspiracy against discipline and order began to float about, and masters were as alarmed as boys.

About the same time the headmaster's house was broken into, cake and wine partaken of, and a stock of good things carried away. At last these depredations were traced to three boys, who were found to have taken up some boards in their study, which was near the Tuck shop, and put quantities of things there. They also had a cave in the sea wall where they concealed their nefariously obtained treasures. The excitement was very great when this was all found out.

Two usually sedate monitors once, in a fit of mischief, rushed a sheep from the playground into the rooms of the headmaster's assistant, and left it there, carefully shutting the door. That gentleman coming in shortly afterwards from a walk, and having an appointment with one or two boys in his rooms, heard somebody moving

about as he thought inside, and on opening the door saw the sheep, which had evidently taken his hearth-rug for a grass plot and lay ruminating there. All went well till the master attempted to drive the sheep out when, with the usual pertinacity of its race, it refused to see the door, and led him a dance round chairs and table, upsetting everything it came into contact with, and leaving the trim rooms ultimately a chaos.

One practical joke that was much enjoyed by the monitors, when they superintended classes at preparations, was to tell a small boy who came humbly requesting help in construing Latin, an erroneous or comic translation which was quite sure to be served up by the urchin to his master in class next day, *e.g.*, *Vere novo*, In early spring *quum* when *gelidus canis* the cold dog *liquitur* is left *montibus* on the hills *humor* by way of a joke. Or, *abiit* he went out to dinner *excessit* he exceeded the bounds of sobriety *erupit* he was very sick, *evasit* he said it was the salmon.

The same may be said of the boys who paid an Italian organ grinder to play under the windows of the Rev. E. Sleep. "Go away, you itinerant mendicant!" were the only words the reverend gentleman permitted himself to use; but the foreigner did not understand English, or would not, and continued grinding while touching his hat and bowing with his national politeness, much to the delight of the boys.

Bathing at forbidden hours and in unlawful places is, or used to be, very sweet, and many are the boys who have sported in the Irish Sea at the most odd times, when the sole spice of pleasure to their natation was the fact that no one was about and the whole thing was illegal.

In addition to illicit bathing in the sea, great are the pleasures of illicit bathing in ponds. Perhaps we should rather describe it as pleasant up to a certain point. One

can jump in by taking a header from a high part of the bank, and swim delightedly about in deep water, but if foresight is not exercised about the method of getting out, a pair of black stockings is the inevitable result, which takes time to wash off. There is thus a natural penalty attached to this offence. A few pieces of wood in the shape of a raft, however, do much to obviate this difficulty.

Before the opening of the baths, all lawful bathing used to be confined to the sea, and was greatly enjoyed.

The sergeant on duty, with his bell of office, embarked in the boat, which had been previously tugged down on its cradle by a trusty but sometimes restive steed. The tide was generally high, and after the bell was rung, every boy that dared tried to swim the channel to the shoal water over the sandbank where the boat was cruising about. Good swimmers would pretend to be exhausted, and hang on to the boat, contriving thereby to rock it and also to give the sergeant and rowers a good splashing. When the bell again rang, all were supposed to leave the water, but of course those who were a long way out took their own time in paddling to the shore.

Egg-collecting has always been a fascinating pursuit with adventurous Rossall boys, and the district is extremely favourable for obtaining such eggs as those of the pewit, dotterell, sand-piper, tern, oyster-catcher, blackheaded gull, &c. Archdeacon Farrar, in "Eric," has well described the fascinating terrors of cliff-climbing; and those boys who have paid their attention to Pilling Moss will well remember the wonderful sights that have entranced them there. Gulls breed in thousands on that rookery of sea-fowl, and it is a sight, never to be forgotten, to see the swarms of sea-mews swoop down close to one's head, in defence of their young and nests.

You can hardly move without treading on eggs, and the spectacle of the fluffy little yellow balls in hundreds, just hatched, hiding their heads under a few leaves to escape the notice of the audacious nest-robber, is such a grotesque and withal such a pathetic one, that many a kind-hearted boy has with a smile abandoned his fell intent, and conceded to the tiny creatures their life and liberty.

At one time a brisk trade was done between the boys and the peasantry in birds' eggs, which the latter used to bring in scores to the school in order to dispose of to the best advantage. The boys being unwilling to part with their pocket money—which was wanted for the more important requirement of eatables, or perhaps, if it was the middle of the term, having squandered all their ready cash—used to barter their pocket handkerchiefs for the birds' eggs. These the rustics were very glad to get, and the trade assuming alarming proportions the disappearance of the pocket handkerchiefs afforded a constant puzzle to fond mothers at home.

There is a landmark at Rossall point which is said to have been climbed by a boy named "Plucky" Bateman from the feat. It is a lofty structure of great wooden beams twelve or fifteen feet in horizontal distance from each other, and probably twenty feet or more vertically. The whole erection looks from Rossall like a gigantic illustration of the isosceles triangles in the Pons Asinorum.

How the "Plucky" one managed to swarm these big beams from web-like platform to platform without side irons fixed in his shoes like those which the repairers of telegraph wires are wont to use, is still a mystery. The extreme height of the landmark is nearly 100 feet, and is enough to make a sailor giddy. It only remains to add that the whole is surmounted by a lattice-like ball or

spheroid, into which "Plucky" Bateman, to complete his triumph, is said to have entered.

Besides birds' nesting, fishing has been at various times ardently pursued by Rossallians, although as a matter of fact the ponds afford but poor sport, and the sea is impracticable, unless one goes out some distance in a boat. "Honestly, I never caught much myself," says one of the most ardent of Rossall anglers, "but I well recollect a perch being landed by some boy who had less skill in the gentle craft than I had, which weighed $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs."

Fishing of another sort was occasionally indulged in in those days—some of the dormitories having the same square ventilators as the dining-hall. Through these the boys used to climb, getting up from the top of the box or partition round each bed, upon another boy's shoulder till they gained the ceiling. They then visited a master's room, and made daring attempts to fish up his supper with a night line. Tartlets, or whatever else came handy, were carefully hooked up to the ceiling, and it was not the fault of the boys or of their fishing, but of the fragile corner of pastry caught by the hook, if the attempt was unsuccessful. The masters never knew how or by whom it was done.

The neighbouring farmers are naturally often brought into intimate connection with the boys, and their relations are sometimes very strained. As long as the boys content themselves with buying pies or milk, the farmers have no possible objection to them; but boys will be boys, and various cogent reasons occasionally lead them to trespass on the farmers' land in pursuit of some object of attraction, such as mushrooms or blackberries. This leads to retaliation, as an instance of which the famous raid at "Parkey's" may be quoted.

Parkey's was the old farmhouse near the School, and

old Parkey did not love the "Scalligers," as he used to call them. Some of the boys one fine morning were picking blackberries on the old man's land, when suddenly, with a shout, several of the farm labourers made an attack upon them. After a most exciting tussle one boy was captured, and had to sit in Parkey's kitchen, an object of scorn, firmly held down by two of the farm servants, until the headmaster arrived. He was then handed over, and fully expected to be well caned, but got off, after all, with what was called a "pijaw" on the iniquity of annoying that old enemy Parkey.

Once a farmer had lost a goose, and a boy the very same day had received a most satisfactory tuck-box, of which one of the items was a fine capon (cooked). The bones having been most scientifically stripped of all eatable tissue, were thrown by the boy out of window into the lane. There they were found by Sergeant Eagles, who carried them to Mr. Osborne, and the boy was promptly carpeted as the purloiner of the goose. In vain he protested his innocence, and declared that the bones were those of a chicken. Mr. Osborne persisted and maintained that the boy was guilty, until the latter requested him to write to the sender of the tuck-box and to submit the bones to a naturalist. Thereupon he grudgingly gave the boy the benefit of the doubt, and they parted, he no doubt admiring the youth's roguery and assurance, and the boy deeply hurt at being thought capable of depositing the remains of a stolen goose in a place where it was so likely to be seen, as just outside the window.

The mushrooms thus obtained by forbidden visits to the farmers' fields were treated with great culinary skill by the boys in the old days, being cooked in biscuit tins over the gas, and formed a subordinate branch of the great art of brewing, of which we shall now speak.

"To brew" in Rossall parlance, is not to concoct any of that alcoholic beverage which excites the animosity of teetotallers, but to prepare the innocuous fluids of coffee or cocoa for consumption, and with them the elements of a solid character which go to constitute the repast. The latter consists in the main of eggs, though sometimes mushrooms when they are obtainable are substituted, and sometimes sausages or a rasher of ham. In the olden times brewing was strictly illegal, and the greatest caution had to be exercised in order to prevent discovery. This made the pleasure all the greater.

The first operation was to take out the burner from the gas-jet in the study. Thick curtains were then spread over the windows, but in spite of this, the warning tap of the "Gunts," who could see through them that the flame was too big for an ordinary gas burner, was sometimes to be heard. The gas was then lighted, and sent up a lurid flame, that very quickly accomplished the end desired.

One boy held the brew-can over the gas, or sometimes the skilful wedging of a hockey stick in a corner of the wall enabled the can to be self-supporting. The brew-can would have to be twice boiled, once to boil the eggs—beautifully fresh from a neighbouring farm—and then again for the water for the cocoa.

"In the long nights of winter," says Mr. Phillips-Wolley in his novel "Snap," in which he describes his hero's life at Rossall, "when the wild sea roared just beyond the limits of their quad, and the spray came flying over the sea-wall to be dashed against their study windows, all Rossall boys had a common consolation. They called it brewing: not the brewing of beer or of any intoxicating liquor, but of that cheering cup of tea which consoles so many thousands, from the London charwoman to the pig-tailed Chinaman, from the

enervated Indian to the half-frozen Russian exile in Siberia.

“At first the headmasters of Rossall tried hard to put down this practice. Sergeants lurked about the passages, confiscated the kettles, carried away the frying-pans full of curly rashers from under the boys’ longing eyes, and ‘lines’ and flagellations were all the latter got in exchange. At last a new era began. A great reformer arrived—a ‘Head’ of liberal leanings and wide sympathy. This man frowned on coercion, and, instead of taking away our kettles, gave us a huge range of stoves on which to boil them.”

The latter sentence refers to Mr. James, who reversed the procedure of former headmasters, and allowed boys to brew, providing them with every convenience thereto. In spite of the liberality of Mr. James, however, small clusters of boys might have been seen long afterwards still standing, night after night, on chairs or tables in their studies, and patiently boiling their brew-cans over the gas.

Another pastime of the old days, which we believe has entirely disappeared at present, was the bottling of beer in hall, and preserving it until such time as it should have acquired a proper flavour, and generally speaking a more drinkable character than when poured out from the pewter jugs by the servants at dinner.

The *modus operandi* was as follows: A boy would take a bottle into hall with him under his coat, and placing it between his knees would make a paper funnel, and skilfully pour the beer through the funnel into the bottle when the master was not looking. This process had to be repeated at short intervals until the bottle was full, as it was impossible to pour all in at once owing to the constant presence or glance of some master or other in the vicinity.

The beer thus bottled was corked up with some raisins and a little sugar inside. It was tied over the top with string, and some tar from the sea-wall was melted and used as a seal, so as to close it hermetically. Then the bottle or bottles were taken, and thrown with great secrecy and many precautions into a pond in one of the fields, there to lie until the process of fermentation was complete. The reason of these precautions was partly to avoid the notice of master or sergeants; but still more to escape the eyes of other boys, who immediately they had seen the favoured pond with its buried treasures would have come the next day and fished the bottles up. Sometimes the beer was buried in the ground, but this was a more dangerous expedient, as giving greater chance of discovery. When fished up from the pool or dug from the earth at the end of some weeks, the beer was frothy and sparkling, and very much improved by its incarceration.

Bolster fights and fights proper, are things that live in one's memory, although we cannot spare space to do justice to them here. "After a good brew," said a Rossall boy of our acquaintance, "there is nothing like a good bolster." Many are the bolster fights that used to take place among the double-study boys in the dormitory above the private studies, where the greatest freedom was enjoyed, owing to the absence of any master in particular to look after them. Many, likewise, are the practical jokes which were played on those double-study boys by the monitors when they were going to bed—chief among them being to extinguish the gas in the monitors' passage and to place on foot-tub nights all the tubs of water in a limitless line from one end of the passage to the other. A luckless boy walking down the passage under those circumstances, would knock his leg against the first tub, and stepping gingerly over that to

avoid the water would plant his foot right in the middle of the second tub, and from that would step into the third, and so on, amid the suppressed but ill concealed laughter of the monitors who stood behind every door from one end of the passage to the other. Sometimes the tubs were erected in one colossal pile, so daintily poised that the slightest touch would bring them down with a crash to the floor, pouring a very Niagara of water over the unfortunate wight who had collided against them.

Of fights proper—not to speak only of bolster fights—there have been many famous ones in the annals of the School. That between Trench and Kirkman will be remembered by all Rossallians of that date as the most doughty encounter of the kind within their experience. It was contested with interruptions at six different places before it was decided, by a round-hand blow of Kirkman's on Trench's ear, which put the latter *hors de combat*. In Mr. Henniker's time fights were always held behind the chapel, and were sometimes combats of a very sanguinary nature. The rule was for a message to be sent in to the monitors' library asking for a monitor to go down to superintend, and on these terms the fights were winked at by the School authorities.

Fights, we understand, have now been practically abolished at Rossall. And among other old practices which have been abolished likewise, we must mention with some regret the favourite custom of singing to hall. In the latter half of the school year, directly November was reached, it was the custom every evening when the bell started ringing for tea, for the School to form into a body and to march from the old offices singing in chorus some school song previously arranged, timing their arrival at the door of the dining hall with the concluding peal of the bell, and finishing off

with three cheers. Many old Rossallians of that date will remember the names of some of the favourite songs. "The Poacher," "The Hardy Norseman," "Rosin-the-Bow," and "Vive la Compagnie" were especial favourites.

The big boys and monitors formed the front rank, and the School gathered in behind them. The boys would then join arms to serry their ranks, and march quickly across the main quadrangle to hall. When the buildings by the needle-room were reached, it may be imagined that the row was deafening, as the volume of sound was reverberated from buildings both in front and flank. The idea was, of course, to show the delight of the boys at the near approach of the holidays. When the boys got to the hall porch, the crush was terrific, and this was of course a great part of the fun.

Of practical jokes that live in the memory of Rossallians we might make a small chapter by itself. But we prefer to conclude this one by giving an account of a celebrated practical joke, which all Rossallians of the date when it occurred will remember well, and which was recollected and we believe imitated for some years afterwards. This was the joke about Lady Fleetwood's ghost.

It was a constant tradition in Rossall lore, that Lady Fleetwood's ghost appeared on a certain day in the year, and there were not wanting veracious boys who affirmed that they had seen the notorious phantom. One year three boys determined to take advantage of the superstition, and having carefully revived all the reminiscences of the story a few days before, so that no one should be in ignorance of the exact night whereon to expect the portent, they waited up till between one and two in the morning. At that hour they opened a private study window, and one of them gave a loud, dismal, and

unearthly yell, which re-echoed through the square. The yell was again and again repeated.

Then two of them rattling chains and the other wailing loudly, they commenced a ghostly procession through the private studies. The boys in their beds half awake and dreaming, shuddered with terror, and ensconced their heads under the bedclothes till the gruesome sounds had passed out of hearing. No one ventured to come out to investigate the cause of the nocturnal disturbance, though next morning many declared that they had done so.

Next morning the appearance of the ghost was common talk throughout the School. Boys were to be found who averred that they had seen Lady Fleetwood clothed in white pass through their dormitory, while all declared that they had heard the scream. And one master, who had been out at supper and was coming belated through the square, confessed that he had heard Lady Fleetwood's ghost howl just as he was passing the old chapel, and that, seized with a sudden access of terror, he had walked backwards to his rooms in consequence, not daring to turn round for fear some mysterious and awful appearance might start into being behind him.



CHAPTER XIII.

"THE ROSSALLIAN."



UI jît Mæcenas? ("Who made Mæcenas?")
Ut, nemo! ("What, nobody!") *Quam sibi*
sortem! ("What a lucky fellow he must
have been!") [Schoolboy translation.]

So, we may say, nobody made *The Rossallian*, that is, no one in particular, but it was first edited in March, 1867, by a committee of three boys—F. W. Stone, W. Chawner, and R. J. Thorp. They were allowed the privilege of going to Fleetwood occasionally to see the publisher, which was a great inducement to the continuance of their literary labours.

The first number of the paper contained a pompous exordium :

"We aspire only to conduct a journal, not to edit a magazine. We shall deal with facts more than fictions, though the poetry, like the pastry, may have its use to vary our repasts. So neither do we ask our friends for grave disquisitions on Mommsen's history, nor lucubrations on coal formations, nor Darwinian theories of final development, by which in due ages we may grow into an *Edinburgh* or *Quarterly*; nor are we forming a nursery for future sensation novelists. . . . So we boldly commit our vessel to the sea, asking your

favourable wishes for our first adventure ; if the freight is good, buy it, that we may seek further cargoes ; if bad, load our next with your own better merchandize."

The editors were true to their expressed intention, and many have been the interesting facts of school life which from that early period till the present have been faithfully recorded in this printed epitome of Rossall's doings.

The Rossallian not only circulates in Rossall itself, but flies about the country to old Rossallians, reaching, at times, places as remote as South Africa and India, being read with interest by old boys wherever it goes, and keeping them *au courant* with what goes on at the School.

But although *The Rossallian* has now enjoyed a life of twenty-seven years, and dates from so early an epoch as 1867, we must not fancy that it is the first or the only paper that Rossall has had.

Rossall could boast a journal at such an early date as 1850. This paper, which bore the title of *The Rossall News*, made its first appearance on March 23rd, in that year, and came out regularly every fortnight. It consisted of a single sheet of four pages, for which it charged twopence, as its motto declared :

Quanti emptæ? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octo assibus. Eheu!—
Horace.

What doth it cost? Not much upon my word.

How much pray? Why twopence. Twopence, absurd.

The first number commenced with an appeal to the public for support, ending up with the following lines, which we may aptly quote :

“ Rossall lads of every size
Hither come with thought or whim ;
Every kind of lore we prize,
Frolic, jest, or ghost-tale grim.

Nothing to us comes amiss,
Tale, Enigma, Essay, Song,
Only be your motto this,
What man wants he wants not long.

English first, but, if you please,
Any language you are pat in—
Hebrew, German, French, Chinese,
Anything but Greek or Latin.

Even these we'll not refuse,
Verse translations will not bore us,
So let loose your Classic Mood
In Lyric Ode or Tragic Chorus.

Frolic, earnest, nonsense, sense,
Wisdom, wit, we will not task you ;
Those with none may give us pence.
Play or pay 'tis all we ask you.

Only mind no word that mocks,
Things which soar too high above us,
All else is welcome to our box ;
So write or buy all ye that love us.”

After *The Rossall News* had gone on some little time, a rival paper was started, called *The Rossall Charivari*; the promoters of the latter declaring that they found *The News* too deficient in lively subjects to suit their palate. They both of them got lively enough in abusing each other; in fact *The Charivari* principally subsisted on it. After its first number it appeared with a rough engraving of Charivari sitting on *The Rossall News*.

The Charivari, however, had not a long career, and came to an end early in June, 1850, whereon *The News* published a notice to the following effect :

“ MELANCHOLY DEATH.

“Died June 1st, after a tedious and distressing illness, and deeply lamented by all who did not know him, *The Rossall Charivari*, aged two months. His short career,

to borrow a metaphor of his (which by the way he borrowed from 'The Diary of a late Physician') may be likened to a candle which burning dimly suddenly flares up and goes out.

"Old Bopps' jaw,
Long time he bore,
And Rival Papers twain,
Such horrid bosh
Soon sent him squash,
May he never live again!"

Bopps was the *nom-de-plume* of the writer of a series of comic articles in *The Charivari*, entitled "Adventures of Bopps' club on a foreign scientific tour."

Though *The News* was thus early freed from its first opponent, yet at the beginning of the next half it had a fresh one in the shape of *The Rossall Herald*, which appeared early in September with the motto:—

Et pueri nasum Rhinocerotis habent.—*Martial*.
E'en boys are critics who *The Herald* choose
And spurn with upturn'd nose *The Rossall News*.

Six numbers of *The Herald* appeared, and then, on November 16th, it came to an untimely end. *The News*, however, still held on, and was regularly published till the end of the half, but after that it appeared no more; nor do we know of any successors, though in one of its later numbers it speaks of a monthly or quarterly magazine with longer articles, reviews on books, &c., which was to appear in the following year; a project, however, which apparently fell through.

All three of the above papers were professedly comic, and contained very little that was not of such a character, nor can they be said to give us any record of Rossall doings at that early period, except an occasional poetical account of a cricket match.

Their contents consisted for the most part of parodies, and comic sketches of various kinds. *The News* and

Herald brought out serial stories. A few extracts may have some interest :

THE DRAMA OF SCHOOL.

“ Rossall Hall’s a stage,
And all the boys who go there merely players.
They have their exits, and their entrances,
And one boy in his time plays many parts :
His acts being seven ages. At first the pauper
Mewling and struggling in the matron’s arms.
And then the knowing school-boy, with form bent
And stealthy cautious tread, and sneaking like fox
Unlicensed out of bounds : then with headache
Induced by impositions, sick of work,
Going to the Sanatorium. Then the braggart,
Full of strange tales of wondrous deeds at home,
Of daring exploits, and of feats of skill,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even at the cost of truth. And then the singer,
His hungry belly lined with bread and cheese,
With rounded mouth and bass discordant voice,
Making unearthly noises late at night ;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the doubtful form nor man nor boy,
With ‘ wide awake ’ on head and shooting coat,
His youthful indescribables too short
For his long legs, and his big manly voice
Broken with notes of childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is Library retirement, ease and luxury,
With carpets, railway-rugs, armchairs, and everything.”

ROSSALL HALL, BY A. TENNYSON, ESQRE.

“ Mother, leave me not a moment, leave me not so far from home ;
Leave me not for when I want you, I shall have no tin to come.
'Tis the place, and on the master, as of old the parents call.
Dreary new boys round the grass plot wandering at Rossall Hall.
Rossall Hall that in the flat-fields overlooks the sandy tracts,
And the bounds which seem a fancy, and do sometimes turn to facts.
Many a night from yonder dormitory window ere I slept,
Did I look and saw the Sergeant slowly pacing, and I wept.

Many a night I saw the big boys with the bolsters in their hands,
 Each at his respective bed-post like an army take their stands.
 Here along the beach I wandered when the pudding was not nice,
 After dinner tucking in the Sergeant's substitute for rice.
 Then I dipt into the future far as human eye can see,
 And I saw the pies of Xmas, and the fun that there would be.
 In the half-year what a gloomy aspect doth the master take,
 In the half-year what a mournful countenance the school boys make,
 But holidays e'en on the masters will induce a livelier look."

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER AT ROSSALL IN 1850.

Not a squib was seen, not a stray blue light
 On the night of the Fifth of November ;
 No barrels of tar shone glaring and bright,
 'Mongst the fuel and hot-glowing ember.

No guns were heard from behind the tower,
 No rockets and wheels in rotation,
 But the wind was howling at midnight hour,
 To note his disapprobation.

We sat in the school with many a whine,
 Stupid As-in-præsent learning,
 And retir'd to rest when the clock struck nine
 With the gas-lamps brightly burning.

We thought as we lay down on our iron bed,
 And were trying to smooth down our pillows,
 That a bonfire's flame would no more be shed
 On Rossall's dark rolling billows.

MASTER PIPS, HIS SCHOOL DIURNAL.

"Feb. 5, 1850.—Did rise at five of ye clock to catch ye early train to Fleetwood, and did break my fast at home with muffins, marmalade and weeping. Having gotten papa his blessing and mamma her kiss, to the station with boxes, hamper, and umbrella. Towards the end of journey other boys got in, who did twig me, and asked me of my father, kin, and so forth. Arrived at Fleetwoode in sore trouble, where on saying 'Rossall' many times, was put into a bus with many others in same plight. Arrived at school; saw ye masters in strange guise, perchance for joy at our comeing, and so to bed with sad thoughts of home, and ye hamper which I fear lost."

THE SERGEANT.

Who, when I played at hare and hounds,
Stopped me with a stentorian "Zounds!
Go back, you sir, you're out of bounds?"

The sergeant.

Who, when the big boys plotted harm,
And I was fresh and in alarm,
Extended his protecting arm?

The sergeant.

Who, when I throw stones, does me warn,
And, when I treat his words with scorn,
Takes me before Mr. Osborne?

The sergeant.

Who, when I visit Mother Wright,
Screened by the friendly hour of night,
Pursues me quick, and grabs me tight?

The sergeant.

Who rings the bell, when night has fled,
With noise enough to wake the dead,
Nor suffers me to snore in bed?

The sergeant.

When to be late it is my doom,
And I would pass the Master's room,
Whom see I in the distance loom?

The sergeant.

Who, when of work I've had my fill,
Presses me, much against my will,
To take just twenty minutes' drill?

The sergeant.

Who, when I dip me in the sea,
Stands by and takes good care of me,
Nor lets me out above the knee?

The sergeant.

Who, when I lollipops would suck,
And have some money, by good luck,
Welcomes me to his shop for tuck?

The sergeant.

The wit in *The Rossallian* is of a distinctly higher order than in any of the preceding, as we may see from such specimens as the following :

THE EDITOR AND HIS ASS: A FABLE.

(After *Æsop*.)

An Editor one market-day
 With his good donkey took his way,
 Which hard-worked beast, the legends say,
 Was named "Rossallian."
 By many masters had it been fed,
 'Twas trusty and time-honoured,
 For twenty years had it been led,
 Since its career began.

So first he met a schoolboy crew,
 And each sent up the accustomed hue :
 " Now is it not absurd to view
 Old wares and antique lore ?
 These matches, lectures, readings, see !
 I think, Sir Editor, you'll agree
 That all your wares are stale to me,
 I've had them all before !"

The Editor then took the sack,
 That held his goods, from off the back
 Of his good ass, and said : " Alack,
 Dear Sirs, it gives me pain,
 That what I sell lends no delight ;
 Pray you, forgive my oversight,
 Next time will everything be right,
 These wares won't come again."

Thus lightened, on he went once more,
 And greatly minished was his store,
 But soon a company he saw
 Of reverend O.R.
 " Sirrah," they cried, " what have you done ?
 Your former wares, where are they gone ?
 How are we now to know what's on,
 Seeing we live afar ?"

The Editor, obliging still,
 Obedient to his buyers' will,
 Once more his donkey's sack did fill
 With all the old school news ;
 And thought : “ Now surely I'll have peace,
 All grumbling murmurings will cease
 How much my custom will increase !
 To buy they can't refuse.”

Vain hope ! we saw a pensive band,
 Of aspect stern, severe and grand ;
 And beckoning to him with the hand
 Spoke thus the learned few :
 “ No more of all this trash, we pray
 Of talent we can't see a ray,
 Give us an article some day
 Original and new.”

Straightway he loads his trusty beast
 With one grand, intellectual feast—
 Essays and Poetry : “ Now, at least,
 I'll have a monster sale ;
 Here's talent, surely, and to spare ;
 An epic poem, I declare !
 Philosophy both rich and rare ;
 To take this cannot fail.”

But no ! the fates would not allow,
 Though, faith, he'd laboured hard enow,
 For soon he heard a mighty row
 Of football players gay :
 “ Shut up this intellectual rot,
 Report our matches, can you not,
 In decent length. Who'd read this lot
 Of jaw and rubbish, pray ?”

Now what's the Editor to do ?
 There ever is a grumbling few
 (Or many), who look always blue,
 Whatever may be done.
 The moral's obvious to me,
 Which all, I think, will clearly see ;
 Do not so madly foolish be
 To try and please each one.

ROSSALL.

Sweet scene of my childhood !
 Lov'd home of my youth !
 Thou parent of manhood !
 Thou rearer of Truth !

I would not now leave thee,
 My long cherish'd home !
 Did Fate not compel me
 Far from thee to roam.

As mists of the ocean
 Fast thicken at night,
 My heart's deep emotion
 Is clouding my sight.

While thoughts of lost pleasures
 Crowd fast o'er my brain,
 The heart's fountain treasures
 Are welling again !

I leave thee in sadness
 Thou desolate shore !
 My spirit in gladness
 Shall haunt thee no more !

Lov'd friends of my boyhood
 I leave ye in pain !
 The advent of manhood
 Breaks friendship's firm chain.

But even when *The Rossallian* was giving its best,
 the boys wanted better, as the following "appeal"
 will show :

AN APPEAL.

Month after month with eager gaze I scan
 The pages of our Rossall magazine ;
 What though in number they be full sixteen,
 What though the Editor may boast the span
 Of twenty pages ? Still throughout, I ween,
 Thy many columns, O Rossallian,
 No trace of wit or thought or talent can
 Be found. Ah ! thus it hath not ever been.

Rossall, Awake ! Oh, let it not be said
 By thy malignant foes at home, abroad,
 “ Here genius never lifts its heavy head,
 Here poetry doth utter not a word,
 At Rossall talent is asleep or dead ;
 None can a thought original afford !”

A favourite form of wit with the boys in their school paper is a pretended extract from a newspaper of future ages about Rossall, or a putative ancient manuscript which deals with the same subject, *e.g.* :

AN EXTRACT FROM THE “LONDON TIMES” OF
 FEB. 30, A.D. 2299.

Some important explorations have recently been made on the coast of North Lancashire, just south of Morecambe Bay. It has long been known that there stood here in the nineteenth century an extensive educational institution, known as Rossall School or College, which was submerged by the great tidal wave that visited the west coast of England soon after the conquest of this country by the Irish, four hundred years ago.

Much of this tract has lately been reclaimed, and many interesting objects of antiquity, throwing light upon the educational life of the time, have been discovered among the ruins of Rossall. In the past month especially the labours of the explorers have been richly rewarded. The precise significance of the discoveries cannot in all cases be regarded as settled: *adhuc sub judice lis est*: but it may not be out of place to state the present phase of the controversy.

Amongst minor objects of interest are (1) a number of somewhat battered tin vessels, subjected apparently at some time to the action of fire. These it has been supposed, from this fact, may have been used in some way as part of a cooking apparatus; though the elon-

gated funnel or spout which forms part of each somewhat favours another theory—that they were receptacles for ink for the use of the students. (2) A piece of linoleum, found in the supposed site of the chapel, shows traces of a painting, now much obliterated. It appears to have been a portrait, probably of one of the principals of the institution: and the peculiar costume would seem to indicate that the college was monastic in its character. (3) A portion of a bronze tablet was found near the same place. The inscription is in Latin, and has thus (with much probability) been deciphered: (N)AVE PROCELLIS OPPR(ESSA P)ORT(V) NECOPIN(ATO RECEP)TVS. It is known that there was in the institution a building known as the “wreck-barn,” in which shipwrecked sailors were frequently housed, and this tablet is doubtless one placed there (or in the chapel) by a grateful survivor.

But by far the most important discovery is one which bids fair to throw a flood of light upon the history and literature of England. Preserved from the action of the waves in a water-tight box or drawer, were found a number of documents, partly printed, partly in manuscript. The printed part is the same in each, and consists of a number of questions on history, literature, geography, art, politics, &c., and headed “Rossall School. General Paper, 1884. All answers to be written immediately opposite the question.” The written part varies considerably in each.

The *raison d'être* of the documents has been the subject of a somewhat acrimonious controversy between Dr. Oldknow, Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, and Miss Omnia Novit, whose appointment to the Proletarian Professorship of Educational Archæology in the University of Birmingham has recently given such unqualified satisfaction.

Dr. Oldknow maintains that the documents thus

singularly preserved are nothing more or less than examination papers, set to the pupils of the school and answered by them. It would take long to discuss, or even to state, the specious arguments by which the Professor supports his thesis. But we may remind our readers that Dr. Oldknow (now the only surviving male professor at Oxford) is the representative of a school of criticism which is fast dying out.

Miss Novit has, in a masterly pamphlet just published, completely demolished his arguments. With that knowledge of the details of her subject in which she has no rival, she has pointed out that for three reasons these cannot be examination papers. (1) The subject matter diverges widely from the branches of study (classics and mathematics) which we know to have formed the main curriculum of nineteenth century English schools. (2) It is known that examination papers were always written "on one side of the paper only": these are written on both. (3) In no case were the answers ever written on the same paper with the printed questions.

Miss Novit therefore adopts a different theory. She points out that Rossall was at this time a centre of historical research, and that two at least of its assistant-masters are known to have published minor historical works. She supposes, therefore, that these were circulars addressed (probably by the head of the institution) to persons whose opinions on moot points of history or literature were valuable. The title, "General Paper," therefore describes the character of the circular.

It is true that another theory, emanating from Dublin, puts a totally different construction upon the words. If we are to believe Dr. O'Flaherty, of Healey College, the word "General" was the title, "Paper" the surname of the Principal of the School in 1884. He holds Rossall to have been a military school: indeed from the fact of

several weapons, especially two types of guns, one with a long narrow barrel, the other (evidently of an earlier date) with a shorter and wider one, he has inferred that in the Rossall remains we have the relics of two military schools, of different epochs, one built upon the ruins of the other, like the Trojan cities of Hissarlik. But the theory has no sufficient basis of evidence, and may be summarily rejected. It is refuted, indeed, by the circular itself, which speaks of the "Headmaster," evidently not a military official.

FRAGMENT OF A RECENTLY-DISCOVERED MS.

And after a fair voyage we steered our course for a certain river's mouth, which when we had reached, we went to shore at a convenient haven, named Fleetwood. And I asked the inhabitants, wherefore the city was thus named; who made answer that the queen of the land was wont thence to get the wood to build her fleet withal: at the which I marvelled greatly, for when I cast my eyes around, I could see scarce any tree, but all that land was naked and bare of timber of whatsoever kind. And the same folk did tell me how that the subjects of this queen did oft-times grumble, and say that the navy of the land was in no wise maintained at such strength as by right it ought to be, but that it was let go weak and crazy by them that had the charge thereof. And I marvelled not that they should murmur, seeing that the queen bought her wood for to build a fleet, where indeed was no wood, but only marshes. These things therefore said the men of Fleetwood, and both in this and in what is about to follow I have striven to set down the exact truth, after careful enquiry made of all such as seemed like to know.

Now, as our ship must needs tarry sundry days in

harbour, it seemed good to me, having heard many things of a community of men which dwelt hard by, and which by reason of the strange laws and customs prevailing among them were in all men's mouths, to betake myself unto them, and of my own observation to record such features of their life as should seem worthy of record. This therefore I did, and what I there saw and heard, saving impiety, will I now set forth in order.

On the outside of all, ere yet one has passed through the tower of the gates, standeth the Temple of Fortune, whom this people, else little given to superstition, worshippeth before all others. This temple they do call in their own tongue the "Tuck-Shop," for that they there do reverence to Fortune (τῇν τύχην σέβουσιν). And it seemed unto me that those do most chiefly reverence the goddess, on whom she hath bestowed a most abundant share of her favours. For everyone among them, be he great or small, as soon as he hath any money to bless himself withal, goeth straightway to the temple, for to dedicate it to the goddess. And they dedicate it chiefly on this wise. There is within the temple a house of merchandise, where are sold cakes of all kinds and other viands. He that will worship therefore goeth and buyeth him a cake or other viand, which he straightway offereth upon the altar of the goddess. Now the altar is an oblong narrow table, called a counter, for that the goddess heareth (ἀκούει) the vows of those that make offering thereupon. And having offered up the gift, they do eat the same, and by so doing they appease both the goddess and their own appetite.

Three times a day do all the tribes, in obedience to the laws, meet together in a common hall, as though to partake of one common meal. And the most do so

partake, but some few, and they the more religious, who are also votaries of the goddess Fortune, refuse the dainties that are set before them, and are fain rather to eat their meal in the Temple of Fortune under the protection of the goddess.

Now the government of this State differs from the government of all other States that I know, and it differs chiefly in this, that here alone the rulers of the State are likewise they that teach the people and instruct them in all manner of learning. And on this wise is the government established: At the head of all standeth the king or chief ruler, who chooseth unto him other twenty rulers, to whom power is given to enforce the laws of the State and to see that every citizen leadeth a sober, an honest, and an industrious life.

And I enquired whence the king himself held his authority, whether he were chosen by the vote of the citizens, or rather had acquired his power by force of arms; but all did fear to make answer, and methinks he must hold his power from none other than the gods of Olympus. And from among the citizens some are chosen by reason of their age and dignity to bear a lesser rule, and these be called monitors or hermits (*μόνιται*); and they be so called, because they eat not their meals in common with the tribes, but apart by themselves, in a place whither no profane person may approach.

Now the chief duty of the twenty rulers of whom I spake is to give instruction unto the subjects, and the chief duty of the subjects is to learn the tasks appointed unto them. And if so be any one of the citizens hath failed duly to rehearse his task, then woe be unto him, for against that man the wrath of the ruler waxeth hot, and he sweareth a mighty oath,

and saith: "Now by Zeus that ruleth on high, and by Pallas Athene, thou shalt have no pleasure, nor in any wise disport thee, until the sun shall have six times risen and set, but thou shalt march among the evil citizens thy like, learning the art of war, exposed to the sun's heat and the bitter winds, until such time as thou hast learned honesty and obedience." And all the rulers do wear a robe of black and a sable helmet upon their heads, the signs and badges of their rule, insomuch that all who look thereon tremble.

But of the king himself, though I enquired many things, I could hear but little, for all did preserve a religious silence when I spake of him. Nor doth he give instruction to any, but only unto the monitors or hermits, who do say of him that there is in truth no knowledge but he knoweth it. And seldom doth he come forth from his chamber, but is occupied continually with the business of the State, for he doth hold the reins of government.

RECENT DISCOVERY.

[Upon the death of Professor Friedrich Ritschl, at Leipzig, in 1876, among his papers was found a document, marked in the Professor's own hand-writing, "ein vielleicht ächtes Fragment von Herodot." The fragment, however, which is in Latin, and obviously a servile translation of a Greek original, recalls neither the manner nor style of Herodotus. Such as it is we give it to our readers literally done into English.]

Now, after sailing for not a few days beyond the north-wind, we came to the land of the Parathalassioi. These dwell only not on the edge of the world, and beyond them lies the land of the Kaledonioi wrapt in eternal night.

The inhabitants dwell together in one village. And both being young and being trained by priests, in order (as it seemed to me enquiring) to become priests themselves also in time, they call themselves *men*. For which reason indeed women are not allowed, save one at a time, to approach the deme of the Parathalassioi. But at the present time, contrary to the law, both the chief-priest is married, and so, moreover, is the priest who trains the *men* in geometry. This has not happened before for many generations that two of the priests should at the same time have wives.

The village is built for the most part four-square, and the houses thereof are splendid, being constructed of bricks not yellow as with us, but very much the colour of a rose, and these buildings are beautiful from being very ugly. Now in this square, being both great and wind-swept, many of the men (for I chanced arriving straightway after the mid-day *syssitia*), were being drilled by a certain enomotarch, skilled to command, and these were evidently taking great pleasure in it, both walking about, and running and swinging their arms, in the meanwhile smiling.

But whether this drilling is one of their sacred games, or is intended to teach the *men* to be able themselves also to fight in case the Hibernians, a neighbouring and very savage tribe, should effect a landing, on this point indeed I cannot decide as not knowing the truth. But this I can tell, for I was even told it by one of the *men* themselves, the Parathalassioi call the enomotarch in their dialect "a Guntz."

Thence walking about a stade towards the south-wind I came to a field large and green, where were many of the *men* playing one of their sacred games, not without clamour. This game they call football, and the manner of playing it is very much as follows: For a sphere

nearly equal in size to a man's head, but exceeding light, being filled with air, is set in the midst of the ground. The men then being divided into two equal factions as regards both number and strength, stand facing each other waiting for the signal to begin.

Now so long as the sphere is lying still on the ground no one moves no part of the body, but afterwards as soon as ever it begins to roll (being struck as I suppose by the foot of one of the factionists), all rush about, others in other directions. Some indeed kick the ball with what they have of strength, while others (and these by far the greater number) kick each other as to the legs, many are also pushed over, and in fact in these last days one was broken as to his collar-bone. So having done this for a certain space of time, at last truly one of the men, or else perchance one of the priests, should he happen to be playing, taking the ball, runs away with it between his legs, and that side wins which has done this for the greatest distance. And it is, moreover, when one of the men strikes the ball with the foot many fathoms high, only not reaching the stars; and then, too, his side winning the victory set up a trophy.

This trophy consists of two poles with one laid across them. The best of the men at playing, being called "the team," are, if anyone else, themselves honoured by the rest and accounted heroes. Now this account of this sacred game is true, for a certain *man* explained it to me, who, though being by far, as he seemed to me, the smallest in stature of all the Parathalossioi, yet was exceedingly good at playing it. This I know, for he told me so himself.

But along the seashore is a wall which shall keep out the sea, the strongest-built of all others which ever I saw, on which both the priests and many of the *men* walk, both for the sake of health and as being always dry.

One of the *men*, therefore, who at the time ran the risk of reading a book, answered me, asking him certain questions, that the men often play a sacred game, with great clubs and a small sphere, called hockey, on the sand which is under the sea. But herein he was manifest lying. For how could anyone of men run along under the sea, or strike the sphere so as at least to go any distance, the sea resisting? But whether the *man* spoke the same with intent to deceive, of this I am not yet sure. Thus then let it be concerning the hockey.

Moreover all the *men* are obliged by law (and their laws being written in a book are sold to them for about four obols), to learn how to swim. The reason of which is in my opinion at any rate just this. Zeus, pouring his rain down for nearly the whole year, all the land both at other times and especially at the time of the winter solstice, is apt to be flooded with water, and in truth often, watching the sacred game, I escaped my own notice, having stepped into a small lake. Now if he should chance to rain more than himself, and anything should happen, the men knowing how to swim, would be able swimming to escape to Mona, an island lying towards the setting sun, and indeed it is said that one Balantinos having actually swum to this island returned rejoicing.

Now, that there ever was a Parathalassian by name Balantinos seems to me, after weighing the matter, to be altogether doubtful. This then I take to be the truth. The land of the Kaledoniói, lying to the north, is surrounded on every side by a stormy sea, and in this sea is a certain kind of fish, wondrous great and swift, called in our tongue *phallacnae*, but which the Italians call *balaenae*. This word the Parathalassioi as being barbarians are unable to pronounce, and in course of time having come to call the fish Balantinos, believe also

that once this Balantinos was the best of their then swimmers.

Now the land of the Parathalassioi excels all others in respect of wind, but is in the very least degree good for the men aching as to their teeth. For here Zephyrus always blows, and not seldom at one and the same time both Zephyrus, Eurus, Boreas, Notus, to say nothing of Eurakulön, Libs, Libonotos, and many others. For which reason indeed the priests, lest their hair should be blown away by the violence of the wind, wear a certain *petasos*, having its top large and heavy, it is also square.

Yet after all as it seems the hair of some of the priests has been blown away by the wind blowing violently. And this appears to be the reason why some of the *men* also wear no cap on the head, as the *man* told me whom I mentioned above, for their caps having been at times blown away are carried out to sea and then sink. Now speaking thus, as he seemed to me the *man* was speaking the truth, for he was himself also capless. The wind then blows always and from every side, but when Boreas seems to blow colder than himself, Zeus pouring down rain from the clouds, they fix a day whereon they shall celebrate the races, and round those who win the races the rest are wont to crowd, thronging and pronouncing them happy what glory they have.

Here is a temple, not large indeed but beautiful, wherein services are held many times of the day, and at these services all the men and not a few of the priests are wont to be present. And the manner of their going thither seems to me quite worthy of being told. For a service being about to be held in the temple a certain one of the helots climbs up a building and strikes with a hammer a piece of brass many times, so as loudly to resound.

Now it is not lawful to no one to start running

towards the temple before the helot has struck the brass for the 300th time. But then to be sure all, as each is off for feet, run to the temple door. But why they all run so eagerly this I cannot understand, for only those who reach the temple door last are allowed to join in the drill game, if indeed it be a game. Howbeit, the names of these successful ones, after being written down by the enomotarch at the door, are copied into a book.

(Hiatus valde deflendus)

Such things therefore the Parathalassioi did.

MORNING MUSINGS.

Come not when I'm in bed,
To rap thy foolish knocks against my door,
To throw thy pillow at my head,
And vex a wretched chap that wants to snore.
Let the bell ring, the Fleetwood hooter cry :
But thou, go by.

Fool, if it be the first or second bell
I really care not, being quite undressed :
Call someone else—I don't feel very well,
And I desire to rest.
Go learn thy rep, and leave me where I lie :
Go by, go by.

SLEEP.

“Wilt thou * * * seal up the *School-boy's* eyes?”—*Hen. IV.*

When the eyes of weary men
Sleep doth gently close,
His delights who better then
Than the school-boy knows?
Down his books he throws ;
Flings aside his weary pen
And shuts his Latin Prose.

'Tis on the downy pillow, when
He doth forget his woes,
No more of toilsome drill hath ken,
Nor of those painful blows,
And happier he grows.
No troubling recollection then
Intrudes on his repose.

But soon the husband of the hen
Beneath full shrilly crows ;
Too soon the clock in tower'd den
The hour of seven shows.
Sad out of bed he goes ;
He laves his face and fingers ten
And slowly dons his hose.



CHAPTER XIV.

PRIZE COMPOSITION AND OTHER COMPOSITION.



HE voluntary effusions of leisure which we have been perusing in the pages of *The Rossallian* are now to be contrasted with the laboured and thoughtful literary architecture which appears in the boys' prize composition.

We select as specimens of these the following :—

LATIN ELEGIACS :

The English words by Alice Carey.

The Latin by W. Chawner.

TO LUCY.

The leaves are rustling mournfully,
The yellow leaves and sere ;
For winter with his naked arms
And chilling breath, is here.
And rills that all the autumn-time
Went singing to the sea,
Are waiting in their icy chains
For spring to set them free ;
No bird is heard the live-long day
Upon its mates to call,
And coldly and capriciously,
The slanting sunbeams fall.

There is a shadow on my heart,
 I cannot fling aside—
 Sweet sister, of my soul, with thee
 Hope's brightest roses died !
 I'm thinking of the pleasant hours
 That vanished long ago,
 When summer was the goldenest
 And all things caught its glow :
 I'm thinking where the violets
 In fragrant beauty lay,
 Of the buttercups and primroses,
 That blossomed in our way.

I see the willow, and the spring
 O'ergrown with purple sedge ;
 The lilies and the scarlet pinks
 That grew along the hedge ;
 The meadow where the elm-tree threw
 Its shadows dark and wide,
 And, sister, flowers in beauty grew,
 And perished side by side ;
 O'er the accustomed vale and hill
 Now winter's robe is spread,
 The beetle and the moth are still,
 And all the flowers are dead.

I mourn for thee, sweet sister,
 When the wintry hours are here ;
 And when the days grow long and bright,
 And skies are blue and clear—
 Oh ! when the summer's banquet
 Among the flowers is spread,
 My spirit is most sorrowful,
 That thou art with the dead.
 We laid thee in thy narrow bed,
 When autumn winds were high—
 Thy life had taught us how to live,
 And then we learned to die.

— — —

IDEM LATINÆ REDDITUM.

Labentes mœrent crepitanti murmure frondes,
 Seque tegit flavis undique sylva comis :
 Horrida venit hyems, nudataque brachia pandit,
 Et gelido brumæ flamine prata rigent :—

Rivulus Auctumni, qui tempore lætus in altum
Ibat, et argutas præcipitabat aquas ;
Nunc manet hybernâ glacie, et compagine vinctus,
Aspera dum solvat vincula verna dies.
Non sonus auditur per tædia longa diei,
Nec socios cantu læta salutat avis :
Frigidus intorquet sol, incertoque nitore
Lumen, et obliquum mittit ab orbe jubar.
Pondere sollicito sensus mihi mœror obumbrat,
Pectora nec curis exonerare datur ;
Cara soror, mea vita, animo gratissima, tecum,
Quas dedit eximias spes, periire rosæ.
Gaudia præteritæ revoco festiva juventæ,
Quæ dudum sortem deseruere meam.
Imbuit æstatem quum sol rutilissimus auro,
Tinxit et ardentis cuncta nitore facis—
Qua violæ latuere humiles loca nota recorder,
Queis decus eximium gratior auxit odor.
Purpureique viam pingebant floris honores,
Et pallens verno primula flava croco ;
Umbrosas salices repeto, lymphamque perennem,
Quæ sub purpurea carice tecta fluit.
Puniceos flores, et lilia candida miror,
Edita qua sepes limite findit agros,
Pascua læta, caput qua sustulit ulmus ad astra,
Et late tenebris condidit umbra solum.
Et flores, soror, insolitum peperere colorem
Qui simul exorti sic periire simul ;
Culmina nunc noti montis, vallisque recessus
Horribilis niveo tegmine vestit Hyems :
Non strepitum scarabæus agit, tineæve susurrant,
Nec glacies flori germen adesse sinit.
Cara soror, fundunt tibi pectora nostra querelas,
Bruma gravem quoties protrahit atra diem.
Ast ubi tarda dies producta luce refulget,
Cœruleoque nitent lumine regna poli ;
Ah ! quum festæ epulæ verna nituere sub aura,
Plurimus et pictam flosculus ornat humum ;
Tum nostrum cohibet tristissima pectus imago,
Quod tu ferales accolis umbra locos ;
Ventorum rabidos Auctumno urgente furores,
Dedimus angusto te, mea vita, toro ;
Vivere nos similes, docuit tua vita, deditque
Hoc monitum nobis mors tua, disce mori.

GREEK IAMBICS.

*The English words by Matthew Arnold.**The Greek by W. W. Walker.*

MEROPE.

Forgive me, maidens, if I seem too slack
 In calling vengeance on a murderer's head.
 Impious I deem the alliance which he asks ;
 Requite him words severe, for seeming kind ;
 And righteous, if he falls, I count his fall,
 With this, to those unbrib'd inquisitors,
 Who in man's inmost bosom sit and judge,
 The true avengers these, I leave his deed,
 By him shown fair, but, I believe, most foul,
 If these condemn him, let them pass his doom !
 That doom obtain effect, from Gods or men !
 So be it ! Yet will that more solace bring
 To the chaf'd heart of justice than to mine—
 To hear another tumult in these streets,
 To have another murder in these halls,
 To see another mighty victim bleed—
 There is small comfort for a woman here.
 A woman, O my friends, has one desire,
 To see secure, to live with those she loves.
 Can vengeance give me back the murdered ? no !
 Can it bring home my child ? Ah, if it can,
 I pray the Furies' ever-restless band,
 And pray the Gods, and pray the all-seeing Sun—
 "Sun, who careerest through the height of Heaven,
 When o'er the Arcadian forests thou art come,
 And seest my stripling hunter there afield,
 Put tightness in thy gold-embossed rein,
 And check thy fiery steeds, and, leaning back,
 Throw him a pealing word of summons down,
 To come, a late avenger, to the aid
 Of this poor soul who bore him, and his sire."
 If this will bring him back, be this my prayer !—
 But vengeance travels in a dangerous way,
 Double of issue, full of pits and snares
 For all who pass, pursuers and pursued—
 That way is dubious for a mother's prayer.
 Rather on thee I call, husband belov'd !
 May Hermes, herald of the dead, convey
 My words below to thee, and make thee hear—
 Bring back our son ! if may be, without blood,
 Install him in thy throne, still without blood !

IDEM GRÆCÆ REDDITUM.

Συγγνώτε, παῖδες, εἰ μὴ αἰφύοντι κάρη
 σχολῇ δοκοῦμεν πῆμ' ἐπέξασθαι δίκης·
 ταύτην γὰρ εἶναι δυσσεβεστάτην ἐμοί
 εὐνὴν νομίζω, κἀνταμείβομαι χάριν
 πικροῖς λόγοισιν εὐπρεπῇ, κἀνπερ πέσῃ,
 λέγω τὸν ἄνδρα πανδίκως τυχεῖν μόρου·
 ἄλλος δὲ μύθων· τοῖς ἀδώροισιν κριταῖς
 οὔπερ βροτείων καρδιῶν ὑψίθρονοι
 ἔσωθεν ἔλαχον τὴν τελεσφόρον τίσιν
 ἐπιτρέπω τοῦτ' ἔργον εἰς κοσμουμένον
 κείνῳ λόγοισιν, ὥς δ' ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, μύσος·
 οἷδ' οὖν τιθέσθων, εἰ κατακρινούσιν νιν,
 τὴν ψῆφον, ἣν τελοῖεν ἄνδρες ἢ θεοί·
 γένοιθ'· ὅμως δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ἔλκουμένης
 Δίκης ἀκεῖται μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦμόν κέαρ·
 ψυχρὸν παρηγόρημα δέξομαι γυνή,
 αἰθῆς κλύουσα θόρυβον ἐν ταύταις ὁδοῖς,
 νέον θ' ὀρώσα τῶνδ' ἔσω στεγῶν φόνον,
 μέγ' αἵματηρὸν θῦμα, δευτέραν σφαγὴν·
 γυνὴ δέ, παῖδες, μούνον εὐχεται τόδε,
 φίλοις συνοικεῖν οὐς ἀπημάντους βλέποι·
 τὸν μασχαλισθέντ' ἀγκαλεῖ ποθ' ἢ Τίσις;
 ἤκιςτ'· ἀνάξει παῖδα τήνδ' ἐς ἐστίαν;
 ἀλλ', εἰ τελεί μοι ταῦτ', ἀκοίμητον χόρον
 Ἑρινύων λιταῖσι καὶ πάντας θεούς
 καὶ τὸν πανόπτην ἥλιον προσεύξομαι·
 ὦ τὴν ἐν ἄστροις Ἥλιν εὐθύνων ὁδόν
 εἴτ' ἂν Δυκαίων ἱγμένος ναπῶν ὑπερ
 βλέψῃς ἄγραυλον τὸν νέον κυνηγέτην,
 ἵππους κάτισχε τοὺς ὑπερθύμους, πάλιν
 ἐν χερσὶ τείνας χρυσόνωτον ἡνίαν·
 κάλει δ' ἄνωθεν ὀρθίοις κελεύσμασιν
 τιμωρὸν ἤκονθ' ὕστερον δισαθλίῳ
 τῇ νιν τεκούσῃ συμμαχεῖν καὶ τῷ πατρί·
 εἰ νιν κατὰξει ταῦτά γ', ὧδε λίσσομαι·
 ἀλλ' ἢ Τίσις γὰρ οὐκ ἀκινδύνως ἔβη
 δόλοισι πυκνὴν καὶ παγαῖς διπλὴν ὁδὸν
 τοῖς ἐμπόροισιν εἴτε τις φεύγων κυρεῖ
 εἴτ' αἰ διώκων· οὐδαμῶς ἄρ' εὐπορος
 εὐχαῖσι μητρῴαισιν ἐστίν ἢδ' ὁδός·
 πρὸς ταῦτα μᾶλλον λίσσομαί σ', ἄνερ φίλε,
 Ἑρμῆς δ', ὁ κῆρυξ τῶν κεκμηκότων, ἐμούς
 λόγους πρόπεμποι σοὶ κλύοντι νέρθε γῆς·
 κατάγε τὸ τέκνον, εἰ θέμις γ', ἄνευ φόνου,
 σαῖς τ' ἐγκάθιζ' ἐδραῖσι μηδ' ὑφ' αἰμάτων.

ORIGINAL LATIN HEXAMETERS.

"Petrarch crowned at Rome." By J. F. Rowbotham.

CARMEN HEXAMETRUM.

ROMÆ PETRARCHA CORONA INSIGNITUS.

Arcibus Eois jam tandem Aurora refulgens
Excipit optatam lucem ; densaque caterva
Jam stipare vias vulgus, totamque per urbem
Compitaque insolitis confusa insignibus ire
Turba : nec ipsa diu fallunt spectacula votum.

Aspice ! magna cohors procerum longo agmine tendens
Per sacrum vehitur clivum ; carpenta superba
Composito incedunt cursu : simul ecce ! juvenus
Fert Romana pedem, Sarranoque enitet ostro.
At neque deest turbæ majestas sacra senectæ,
Nec pietas solitos cohibet divina ministros :
Purpura candescens, auroque illusa renidet
Vestis, et argenti circumfluit undique fulgor.

Haud secus ac quondam, spissis obducta tenebris,
Stella fatiscentes radios hebetata remittit ;
Dein, ubi collegit vires, fulgere trementes
Protinus aspicias rimas, dum nubila victrix
Discutit et media ipsa ingenti luce refulget :
Sic patet ante oculos agmen, dum tota poetam
Turba salutantum propius circumstet ; at ille
Exstans præcelsus, bigis descendit ab altis,
Defigitque pedes Capitoli in nobile saxum.
Inde coruscanti circumdatus undique turba
Accedit solium : tum præstantissimus heros
Anguillara subit, compellans voce poetam :—

"Salve, sol noster, semper mihi magnus Apollo,
"Tu, qui flectis equos antiqua per æquora primus,
"Italiamque doces iterum resonare loquelis
"Dulcibus Aonidum, qui siccis sponte virentem
"Inseris arboribus gemmam, qui denique fulges
"Optimus Ausonidum : divino numine fretus,
"Pierios reserans fontes depromis, et inde
"Ducis inexhaustos latices. Hæc accipe dona
"Digna ; manent namque hic etiam sua præmia laudi.
"At tibi quos tandem dignos præstemus honores ?
"Æneus elucens venturos stabis in annos,
"Visurusque vices multas mutataque regna
"Mille peracta virom durando sæcula vinces :
"Aut si non fastus elata superbia cordi est,

“Si non æra placent, statuæve insignia captas,
 “Crede mihi, simplex certe tua fama manebit.”

Dixerat ; amplexu vatem fovet inde benigno ;
 Hinc solium petit : aggresso tonat arduus æther,
 Et septemgemini reboant ad murmura colles.
 Ille quidem escendens solio sic orsus ab alto :—

“Non mihi marmoreum durans in sæcula signum,
 “Nec cælata manu placeant insignia fastus.
 “Da mihi posse virom semper volitare per ora,
 “Da mihi post mortem florescat fama superstes.
 “Quæ referat Lauram, laurus sit nostra corona,
 “Et caræ indicii nymphæ mea tempora cingas.
 “Teque adeo ante alias patria o carissima dico—
 “Vera loquor : quonam fugisti, gloria Romæ ?
 “Cur juvenalis abest animus ? Cur priscus hebescit
 “Ardor et Aonidum fontis tam magna cupido ?
 “En unquam profugæ terras reparare sorores
 “Dignantur nostras ? Quis enim, qui provocet, hic est ?
 “Friget amor ; virtus languet : concedite Musæ.”
 Dixit, at officiunt suspiria crebra loquenti ;
 Dein fari lacrymis mœstus luctatur obortis,
 Nec valet internos animi compescere motus :
 Tum demum irradiat mœrentia lucidus ora
 Risus, et elato vultu sic incipit ille :—

“Flebile principium, melior fortuna sequuta est :
 “Hanc illo potius vobis memorare liceret.
 “Si non ingenium, ingenii tamen ampla supersunt
 “Munera, recrescentis idonea semina floris.
 “Roma vetusta fuit ; sed jam nova Roma resurget.
 “Indue reginam ; turritæ frontis honores
 “Sustuleris, o Roma, sacros : tibi gloria pennas
 “Explicat, incinctæ radiantis luce tiaræ.
 “Ecce ! peregrinis fervent tua limina turbis :
 “Barbarus en ! urbem fulgentem lumine primo
 “Ingreditur, cultuque tuo mansuescere gaudet.”

Dixerat, et cœtum sublimi fronte tuetur :
 Talia fatidico pectus conceperat auso,
 Venturique nitet facies jam certa triumphi.
 Continuo, ignari quid postera fata revolvant,
 Serta ferunt vatemque colunt : sic præmia vates
 Accipit, accinctus merita sua tempora fronde.

Hinc fluit antiquæ tandem reverentia laudis,
 Hinc Flacci venus, hinc silvestris Musa Maronis
 Nunc iterum prisco permulcet numine terras,
 Italicumque sonat Romana per oppida carmen.

LATIN LYRICS.

*The English Words by Aubrey de Vere.**The Latin by J. W. Browne.*

THE SEARCH AFTER PROSERPINE.

Proserpina was playing
 In the soft Sicilian clime,
 'Mid a thousand damsels Maying,
 All budding to their prime :
 From their regions azure blazing,
 The immortal concourse gazing ;
 Sought in vain on hill and plain,
 Another earthly shape so meet with them to reign.
 The steep blue arch above her,
 In Jove's own smiles arrayed,
 Shone mild and seemed to love her,
 His steeds Apollo stayed :
 Soon as the god espied her,
 Naught else he saw beside her ;
 Though in that happy clime,
 A thousand maids were verging to the fulness of their prime.

Old venerable ocean,
 Against the meads uprolled,
 With ever-young emotion,
 His sides of blue and gold :
 He had called with pomp and pæan,
 From his well-beloved Ægean,
 All billows to one shore,
 To fawn around her footsteps, and in murmurs to adore.

Proserpina was playing,
 Sicilian fields among,
 Amid the tall flowers straying,
 Alas, she strayed too long !
 Sometimes she bent and kissed them,
 Sometimes her hands caressed them,
 And sometimes, one by one,
 She gathered them, and tenderly enclosed them in her zone.

Lay upon your lips your fingers—
 Ceres comes, and full of woe ;
 Sad she comes and often lingers,—
 Well that grief divine I know :
 Lay upon your lips your fingers ;
 Crush not as you run, the grass ;
 Let the little bells of glass,
 On the fountain blinking,
 Burst, but ring not till she pass,
 Down in silence sinking.
 By the green scarf arching o'er her,
 By her mantle yellow pale,
 By those blue weeds bent before her,
 Bent as in a gale :
 Well I know her—hush descend,
 Hither her green-tracked footsteps wend.

IDEM LATINÈ REDDITUM.

Inter puellas mille Proserpina
 Ludit, juventæ gemma quibus venit
 Æstatis ad florem, Sicanâ
 Luxurians liquidâ sub æthrâ.

Qua regna fulgent cœrula, despicit
 Cœtus deorum nec videt alteram
 Per rura per colles, Olympo
 Tam bene jus meritam fruendi.

Sublimis arcus purpureus poli,
 Ridente pulcher sub Jove, mitius
 Resplendet et languens amare
 Virgineam speciem videtur.

Sol ipse visu tardat equos deus,
 Nec præter illam conspicit alteram,
 Sub sole sit læto puellis
 Mille licet genialis ætas—

Quin volvit æstus Oceanus, senex
 Adhuc amoris conscius, aureos
 In prata, ubi Ægæi refusas
 Littus ad unum agitârat undas.

Pæane multo delicias sibi ;
 Nympham et susurris supplicibus jubet
 Orare lascivisque molles
 Murmuribus celebrare gressus.

Dum pervagatur rura Proserpina,
 Secura ludens (heu ! nimium diu
 Cunctantur infaustam roseta),
 Nunc digito foveat alma flores.

Inclinat artum nunc gracilem, rosis
 Libans amatis basia mutua :
 Nunc quamque sub zonâ resectam
 Dat tenerâ cohibetque curâ.

Ore obserato mitte, precor, loqui,
 Nam victa luctu tarda venit Ceres,
 It tristis et multum moratur :
 Se reteggit dolor ille Matris !

Ne rumpe verbis tristitiam deæ,
 Dum curris herbam ne pede proteras !
 In fonte quæ dormit resolvat
 Bulla globum vitrea inter undas,

Orbata sed dum prætereat Ceres,
 Ne lædat aures lapsa silentio :
 Insignis herbosâ coronâ
 Diva patet croceoque amictu :

Nempe alga Numen cœrulea indicat,
 Depressa vento ceu tremulo ; silens
 Descende : nam fruges virentes
 Sub pedibus Cererem fatentur.

ENGLISH VERSE.

"THE DRUIDS."

By C. G. Hall.

PART I.—THE FOREST.

A dark, black forest—where latticed leaves
 The awestruck sunbeams scarcely dare to play—
 Dense thickets, where nor axe of woodman cleaves,
 Nor huntsman seeks his prey.
 Stay ! hold thy breath,
 And still as death
 Go on thy homeward way.

A voice silent reigns, that plainly speaks
 To fearful ears of heavenly presence near ;
 The wanderer turns, and like one guilty seeks
 To fly the stillness drear ;
 Here nought impure
 May feel secure,
 This spot unmasks false fear.

Ah, God ! how quiet ! Yon soul enchanting bird,
 But now so like one quivering melody,
 Is hushed for very awe and flits unheard
 Restless from tree to tree ;
 The liquid note
 Froze in his throat,
 For he felt no longer free.

Thus erst it was, I ween, with him on whom
 "An horror of great darkness" fell at night ;
 A restless rest, blackness as of the tomb,
 And—more than awful sight—
 The sacrifice
 Before his eyes
 Burnt with a heavenly light.

For God was there. Aye, Him the prophet feels
 And knows whene'er in thrice-blest solitude
 A rapturous fervour o'er his spirit steals—
 A strange celestial food,
 Too strong for him
 Whose spirit dim
 Cares o'er this world to brood.

Dead is this spot, and holy memories
 Bring to my heart the much-sung Nevermore,
 Making a vista of the centuries
 Through which a motley store
 Of good and bad,
 Of bright and sad,
 Crowd onward more and more.

Far back past hoary kings and old-world knights,
 Past shrieking battlefields where spirits play,
 I seem to see majestic mystic rites,
 And hear a chaunted lay ;
 In solemn file
 Through the forest-aisle
 The Druids pass on their way.

In robes of white and leafy crowns of oak—
 Oak consecrated to the Great Unknown—
 While weirdly wails the harp at each slow stroke,
 Like the wind's broken moan ;
 On, on they go
 With footsteps slow,
 For the mistletoe is grown.

Away and hide thine eyes : we may not see—
 Alas ! we may not see. The All-in-all
 Hesus, the Terrible from yon oak tree
 To his elect will call ;
 For us the strife
 Of a stormy life
 Waits in the city brawl.

Ah yes, we brawl, we petty sons of earth ;
 Each babbling quack finds some new creed ; all eyes
 May pry and peep and peer and judge the worth
 Of holy mysteries ;
 And we must plod
 Our way to God
 Through a wrangling strife of lies.

PART II.—THE TEMPLE.

A rounded temple standing stark
 And grim against a dusky sky,
 Gaunt cromlechs piled up on high,
 Looming like giants through the dark.

“What mean these stones?” Symbolic they
Of ancient glory: there they stand,
A silent watchword to the land
For those, who, long since passed away,

Have left their witnesses to tell
How, in the barbarous days of old,
The British warrior-chieftain bold
Lived in this land we love so well.

Within this mystic circle—sign
Of never-ending life—the prayer
Rose up from supplicants kneeling there
To one they knew not—all Divine.

The wreaking smoke of sacrifice
Hung round the hallowed fane to bear
The plaints that men could hardly dare
To utter, drooping low their eyes.

No breathing work of rarest art,
No pictured walls to charm the sight
Could honour Him whose splendour bright
Felt only by the purest heart

Thrills all the world; but the blue sky,
The cromlechs set in mystic round
Symbolise that which knows no bound—
Eternal immortality.

Long may ye stand in awful might,
Ye reverend stones, long may ye stand,
And now that clouds about our land
Seem like to gather black as night,

May ye our leaders still inspire
With that solemnity of yore;
That growing earnest more and more,
They may be true to lead us higher!

PART III.—THE BARD.

Sweep the harp-strings! raise the voice
Bid the teeming earth rejoice;
Banish sadness,
Let the madness

Of prophetic fire be near,
From the Godhead fervour gleaning
Sing a song of mystic meaning ;
Sing ! let all the people hear !

Sweep the harp-strings ! for the God
Enters our poor mortal clod ;
Let us render
To his splendour
All the glory, all the praise,
In exulting chorus blending,
Sing to Him whose fame unending,
Sounds throughout th' immortal Days.

To the prophets of our land,
Who before His altars stand,
Comes the glory
Of the story
Whispered in musician's ears—
Whispered low in accents golden,
Secrets of the unbeholden,
Secrets of th' eternal Years.

Banish thoughts of death and doom,
Cowards only know the tomb ;
Life desists not,
Death exists not,
'Tis the middle point of life—
Yea a lifelong joy and glory,
Shout ye people this grand story,
Drown the moil of earthly strife.

Sweep the harp-strings ! raise the voice !
Bid the teeming earth rejoice ;
Come ye near me,
Come and hear me,
List ye people to my song ;
Wild with frenzied exultation,
Quivering with a mad pulsation,
Rings my harp with music strong.

EPILOGUE.

Thus sung the bard, and with such fervour ceased,
 That I was filled as with a yearning joy
 Akin to sorrow : all my soul arose
 In me, as though to reach the giddy heights
 Of his upstrivings ; but 'twas not for me.
 And then I thought how noble was the faith
 Of these old Druids—who with reverence
 And godly fear did worship One they knew not.
 And yet men say 'twas Moloch that they worshipped,
 And yet I know not that 'tis truth they speak;
 For think you was it not the best they could
 To offer up their nearest and their dearest—
 Knowing not, as we do, of One that died—
 ONE for earth's myriads? Wherefore hold thy peace,
 Hypocrite, scoffer ! Look to thine own heart,
 And see how little 'tis that thou canst boast
 With what advantage starting ! Think thee then
 Of that small coin jingling mid the alms
 Just for form's sake : yea ! think thee of the heart
 That wanders vacant while sweet prayers are read
 For thee and thine. Oh, think thee of these things,
 And carp not at their worship, which th' Almighty
 Meant in His goodness for a stepping stone
 To guide men's halting steps to higher things.

OTHER COMPOSITION.

W. W. Walker, Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, asked Saxton, of Magdalen College, to breakfast as follows :—

Τῶν ἡλίκων ἀριστε Σαξτῶνος κάρα,
 ἔωθινὴν ἐς δαῖτα τῷδ' ἔπει καλῶ,
 ἱὴν ἡμέραν δ' ἧ χρεὶ σε ταῦθ' ἐορτάσαι,
 πόσῃ δ' ἐν ὥρᾳ, ταῦτα δηλώσω σαφῶς,
 ὅθ' ἡμέραν νᾶρ τὴν καθιερωμένην
 πάλιν κατὰξει φοῖβος, ἀψόρρῳ κύκλῳ,
 ἐκὼν ἐκόντι σνγκαθορμισθεὶς ἐμοί,
 κρειῶν ἄγευστος οὐ τι μὴ νόστης πάλιν
 ἀλλ' εἰδέναι σάφ'· εἴ τι τὴν ὥραν θέλεις,

ἴσθ' ὥς μεταξὺ τοῦ μεσημβρίνου πυρὸς
 ἴσως ἄπασται τῆς τε πρωτίστης φλογὸς
 τοιαῦδ' ἐν ὥρᾳ χ' ἡμέρᾳ τεταγμένη
 πάρων σὺ πολλὰ θοῦμον εὐφρανεῖς κέαρ.

THE LETTER OF A FOURTH FORM BOY ON THE SPORTS.

CARE MAGISTER.—Voto ut te rationem donem ludorum Rossalium. Ibi erant duo eorum dies. Capitis Magistri (handy) pileus currebatur in priore debili. Tempestas erat bona. Magnus numerus spectantium venit eos videre, et homines lenes et damæ. Tempus eventorum plus quam sub medium fuit, et tres aut quattuor narrationes erant. Doloris ædes calicem vicerunt. Newittus (championship) obtinuit. Alii erant qui cogitaverunt ut Stuartus obtinuisset, sed erant qui riderent id. Sed Stuartus vicit duo millia passuum et millia passuum: Newittus centum tres pedes et quartem et semi. Saltatio alto a Rege victo est et aussi saltatio lata. Rex quoque primus erat in cratibus. Jacens pilam nos tædebat, sed Newittus illud superavit. Ponenus pondus cecidit Summo. In toto ludos magnopere gaudebamus, et ego sum, Magister,—Tuus vero,

P. FULVUS

(Quarto forma Rossalia).

P.S.—Præmia dispersa sunt a matre Darlingtoni.

P.P.S.—Puto te dicturum esse me canem Latinum scripsisse, sed nos melius scimus.

CURIOSITIES FROM EXAMINATION PAPERS.

An ox is a spechus of cow.

The mechanical powers are hydrogen, gas, salt water,* and fire.

A circle is a round object, and a point being selected as a centre any straight lines drawn to the circumference are equal to one another.

A circle is a plain figure, contained by one or more lines, and is such that any lines drawn from a certain point *in the centre, called the circumference*, shall be equal to one another.

A circle is a space enclosed by any angle.

A postulate is a self-evident problem. (Ex.) A straight line may be produced ever so far both ways and never meet.

A plane superficies is that which lies evenly between its extreme points which being produced lies wholly in that superficies.

The crust of the earth is as far as we can dig down, that is, about 2,000 miles.

* The salt water was eminently natural for a Rossall boy to put as one of the powers of nature.

Wayles are a very large fish which are found on the shores of Asia in great abundance.

Who are the Jutes? They are a thick stick.

A well-known divine, when a boy at Rossall, translated,

“And the Lord God was a man of war”

by the words

“*Omnipotensque deus bellica navis erat.*”

Mr. Phillips, when giving Shelley's fine lyrics at the end of “*Hellas*” as a subject for Latin verse:

“Where fairer Tempèrs bloom, there sleep
Young Cyclads on a summer deep”

dictated the words to his class, and next morning was astounded to find that “*Cyclads*” had been rendered into Latin by “*infirmi juvenes*” and “*pueri debiles.*”

One mental effort in translating Tom Hood's touching poem may be mentioned, because nothing that could be said to the boy could prevent him from showing to Mr. Phillips a rendering which its author thought rather neat than otherwise—

“We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.”

The metre was Sapphic, and the translation ran—

“*Dormiens nobis moribunda visa est et vice versâ.*”



CHAPTER XV.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY—ROSSALL MUSIC—THE ROSSALL MISSION.



THE Debating Society was founded in the year 1867, during the headmastership of Mr. Osborne, and with varying fortunes has lapsed and has revived again, until at the present time it still flourishes at Rossall.

The Debating Society was at first furnished with six presidents, each of whom held office for one night in turn—a curious arrangement, which was probably initiated for the purpose of avoiding any favouritism on the part of the president, or of preventing a sort of invidious dictatorship.

In those days the democratic sentiment, conspicuous in the arrangements in respect to the president, was equally conspicuous in the foremost oratory, and in the class of subjects selected for debate.

Thus we find at a debate on Tuesday, October 27th, 1868 (Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, president, in the chair.) Mr. Turner proposed :

“That the House of Lords is an useless appendage to the Constitution.”

SPEAKERS.

<i>For.</i>		<i>Against.</i>
Mr. G. G. Turner,		Mr. R. J. Thorp,
„ C. H. Lindon.		„ S. G. Kirchoffer.
The honourable opener having replied, the house divided.		

Ayes 4; Noes 14.

Majority against the motion 10.

At a debate on Tuesday, March 24th (Mr. R. J. Thorp, president, in the chair.) Mr. H. I. Owen moved:

“That in the opinion of this House, Church rates should be abolished.”

SPEAKERS.

<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Negative.</i>
Mr. H. I. Owen,		Mr. J. Withington,
„ E. A. Spencer,		„ J. F. Rowbotham,
„ G. G. Turner.		„ R. J. Thorp.

The honourable opener having replied, the House divided.

Ayes 6; Noes 19.

Majority against the motion, 13.

But if the Radicals were unsuccessful on these two occasions, they were triumphant in carrying through the following extraordinary proposition on Tuesday, November 2nd (Mr. R. J. Thorp, President, in the Chair). Mr. C. E. Smith moved:

“That, in the opinion of this House, Cleon was a fit person to be at the head of affairs in Athens.”

SPEAKERS.

<i>Affirmative.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Mr. C. E. Smith,	Mr. W. Grundy,
„ G. G. Turner,	„ H. S. Butler.
„ J. F. Rowbotham.	

The honourable opener having replied, the House divided.

Ayes 14; Noes 5.

Majority for the motion, 9.

A heated debate was held about the same time on the following subject (Mr. R. J. Thorp, President, in the Chair). Mr. C. H. Lloyd, moved:

“That in the opinion of this House, the Old Comedy had more influence on the politics and character of the Greeks than the Tragedy.”

SPEAKERS.

<i>Affirmative.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Mr. C. H. Lloyd,	Mr. S. G. Kirchoffer,
„ F. C. Williamson.	„ A. E. Wannop.

Amendment proposed by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham:

“That neither the Old Comedy nor the Tragedy exerted any influence over the political or private life of the Greeks.”

The honourable opener having replied: Question put, “That the amendment of Mr. Rowbotham be adopted.”

Ayes 13; Noes 11.

Majority for the Amendment, 2.

In those days it was customary to form a sort of “cave” or “third party,” which consisted of a group of submissive or obliging boys, who were domineered by another of more vigorous character than they, and always voted according to his bidding.

One boy in particular, who was afterwards a celebrated

University oarsman besides being a high Wrangler, had four meek retainers whom by threats and the application of force occasionally he compelled to vote precisely as he wished. Whichever side of the room he walked to, on a division, they always trooped after him. We well remember that the somewhat *bizarre* amendment on the above occasion was carried solely through the support it received from this highly influential boy, who, beckoning his supporters at the moment when the division seemed going against the amendment, at once turned the minority into a majority.

After an era of considerable activity the Debating Society fell into abeyance for a year or two, and was revived in 1873. In that year we find it stated in the preamble to the rules of the newly constructed body, that "the great object of a Debating Society is to accustom its members to the habit of expressing their thoughts and opinions in public, and so to enable them to say what they have to in sensible language and not ramble off about something quite irrelevant and then finally to lose themselves in hopeless confusion. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to get as many members as possible and as large an attendance of them at every debate as can be induced to come. Visitors and strangers should also be introduced, or else if there are always the same members present the speaking becomes little more than mere conversation."

On that occasion the society was reconstructed on the principle of having a Government and Opposition.

The debates at this time seem to have been on very practical issues many of them. For instance we find :

On Friday, March 21st, W. L. Kingsford proposed "That a regular system of fagging is beneficial to a school." W. Armour seconded the motion, which was lost by a majority of 12.

<i>Ayes.</i>		<i>Noes.</i>
Kingsford	Brandreth	Darby
Armour	Dixon	Fletcher
Vernon	Disney	Gordon
Homersley	Yerburgh	Payne
Lindon	Annesley	Stallard
Price	Chawner	Williamson
Bearcroft	Burke	Wilson
	Bush	Woodman
	Carr	Wheeler
	Couchman	

Friday, Nov. 21st.—(Mr. W. N. Wheeler in the chair.) The President brought forward the motion “That Cricket has more advantages than Football.” Mr. Wilson (member of the fifteen) replied, but Mr. Kemmis (member of the eleven) counterbalanced the hon. member’s statement. Mr. Metcalfe much amused the assembly by his arguments in favour of football. He was supported by a member of the fifteen (Mr. R. C. Forster) who contended that football was more within the reach of the lower classes than cricket. This, among other arguments, was contradicted, when the captain of the cricket club (the president) replied. The society divided :

For Cricket..... 16 | For Football ... 16

and the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the motion.

Outside practical subjects like these, discussions on topics connected with the Commonwealth seemed the most favourite. Thus it was proposed, “That Oliver Cromwell must be regarded as a tyrant.” The debate was over at a very early hour, and the discussion was anything but successful. Mr. Metcalfe made a favourable *début*, keeping the assembly in good humour.

SPEAKERS.

<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Mr. A. B. King	Mr. Metcalfe
Mr. G. S. Burke	Mr. L. H. Lindon
	Mr. W. L. Kingsford.

The votes were equal, and the chairman decided against the motion.

And shortly before, H. E. Dixon proposed, "That the character of Charles I. is not one to be admired." E. R. Yerburgh seconded the motion, which was carried by a majority of 14.

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
Dixon	Disney
Yerburgh	Stallard
Kingsford	Armour
Chawner	Wilson
Ryland	
Vernon	
Price	
Bush	
Gordon	
Couchman	
Homersley	
Rev. S. C. Voules	
S. D. Orme, Esq.	
Beacroft	
Carr	
Payne	
Wheeler	

Of late years we find the society much given to discussing "Women's Rights." The following debate took place on this subject on the 16th of November, 1888:

The motion was "That women ought to be put more on an equality with men."

R. D. Byles, in proposing the motion, urged the House to consider the motion fairly, and not to vote for it merely "in an idle fit of gallantry." He considered that women's rights were a reform demanded by the progress and civilisation of the nineteenth century. Christianity, he said, had done much for women, but

not enough ; and the question had never yet been fairly considered.

A. B. Ord, who opposed the motion, contended that women are naturally frailer than men, and therefore less fitted for the battle of life. He thought that if woman's franchise were granted it would create domestic quarrels. "Imagine," he said, "the state of a house in which there was a Tory husband and a Radical wife." In his opinion Christianity had already settled the question. Further, he said, if women were put on a nominal equality with men they would lose in social position instead of gaining.

J. F. Medley, in seconding the motion, devoted himself to upholding the right of women to vote and to enter the professions. He said that civilisation could to some extent be measured by the amount of liberty granted to the people, and that it was now time to advance a step further than we had already done and extend political rights to women.

W. H. T. Gairdner opposed the giving to women of political rights on the ground that this was opposed to all custom and to the general feeling of the nation. He maintained that a woman's duties were mainly domestic, and asserted that it was only among savages that women fought or performed agricultural labour.

W. B. Bell urged that women ought to be better educated, and denied that woman's intellect was in any way inferior to man's.

F. G. Ackerley thought that he would be able to put the matter in a new light. He said that women now possess a great power, which they would lose if they were to enter the professions. In their present position women have the principal share in training children in their earliest days, and so to a large extent imprint their own characters on them.

Courtesy was an acknowledgment of superiority which would be lost if women were put on an equality with men.

R. Unsworth now rose to speak, but being utterly overcome by some joke of his own was unable to say anything for some minutes, and when he did begin to speak was quite inaudible. As he was sitting at the far end of the room the Speaker requested him to come further up, but even then nothing was heard except his last words—"and so Mr. Gairdner is wrong."

F. H. Symonds opposed the motion. He urged the house not to keep women in their inferior position merely through conservative feelings. He confessed that women were inferior to men in physical strength, but did not see why this should prevent their entering the professions, as there were very many in which physical strength was not needed but intellect was, and in this women were not inferior. Women doctors, he said, were one of the great needs of the age. He thought that a Tory husband and a Radical wife would be no worse than a Tory father and a Radical son, of which there were many instances at the present time without any bad result.

R. L. Kingsford asked what the advantages of women's rights were and to whom; women themselves, he said, did not wish for them.

R. D. Byles then summed up; and on a division the motion was lost by 34 votes to 8.

And another debate, which treated the same subject from a different point of view, had occurred before, in which the proposition, it will be noticed, is expressed with a great deal more emphasis:

Monday, March 15th.—L. R. Furneaux, Esq., proposed

that: "In the opinion of this house the subordinate social position of women in the present age is a relic of barbarism." The hon. proposer prefaced his remarks by an apology for insufficient preparation of his speech, saying that he had not expected to open the debate, and that he hoped that the critical audience before him (a very small one, by the bye) would not be too anxious to catch him tripping. He went on to show that the estimate of women's character was unjust and unfair, that in society there was no opening for really cultured and thoughtful women. In a ball room, or a tennis lawn, conversation was usually limited to remarks on the weather, the last novel, the number of balls or tennis parties which had come off lately. Anything going deeper than this compromised one of the parties concerned, or both, in the eyes of an artificial and stupid "society." The education of women was deficient and superficial, for instance in art where mere fidelity of execution was expected, and in music, where theory was very rarely taught. Yet when we had an interpreter of music such as Madame Schumann surely women had talent enough to become composers, if opening were given. The capacity of women to fill the place of helpmeet of man, as wife and mother, would be increased by higher and more thorough education. On all these points he rested a claim for more justice to women, and less underrating of their powers of thought and action.

R. W. Lee rose to oppose the motion. He began by urging the house to believe that he was not trying to deceive them, but that he would give them the results of earnest conviction and mature reflection. He freed himself from the charge of being ungallant, by saying that he was anxious for the real good of the gentler sex. Then in a carefully prepared and eloquent speech he

propounded three objections to the motion—that it was *unnatural*, women's sphere being in the house only; *impracticable*, since, as woman became more masculine, man would become more feminine, and a reversal of nature would ensue; and *inexpedient*, as it would cause an alarming increase of the developed transcendentalism which was one of the diseases of the age.

A. G. Bather enlarged on the point raised by the proposer of deficient art education, saying that a lady's picture hung in the academy was never looked at, but passed by. He criticised some of the remarks of the opposer, denying that the domestic duties of mother and wife would be worse performed or neglected, in case of their higher education. He pointed out the sphere opened to women in the medical profession.

W. Hall asked to be allowed to beg the whole question at issue. He would try to show that the social position of women was as high as it should be. The influence of women on points domestic, moral, social, and even political, was really very great, but being exerted generally at second-hand, was unnoticed. Thus women were not in a subordinate position, and so he could not support the motion.

At this point the bell rang, and on the motion of W. Hall, the debate was adjourned.

ROSSALL MUSIC.

Among other amusements of a refined leisure, music is by no means neglected at Rossall.

The "Carmen Rossalliense," whether we consider its words or its music, is an admirable testimony to the boys' natural love of good tune.

Carmen Rossallienze.

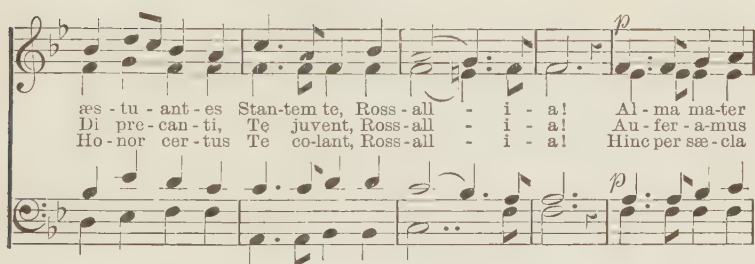
Words by W. W. WALKER.

Music by C. H. LLOYD.

f *Con spirito.*



Con - ci - na - mus ad - mi - rant - es, Prop - ter fluc - tus
Ad - sint cho - ro gra - tu - lan - ti, Ad - sint cho - ro
Or - net in - con - cuss - a Vir - tus, Ra - ra Fi - des,



æs - tu - ant - es Stan - tem te, Ross - all - i - a! Al - ma ma - ter
Di - pre - can - ti, Te juvent, Ross - all - i - a! Au - fer - a - mus
Ho - nor cer - tus Te co - lant, Ross - all - i - a! Hinc per sæ - cla

cres.



te bi - ba - mus, Tu - i cal - i - ces pos - cam - us; Hanc sen - ten - ti -
post la - bor - es E col - le - gi - is hon - or - es; Tu - i ma - nent
sæ - cu - lor - um Fa - ma cres - cat; vox tu - or - um U - na sur - gat

f



am di - ca - mus "Flo - re - at Ross - all - i - a!"
hinc a - mor - es La - ti - us Ross - all - i - a!"
fi - li - or - um "Flo - re - at Ross - all - i - a!"

TRANSLATION BY REV. W. A. OSBORNE.

Children of the billowy ocean,
Let us sing with deep emotion,
 Rossall, life and fame to thee !
From thy founts of sacred learning,
Let us drink with thirst returning,
All our hearts with wishes burning,
 Rossall, love and fame to thee !

Whether prayer or praise expressing,
On our choir descend a blessing ;
 Rossall, may God prosper thee !
When school life and toils are ended,
Wider be thy fame extended ;
By Isis' bank or Cam be blended,
 Rossall, praise and love for thee !

Be thy motto, Truth outspoken,
Manly virtue, Faith unbroken ;
 Rossall, let these dwell with thee !
Never dying, may thy glory
Still live on in heart and story ;
Love be fresh when time is hoary
 Rossall, still to feel for thee !

A succession of good music masters has done much to improve Rossall music, and the singing competitions instituted by Mr. James have also helped in the same direction. Mr. James, it must be mentioned, was not only an ardent patron of music, but was himself endowed with the rare gift of writing an excellent song. Of his talent in that direction let the following specimen serve as a proof. It has been set to music by the popular music master, Mr. Sweeting :

A Song off Rossall.

Words by the Rev. H. A. JAMES.

Music by E. T. SWEETING.

Con brio.

PIANO.

The piano introduction is in 6/8 time, marked *Con brio* and *f*. It consists of two staves. The right hand begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The left hand begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The music features a series of chords and moving lines in both hands, with a repeat sign at the end of the first measure.

SOLO or SEMI-CHORUS.

mf

The vocal melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a *mf* dynamic. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature. It begins with a *mf* dynamic. The lyrics for the first two lines are:

1. Let o - thers be proud of their schools en-dowed With the
2. You may prate as you please of your south - ern seas, Where the

The vocal melody continues on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment continues on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature. The lyrics for the last two lines are:

wealth of a by - gone day: For E - ton is fair, and
sun - - lit is - lands lie, Or of Bis - cay Bay, where I've

Har-row is rare, And Win-ches-ter old and grey. But
heard them say The waves rise moun-tain high. But

cres I know a school by the salt sea-pool, And
I know a shore, and the wide world o'er There's
cres *cen*

do. none might dear-er be: So give me the
none might dear-er be: So give me the
do. *f* CHORUS. *f*

dear old school, my lads, So give me the dear old
 Ros - sall shore, my lads, So give me the Ros - sall

The first system of the musical score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a vocal melody on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

school, my lads, O it's Ros - sall school for me! : : :
 shore, my lads. O it's Ros - sall shore for me! : : :

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. It includes a repeat sign at the end of the vocal line. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

The breeze comes bold over Yorkshire wold,
 And Cambria's hill-tops lone ;
 And wild blasts sweep o'er the stormy deep,
 Where Atlantic surges moan.
 But I know an air with a power so rare,
 That none might dearer be :
 So give me the Rossall winds my lads,
 O it's Rossall winds for me !

I've watched as I trod old Christ Church quad
 How its silvery fountain plays,
 And to Trinity Court I'd still resort
 When on classic walls I'd gaze.
 But I know a place with a sea-born grace,
 And none might dearer be :
 So give me the Rossall square my lads,
 O it's Rossall square for me !

Siberia's plain is a wide domain,
 And prairies are vast I ween,
 And Marlborough Downs have their greys and browns,
 And Rugby close is green.
 But I know a field to which all must yield,
 And none might dearer be :
 So give me the Rossall playground lads,
 O it's Rossall ground for me !

Let Oxford a host of scholars boast,
 And Cambridge fifty score :
 Of Shrewsbury Greek the praise they may speak,
 And Westminster's Latin lore.
 But I know names that another school claims,
 And none might dearer be :
 So give me the Rossall minds my lads,
 O it's Rossall minds for me !

Now comrades true these islands through
 May everywhere be found ;
 By Scotia's strand, in Erin's land,
 On Welsh and English ground.
 But I know friends, and until life ends
 There are none might dearer be :
 So give me the Rossall hearts my lads,
 O it's Rossall hearts for me !

THE ROSSALL MISSION.

Nor is it only the artistic side of life that claims the interest of Rossall boys beyond the sphere of their work, play, and school-life. The claims of religious enterprise have not been unheeded by them.

The Rossall Mission was founded in 1882, during the headmastership of Mr. James, to help on Church work in the poor and populous district of Newton Heath, a suburb of Manchester, which was then the parish of the Rev. St. V. Beechey, O.R. Much good and useful work has since then been done by the mission, first under the Rev. J. E. Mercer, O.R., from 1889 to 1893, under the Rev. A. R. Wilson, O.R., and since that time under the

Rev. W. K. Maclure (O.R.,) son of the Dean of Manchester.

The district in which it is placed lies on and around the Oldham Road, some three miles from Piccadilly in Manchester; it is easily reached by tram, or by train from Victoria Station to Dean Lane Station, Newton Heath. The population, which is now about 4,000, is rapidly increasing. The principal works in the neighbourhood are the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's Works, several Cotton Mills, Dye Works, &c. Most of the people work in these, and so it will be seen that the population in the main does not consist of the very lowest class, as at so many Public School Missions, but of a class of mechanics and mill people.

Yet, let no one think that such a class is not in need of a special mission like the Rossall Mission. Crowded together in large workshops and millrooms, how difficult it is for Christians to remain Christians, and to endure the persecution and ridicule of the Atheists, the indifferent, and vicious. If ever there was a class of people who needed the message of the Gospel and the consolations of the Church, it is that among which the Rossall Mission works.





CHAPTER XVI.

ROSSALL UNDER THE HEADMASTERSHIP OF MR. TANCOCK.



REV. CHARLES COVERDALE TANCOCK succeeded Mr. James as Headmaster of Rossall in 1886. Before his advent to power at Rossall, he had been for eleven years an assistant-master at the Charterhouse, and it may at once be said that Rossall has flourished under his headmastership. If honours at the University are any criterion for judging of the condition of a school, we may confidently appeal to the brilliant list of University distinctions under Mr. Tancock, which we append to this chapter. If building operations are any clue in the same direction, we may call attention to the extensive building operations which have been engaged in during the same period, which we shall presently speak of; while, if numbers are a guide, then in 1893 Rossall stood at its maximum of 390 boys, although it has not yet surpassed its old record of the popular decade 1859—1869, when, for eleven consecutive years the School stood at over 300, and for seven of those years at over 350.

The buildings as they now stand are a proof of material prosperity. The last ten years have been years of constant replacing of old houses by new; of providing

servants' quarters, which are convenient and comfortable, and of building cottages and lodges for the sergeants and engineers. Those who understand what building means will draw their own conclusions from the fact that the average expenditure in the years 1884 to 1894 on permanent additions to the estate has been £3,500 per annum.

Constant building has just kept pace with the applications for admission, and during this, the Summer Term of 1894, the roll of Rossall contains 30 masters, 386 boys, and 99 servants.

There was one period of anxiety when, soon after Mr. Tancock came, the neighbourhood suffered from severe commercial depression, and numbers fell during one term to as few as 285 in 1888. At present, however, the prospect seems to be of steady and uniform progress, and the applications on the Bursar's books are numerous enough to warrant the projecting of a new house.

The road to the kitchens and offices is the same at present as that to the main entrance archway, and the farm buildings have until lately been somewhat conspicuous. There is an intention, we believe, to amend this, so that the road from the entrance lodges up to the arch shall be a clear and open approach. The new farm buildings, when completed, will lie north of the stables and cottages, and near the gasworks.

The finances of the School have been for the past twenty years under the management of Captain Robertson as Bursar. It may be of interest to quote some of the figures representing the expenditure during this period. The official balance sheets show profits on the current accounts :

1874...£2,520.	Minimum 1875...£1,809.
1893...£6,299.	Maximum 1893...£6,299.

It should be noted that some of the buildings and the whole of the furnishing is done out of *current* account, so that some proportion of profits is always used in improving the estate, besides the capital which is spent in the same way.

PROFITS OF ROSSALL SCHOOL FROM 1ST JANUARY,
1874, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

Year.	Amount.			Year.	Amount.			Year.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1874...	2,520	8	6	1881...	3,458	3	2	1888..	2,602	8	11
1875...	1,809	8	6	1882...	2,898	0	2	1889...	4,245	15	5
1876...	2,148	9	2	1883...	3,569	8	2	1890...	4,332	16	2
1877...	1,944	1	0	1884..	4,056	15	11	1891...	6,029	13	8
1878...	2,644	14	7	1885...	4,119	7	9	1892...	5,197	2	3
1879...	3,156	18	3	1886...	4,457	5	2	1893...	6,299	12	3
1880...	2,982	8	6	1887...	3,190	6	6				

Total Profits £71,009 1 5

Amount due to tradesmen and others, 31st Dec., 1893...	£4,149	18	8
Balance credit at Bank, 31st Dec., 1893...	£644	12	7
Amount due School for extras ,, ...	2,595	7	9
			3,240 0 4

Balance Dr., 31st Dec., 1893..... £909 18 4

It was not until the present year that the School could say it owed no man anything, and was free to form endowment funds or to increase the current expenditure in any way. But now its position is that of having a freehold estate and property of £130,000, with no incumbrances at all, and with the undoubted prospect of improving its resources each year. Under Mr. Tancock, also, the School received its Royal Charter.

Ideas of education have changed much in the last ten years. Individual requirements and tastes are consulted more than they used to be. The interests of life, in fact, are increasing in variety. The winter terms see the workshops crowded; in summer the natural history society does good work; the photo-

graphic society is large and flourishing, and an entertainment fund provides the School with excellent lectures, recitals, and entertainments throughout the two winter terms. In fact, nowadays it is a boy's own fault if he does not find out what he is worth. Once on a time he must either get into the system approved for and by the majority, or else be lonely and without interests.

To a certain extent the same development has taken place in actual classroom work. Shorthand and book-keeping are taught to any who wish to enter business ready for work. A special class of masters prepares boys for any of the many examinations which bar the way to professional life or to the Army and Navy. It is impossible to know what will in the end be the effect of this widening of the curriculum of modern education, but of its immediate utility there is no question.

Yet despite superficial differences the same spirit animates Rossall boys to-day which did in times past, and among all those who have been nurtured under the shade of its honoured walls during the fifty years of its existence, there is a sort of freemasonry, a bond of brotherhood, which is often seen in singular ways in after life.

All Rossall boys are justly proud of their School, and they take an unusual interest in one another's doings. "Rossall," said Bishop Fraser, of Manchester, "has had a successful past, and I trust it may have a successful future. Its three hundred boys are the hope of this part of England in the generation which is coming on." And as they were when he spoke, so have they been year after year, and so are they to-day.

We cannot do better than conclude with the wish, once eloquently expressed by Mr. Osborne, that Rossall boys will always stand up for their old School, will

always endeavour to carry its name foremost in the fight, and will cry "Floreat Rossallia!" against the world.

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL DURING MR. TANCOCK'S
HEADMASTERSHIP.

1887	F. Fletcher	1891	R. A. Veale
1888	F. Fletcher	1892	J. A. Yates
1889	R. B. Disney	1893	H. N. Bolton
1890	W. K. Bourne		

SCHOOL PRIZE LIST DURING SAME PERIOD.

LORD EGERTON OF TATTON'S PRIZE.

1887	R. W. Lee	1891	A. E. Lynam
1888	F. Fletcher	1892	A. E. Lynam
1889	F. Fletcher	1893	H. N. Bolton
1890	A. E. Lynam	1894	H. N. Bolton

COMPOSITION PRIZES.

LATIN HEXAMETERS.

1887	R. W. Lee	1889	F. Fletcher
------	-----------	------	-------------

LATIN ELEGIACS.

1892	A. B. Yolland	1893	H. N. Bolton
------	---------------	------	--------------

GREEK IAMBICS.

1887	F. Fletcher	1893	G. M. Taylor
1888	F. Fletcher	1894	H. N. Bolton

LATIN PROSE.

1887	J. N. Fraser	1891	A. E. Lynam
1888	H. S. Goodwin	1893	H. N. Bolton
1889	H. A. Smith		

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR.

1887	E. Adams	1890	A. E. Thoseby
1889	{ J. A. Yates	1891	J. A. Yates
	{ C. White	1892	J. A. Yates

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

1887	J. N. Fraser	1891	A. B. Yolland
1888	F. Fletcher	1892	H. N. Bolton
1890	W. K. Bourne	1893	J. H. Elwell

TRANSLATION.

1887	B. Thompson	1891	A. E. Lynam
1888	F. Fletcher	1892	A. E. Lynam
1889	W. P. Elias	1893	H. N. Bolton
1890	A. E. Lynam	1894	W. R. Menzies

ENGLISH PRIZES.

DIVINITY.

1887	H. S. Goodwin	1889	C. White
1888	J. C. Faunthorpe	1890	C. White

This became THE CARTER DIVINITY PRIZE in 1891, founded by Rev. H. J. Carter (O.R.).

1891	C. White	1893	J. Pulliblack
1892	O. A. Holden		

HISTORY.

1887	R. W. Lee	1891	C. White
1888	T. B. N. Miles	1892	{ J. A. Yates
1889	{ R. D. Byles		{ A. B. Yolland
	{ W. P. Elias	1893	W. L. Rind
1890	R. B. Disney	1894	P. W. Beresford

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1887	W. Egerton	1890	W. H. T. Gairdner
1888	J. C. Faunthorpe	1891	W. H. T. Gairdner
1889	{ F. E. Procter	1892	G. M. Taylor
	{ E. C. Brierley		

GEOGRAPHY.

1887	A. V. Lane	1892	E. A. Royds
1888	T. C. Armitage		P. W. Beresford
1890	W. Fletcher	1893	H. Dickinson
1891	W. Fletcher		

ENGLISH VERSE.

1886	C. J. Hall	1887	F. Fletcher
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ENGLISH ESSAY.

1887	R. W. Lee	1893	G. M. Taylor
1888	J. M. C. Cheetham	1894	W. L. Rind
1892	W. H. T. Gairdner		

ANSLIE MATHEMATICAL MEDAL.

1887	H. Aris	1891	R. Ainsworth
1888	R. D. Byles	1892	F. B. Franklin
1889	R. D. Byles	1893	J. D. Barker
1890	R. Ainsworth		

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

COUNCIL, BEECHEY, AND OSBORNE EXHIBITIONS.

1887	A. G. Bather	1891	V. A. Stowell
1888	J. N. Fraser	1892	A. E. Lynam
1889	F. Fletcher	1893	A. B. Yolland
1890	R. B. Disney	1894	H. N. Bolton

CLASSICAL EXHIBITIONS.

1887	R. W. Lee	1891	W. K. Bourne
1888	W. Egerton	1892	R. A. Veale
1889	W. P. Elias	1893	O. A. Holden
1890	J. Medley	1894	E. E. Yates

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

1887	R. B. Lynam	1891	H. F. Severn
	C. White		C. L. Stocks
1888	R. W. Gillespie	1892	W. K. Armitstead
	E. E. Yates		C. B. Tayler
1889	J. H. Elwell	1893	C. R. Pocklington
	W. R. Menzies		L. H. Draper
1890	G. P. Walsh	1894	H. Fyson
	E. R. Breakwell		R. J. Shirt

OLD ROSSALLIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

1887	C. A. Yates	1890	G. A. Hereford
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SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1887	R. Ainsworth	1890	G. A. Hereford
	E. Roberts		E. D. Matthews
	W. K. Bourne		B. W. V. King
	H. C. King		J. Pulliblack
	R. A. Veale	1891	W. L. Rind
1888	V. A. Stowell		J. Eccles
	W. H. T. Gairdner		A. H. Stokes
	E. G. Medley	1891	L. G. Wilson
	E. W. Andrews		R. G. Elwell
1889	H. N. Bolton	1892	W. M. Gordon
	J. A. Yates		E. Burton
	A. B. Yolland		G. P. Wilson
	A. P. Smith		S. Andrews
	R. L. Holt		F. C. Rhodes.
	R. F. Hammond		W. A. Tomlinson

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS—*Continued.*

1893	H. A. Gray	J. Bennett
	J. Chadwick	W. T. P. Meade
	D. D. Wilson	King
	B. W. A. Russell	J. C. M. Bailey
	W. R. Field	1894 A. H. B. Hartford
	J. B. Baynes	F. W. Loveday
		C. L. S. Garnett

MOSS CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE PRIZE.

(Founded 1891, by Rev. J. M. Moss.)

1892	O. A. Holden		1893	O. A. Holden
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THE PHILLIPS MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

(Founded in memory of Mr. Phillips.)

1893	G. M. Taylor.		1894	G. A. Hereford.
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HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITIES AND ELSEWHERE
DURING MR. TANCOCK'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

1886-7—Exhibition, King's Cambridge	H. Aris
Scholarship, King's College, Cambridge.	A. G. Bather
Rustat Scholarship, Jesus, Cambridge ...	S. W. Burgess
Hon. Ment. Craven and Ireland Scholarships, Oxford.....	H. S. Jones
Hertford University Scholarship, Oxford	H. S. Jones
Scholarship Balliol College, Oxford.....	R. W. Lee
Woolwich, 20th place.....	F. S. Butcher
Meyrick Exhibition, Jesus, Oxford.....	G. S. Davies
Scholarship, Trinity, Oxford.....	C. G. Hall
Abbot University Scholarship, Cambridge	W. Hall
Musical Scholarship, King's, Cambridge.	A. G. Langdon
Sandhurst, 76th place.....	E. C. L'Estrange
Sandhurst, 6th place	L. E. Maberly
Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge.....	W. K. Maclure
Woolwich, 8th place, entrance.....	G. A. F. Sanders

- 1886-7—Woolwich Commission, 4th place;
 Prize for Fortification G. P. Scholfield
 Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge B. Thompson
- 1887-8—First in Examination of Lieutenants of
 Militia recommended for Commission
 in Army R. F. Bidwell
 25th, with Chemistry and Physics prize
 (Artillery), Woolwich..... F. S. Butcher
 Exhibition, King's College, Cambridge... R. D. Byles
 Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford J. M. C. Cheetham
 43rd place, Indian Civil Service W. Egerton
 Exhibition, Balliol, Oxford J. N. Fraser
 Sambroke Exhibition and Jelf Medal,
 King's College, London..... C. E. Jones
 First Class Classical Moderations, Oxford H. S. Jones
 Arnold Historical Essay, Oxford..... C. L. Kingsford
 First Class Theological Tripos, Cambridge A. M. Knight
 Musical Scholarship, King's, Cambridge A. G. Langdon
 Exhibition, Magdalene, Cambridge..... J. C. Mallam
 Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge..... F. Robinson
 Exhibition, Worcester, Oxford R. St. J. Vavasour
 Scholarship, Queen's, Oxford C. O. Weatherly
 First Class and Prize Final Examination,
 Incorporated Law Society..... E. White
 Exhibition, Queen's College, Oxford..... J. P. Wilson
- 1888-9—Scholarship, Pembroke, Cambridge..... C. J. H. Barr
 Scholarship, Balliol, Oxford R. D. Byles
 Scholarship, Balliol, Oxford..... F. Fletcher
 Scholarship, Oriel, Oxford..... W. P. Elias
 Scholarship, University, Oxford..... F. H. Symonds
 Woolwich, 78th place..... W. H. Kay
 First Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge A. G. Bather
 First Class Classical Moderations, Oxford C. G. Hall
 22nd Wrangler, Cambridge, W. Hall
 Ireland and Craven University Scholar-
 ships, Oxford H. S. Jones
 Carus Greek Testament Prize (B.A.'s),
 Cambridge A. M. Knight
 Sandhurst, 64th place { A. J. Palmer-
 Samborne
 Carus Greek Testament Prize (Under-
 graduates), Cambridge F. Robinson
 Sandhurst Entrance, 62nd place T. N. Varty
 Scholarship, Queen's, Oxford H. S. Goodwin
 Demyship, Magdalen, Oxford A. B. Ord

1888-89—Scholarship, Worcester, Oxford ...	W. A. Millington
1st Class Classical Moderations, Oxford..	R. W. Lee
Indian Civil Service, 45th place	A. B. Ord
Passed into Woolwich, 7th place	C. R. Tonge
1889-90—Commission in Royal Engineers, nominated by Trinity College, Dublin.....	H. L. Crosthwait
Scholarship, Worcester College, Oxford..	R. B. Disney
Indian Civil Service, 12th place	J. C. Faunthorpe
Elected to Exhibition, Worcester, Oxford	J. C. Faunthorpe
1st Class Classical Moderations, Oxford..	J. N. Fraser
Commission into Engineers from Woolwich	H. A. L. Hepper
Indian Medical Service, 5th place	J. B. Jameson
Gaisford Prize, Greek Prose, Oxford.....	H. S. Jones
Jenkins Exhibition, Balliol, Oxford	H. S. Jones
1st Class Literæ Humaniores, Oxford ...	H. S. Jones
Scholarship, Selwyn College, Cambridge	J. F. Medley
Theological Sizarship, Christ's, Cambridge	C. S. Richardson
Jeremie Septuagint Prize, Cambridge ...	F. Robinson
Foundation Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge	F. Robinson
1st Class Theological Tripos, Cambridge	F. Robinson
Exhibition, Exeter College, Oxford	H. A. Smith
Organist Scholarship, Keble College, Oxford	A. W. Wilson
1890-91—Scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge	R. Ainsworth
Prizes for Applied Mathematics and Engineering, Owens College, Manchester.....	T. C. Armitage
1st Class Classical Tripos, Part II, with especial distinction in Archæology...	A. G. Bather
Newton Archæological Studentship, Cambridge	A. G. Bather
Warneford Exhibition, King's College, London.....	W. B. Bell
Exhibition, Worcester College, Oxford...	W. K. Bourne
Passed into Woolwich, 29th.....	G. T. Brierley
Hon. ment. Hertford University Scholarship, Oxford	F. Fletcher
Craven University Scholarship, Oxford...	F. Fletcher
1st Class Classical Moderations, Oxford..	F. Fletcher
Craven Fellowship, Oxford	H. S. Jones
Fellowship, Trinity College, Oxford	H. S. Jones
1st Class, Literæ Humaniores, Oxford ...	R. W. Lee

1890-1—Scholarship, C.C.C., Oxford	V. A. Stowell
1st Class Classical Moderations, Oxford..	F. H. Symonds
Scholarship, Cavendish College, Cambridge	A. E. Thorne
Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge...	A. E. Thoseby
Prize and 1st Class Honour Certificate, Physiology, University, Durham.....	W. E. F. Tinley
Passed out 6th into Royal Engineers, with prize for Chemistry and Physics	C. R. Tonge
1891-2—Prendergast Studentship, Cambridge University	A. G. Bather
R.M.C., Sandhurst	E. C. Brierley
Ireland University Scholarship, Oxford...	F. Fletcher
1st Class Literæ Humaniores, Oxford.. ..	J. N. Fraser
Classical Exhibition, Trinity College, Oxford	W. H. T. Gairdner
Derby Scholarship, Oxford	H. S. Jones
Fellowship, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge	A. M. Knight
Ceylon Civil Service.....	R. W. Lee
Scholarship, Exeter College, Oxford	A. E. Lynam
Burney Prize, Theological Essay, Cambridge	F. Robinson
Scholarship, Queen's College, Oxford ...	R. A. Veale
1892-3—Studentship awarded by the Committee of the British School at Athens, Cambridge	A. G. Bather.
Newton Studentship of the British School at Athens, Oxford	J. M. C. Cheetham
Passed into Army, University Candidate	C. W. Collins
Passed into R.M.C., Sandhurst (26th) nominated to a Commission in the Marines	H.C.F.Cumberlege
Jenkins Exhibition, Balliol College, Oxford	F. Fletcher
1st Class Literæ Humaniores, Oxford.....	F. Fletcher
Passed into R.M.C., Sandhurst (5th).....	R. W. Gillespie
Michell Exhibition, Exeter College, Oxford	O. A. Holden
Exhibition (Science), Keble College, Oxford	R. B. Lynam
Carus Greek Testament Prize for B.A.'s, Cambridge	F. Robinson
Crosse Divinity Scholarship, Cambridge...	F. Robinson
Hulsean Essay, Cambridge ..	F. Robinson
Seatonian Prize Poem for M.A.'s, Cambridge	G. W. Rowntree

1892-3—1st Class, Solicitor's Final Examination	A. D. Steel
Scholarship, Hertford College, Oxford ...	G. M. Taylor
Passed into R.M.C., Sandhurst (51st) ...	C. J. Thoroton
Sizarship, Christ's College, Cambridge ...	C. White
Bible Clerkship (open competition), Queen's College, Oxford... ..	J. A. Yates
Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cam- bridge	A. B. Yolland
1893-4—Passed 68th into R.M.C., Sandhurst ...	T. W. Atkinson
Fellowship, King's College, Cambridge...	A. G. Bather
Craven Studentship, Cambridge	A. G. Bather
Scholarship, C.C.C., Oxford	H. N. Bolton
Passed second by Examination into the Diplomatic Service	J. C. M. Cheetham
Passed first with sword of honour, from Royal Naval College into the Marines	H. C. F. Cumberlege
Academical Clerkship, Magdalen College, Oxford	F. H. Dickson
Exhibition, Keble College, Oxford	J. H. Elwell
Passed with honours 3rd out of R.M.C., Sandhurst	R. W. Gillespie
Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford.....	G. A. Hereford
Elected member of the Council of the Hellenic Society	Sir H. H. Howorth
Elected member of the Council of the Hellenic Society	H. S. Jones
Exhibition, Sidney Sussex College, Cam- bridge	E. D. Matthews
Choral Scholarship, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge	W. R. Menzies
Liverpool Diocesan Christian Evidence Scholarship.....	J. Pulliblack
Theological Scholarship, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge	J. Pulliblack
C.B.	T. W. Sharpe
Scholarship, Exeter College, Oxford	E. E. Yates



CHAPTER XVII.

ROSSALL UNDER THE HEADMASTERSHIP OF DR. WAY.



HE REV. JOHN PEARCE WAY, D.D., succeeded Dr. Tancock as Headmaster of Rossall in 1896. Previously to undertaking the reins of government at Rossall he had been Headmaster of the King's School, Warwick, where he had succeeded a distinguished Old Rossallian, the Rev. W. Grundy, who had held that post for five years before transferring the field of his labours to Malvern. Dr. Way was an Assistant Master at Marlborough before he went to Warwick, and each of these appointments he held for about ten years. His career at Oxford had been a brilliant one, including as it did among other distinctions a Brasenose Scholarship, a First Class in Classical Moderations, and the still greater distinction of being stroke of the Oxford Eight in 1874 and 1875.

Dr. Way's Headmastership has been an essentially practical era, in which several reforms have taken place, and improvements, the possibility of which had been overlooked up to his time, have been successfully achieved.

The first matter undertaken under his regime was the reconstruction of the drainage system.

Rossall air is well nigh perfect. No Sanitary Commission can find any fault with that. Still, however good the air of heaven, man has to do his part in the matter of sanitation. There was reason to think that things were not as they should be, and an inspection was held by a sanitary expert. The inspection revealed grave defects, large holes in the leaden pipes the size of a man's fist and the sewer gas escaping in great volumes; in another place was an ancient cesspool full of noxious water with ventilating outlets leading right into the midst of a house in which people were still managing to live. The contractor, when he came to set about the work, expressed surprise that there had not been many deaths. In another house, right under the floor of one of the studies, only five or six feet below, ran a drain so leaky that rats and sewer gas could make their way together into the ground floor. The splendid air of Rossall had neutralised the taint and prevented any serious disaster; yet it was evident much had to be done, and as soon as the defects were discovered, the Council decided that no expense should be spared. Everything was smoke-tested in the houses. Almost all the drains outside and inside were relaid. Even the drains outside were tested by water pressure, ample ventilation provided and flushing tanks inserted at all important places.

The sanitary system is now first rate, and a full Sanitary Certificate has been given.

In September, 1899, a great gathering of the sanitary authorities of the kingdom was held at Blackpool, and a number of them visited Rossall and inspected our sanitary arrangements. The general verdict was that few schools could be so well equipped, and that many towns were less well off.

The reorganisation of the work next claimed

attention. In 1896 the Council decided to reduce the staff as being too large for the size of the School. The new Headmaster was called upon as one of his first duties to reorganise the whole work of the School, so as to allow of the reduction. This gave the opportunity for several improvements. On the classical side the system of sets for mathematics was extended, and more gradation rendered possible. The same was done with French. Arrangements were made by which those who needed to pay special attention to science or modern history were allowed time for the purpose, and had additional instruction provided. A voluntary class for those who wished to learn German on the classical side was established. On the modern side more time was allowed for modern languages and science.

It was next found that the question of the School dietary had become a prominent one. It was only too evident that there was a dissatisfied spirit abroad, and that the reputation of Rossall was really at stake. The matter was probed to the bottom, a full report on the subject was drawn up and submitted to the Council, and some important reforms instituted. These, in course of time, restored complete confidence. The stream of complaints ceased.

The School is no longer able to put aside such large contributions to the reserve fund, but it has the satisfaction of feeling that every possible means is taken to ensure efficiency, and to maintain a reasonable standard of comfort. No expense is grudged in this direction.

The history of the School during the last three years, fresh as it is in the memory of everyone, had best be presented in the form of a chronicle, and the events recorded in their chronological sequence rather than in their mutual relations. By this means, moreover, we shall be able to compress more matter into a given

space, than if we preserve the free and diffuse style of a historical essay.

The last three years of the School's life have been very eventful, and contain in their short compass some most interesting additions to its previous annals, which serve as a fitting complement to what has gone before.

1898.—In this year Colonel Le Gendre Starkie retired from the post of Chairman, and was succeeded by Mr. Hulton, of Hulton Park. Colonel Starkie died the following year, and one more link with the past was thus severed. In July, Captain Robertson also retired. He had been Bursar for just over 25 years. When he entered upon office he had found the School labouring under a load of debt, and it was absolutely necessary that every possible economy should be observed. His careful management cleared off the debt, and made it possible for Rossall now to embark upon a more liberal policy. He was succeeded by Captain Ansted, who had been Secretary of Rugby School.

There had been some dissatisfaction among Old Rossallians that so few of their number were on the Council. The matter was brought before that body. They met it in a most kindly and conciliatory spirit, and at once placed several of the most prominent Old Rossallians on the Corporation, and elected them to be members of the Council.

A Balliol Exhibition was obtained for the second year in succession.

A matter of some importance to Rossall was the opening of a telegraph office within the precincts of the School. Hitherto Cleveleys was the nearest office. The Postmaster General made no difficulty about granting the application.

In this year the electric tramway from Fleetwood to Blackpool was completed. It runs close past the School

entrance lodges. Its developments were watched with some anxiety, but, so far, it has done nothing to injure, but rather to increase the amenities of the place. It has made life at Rossall much pleasanter for those who reside there.

Advantage was taken of the construction of the tramway to fill up all the hollows in the great playing field. A "cutting" was being made by the company about a mile beyond Cleveleys.

The spare soil was just what was wanted in the School field. Lines were laid all round the field, and a junction made across the road to the tram line; and in one winter the work was accomplished. Old Rossallians would have been amused to see their field turned into a railway siding. As many as thirty or forty trucks and two engines were sometimes at work on the play-ground at once. It cost about £1,000, but the expense would have been three times as great if advantage had not been taken of this opportunity. The School now has a playing field containing twenty-seven acres of made ground.

Another event of high importance to the fortunes of the School was the acquisition of the rights over the foreshore, which borders on the School property. It was thought a matter of sufficient importance to justify an application to the Duchy of Lancaster. The Duchy with great generosity made over their rights to the School on most liberal terms. The School is now secured against obnoxious interference with its foreshore. The time may come when this may be a vital matter.

Among other smaller improvements the Big School was panelled all round the sides and at the back of the stage, and the system of lighting entirely re-arranged. This greatly improved the appearance of the Big School. The cavernous opening underneath the

platform ceased to confront the visitors at entertainments.

1899.—The importance of good science teaching being universally acknowledged, it was resolved to petition the Council to build a School for the teaching of physical science to supplement the chemistry school. In a wise and liberal spirit they consented. This new School contains a laboratory, lecture room, and other rooms equipped for the study of physics. The services of a special instructor were obtained. The science department of the School may now be considered quite up to date.

This year it was determined to hold Prize Day in June as near St. John the Baptist Day as possible instead of at the end of July. This, as far as the date goes, was a reversion to the older custom. There were many sound reasons for the change, and experience has justified the decision.

There was a time when the School was slanderously reported to possess only one tree. No one can venture to say this now.

The entrance drive leading to the School Quadrangle was laid out in 1895, and the trees are at present beginning to grow up. A year or two later flowers of various kinds were planted all along it. Long rows of purple iris, followed later on by many of Shirley poppies, or tall white foxglove, or other bright-hued flowers have done much to brighten up the place, and to prove that, with just a little shelter and a little care, Rossall can grow flowers as bright as any other place, perhaps, indeed, brighter; for Rossall is a place where the sun certainly seems to shine more brightly than elsewhere. The best testimony to this fact is the sun-burnt hue of the boys' faces at the end of the summer term. The same policy has been followed in the laying

AVERAGES OF THE SHOOTING TEAM, 1899.

	200 yds. average.	500 yds. average.	Aggregate average.
Newell, L. M.	30·42	31·35	61·77
Donne, W. R.	29·28	30·14	59·42
Newell, E. M.	29·42	29·64	59·06
Rice, T. W.	28·28	30·50	58·78
Neild, J. R. J.	29·57	28·50	58·07
Lloyd, J. F. S.	26·57	30·64	57·21
Coatsworth, H. C.	28·42	28·71	57·13
Wells, C. F.	28·07	26·61	54·77
Tyler, G. M. M.	26·92	25·30	52·22
Average for Matches	231	234·35	465·35

The School had to mourn the loss of the two last surviving members of the first Council of the School, Canon Beechey and Archdeacon Hornby. Both had retained, through half a century and more, their love for the School, over whose foundation they had presided. To Canon Beechey—if to any one man—should be given the title of chief Founder. But for his energy and determination the scheme would never have attained a practical shape. His portrait may be found earlier in the volume. In 1872, at the age of 66, Canon Beechey was presented to the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk. It was little thought that he would be spared to work there for 27 years. Yet he laboured with remarkable vigour almost up to the very last, and died in full harness.

Many Rossallians will remember the lectures he gave from time to time at Rossall. The variety of subjects he chose for his discourses here and elsewhere will illustrate the many-sided character of his studies. Among their titles we find "The Sabæan Character of the Winged Lion and the Bull of Nineveh," "Ancient Astronomy," "The Moon a Sanitary Commissioner," "The Dragon Fly," "Ancient Egypt," "The Expansion of England," and "The Röntgen Rays."

He was a wonder to all for the extraordinary vigour and vitality which he possessed even when past ninety. Age, at least, had no power to weaken his affection for Rossall; and it seemed peculiarly appropriate that almost the last, if not quite the last, visit of his life was paid to the School, and one of his last sermons was preached at the age of ninety-two, in the School Chapel.

His daughter, in a letter written shortly after his death, spoke of the pleasure he derived from this last visit. He failed rapidly towards the end, partly, it is thought, owing to the continued hot weather. We cannot but be thankful that he was taken before he had felt old age too heavy for him.

He has left a magnificent heritage to all Rossallians, old and young. It will be their pride to cherish the School he loved so well and to bring it renewed honour by noble lives.

Rossallians owe a great debt to Canon St. Vincent Beechey, and (may we say it?) England too. To have been "a happy instrument," as he styles himself, "in founding Rossall" is to have advanced the cause of education. If Rossall is truly worthy of the name of a great and good public school, then to have given Rossall to England is to have rendered one of the best services possible to his native country.

His funeral took place at Worsley, on Wednesday, August 23rd, 1899. It is a matter of the greatest regret that Rossall was not represented at the funeral. Everyone was unfortunately away for the holidays, and the news of the Canon's death did not reach the Headmaster until after his body had been laid in the grave to rest from the labours of a long and useful life.

Archdeacon Hornby has been seen at Rossall but little of late years, but there was a time—and it lasted

until the infirmities of age brought it to an end—when he was one of the most regular attendants at the meetings of the Council, and one of the most frequent visitors to Rossall itself, on Prize Days and at Confirmations especially, and assuredly no one was more welcome, for he brought sunshine with him wherever he went. The tall, well-proportioned figure, but little bent by age, the kindly smile upon the venerable face, the old-world courtesy of manner, were the outward indications of a character of singular loveliness and dignity, and will always remain a happy memory in the minds of those who were privileged to see him. No kinder friend to Rossall, to its headmasters, masters and boys, ever set foot within its square.

1900.—In the first month of this year another death took place—that of the Rev. H. G. D. Tait, a former captain of the School and Master of the Preparatory School since 1882. Few men were more devoted to their duty than Mr. Tait was.

On taking his degree in 1870, he worked first as a private tutor; then in 1876 went as an assistant master to Hartford House School. In 1881, he became Headmaster of Audlem Grammar School, in 1882 returned to Rossall as Headmaster of the Preparatory School, and in 1883 took Holy Orders.

For the last eighteen years of his life he devoted himself to his home and to his work. Naturally shy and retiring, he seldom left his home and its surroundings, even in the holidays, when his hand always found some useful work to do.

Each Sunday in the holidays he conducted the service in Rossall Chapel, and on the day on which he was taken from us, he had but four or five hours before held a service there.

Rossall sent a goodly contingent to the South African

War. The names of nearly a hundred have been ascertained. R. Hammond, an Old Rossallian in Fox's Horse, 15th Imperial Yeomanry, says: "In the troop of twenty-five, sixteen were Old Rossallians, and twelve of them were at school with me." We have not been able to procure their names. Some, alas! have lost their lives in the service of their country. Rossall honours its dead heroes. Major T. R. Johnson-Smyth was killed on the Tugela, Lieutenant T. D. L. Whittington, a son of a well-known Old Rossallian, who is a member of the School Corporation, died on board the "Sumatra," a troopship, Lieutenant C. J. K. Maguire was killed at Diamond Hill. Lieutenant J. R. Williams-Ellis fell at Krugersdorp, A. B. Bing, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, died of enteric fever at Johannesburg, and Lieutenant J. Taylor Lowry, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, also fell a victim to disease after landing in England.

Some of the School servants who were in the Army Reserve were called out, and one of the house porters named I. W. Morris was among those who fell at Spion Kop.

Of those who have taken prominent positions, the chief is General Clements, who was in command of the twelfth Brigade. Colonel Crofton showed much bravery at Spion Kop, but was unaccountably blamed for a certain message which he was said to have sent from the top. The evidence, however, of men who were present (see an article in the "Nineteenth Century") has shown that the message he sent was quite different to that which was delivered by the signallers.

The Museum, the handsome gift of the Old Rossallians intended to commemorate the jubilee of the School, was formally handed over to the Council on Prize Day in this year. It is a handsome building and much valued by the School as a memorial of Old Rossallian devotion.

Three o'clock was the time fixed for the opening of the Museum. This building which was not yet quite complete was nevertheless quite far enough advanced to give one an idea of what its appearance finally would be. The School was indeed to be congratulated on its splendid acquisition. The ceremony of presentation was quite short and straightforward, but also impressive. It was an earnest of the intense keenness which characterises the relations of Old Rossallians with Rossall. The Rev. T. W. Sharpe, C.B., on behalf of the Old Rossallians, presented the building to Mr. Hulton as President of the Council, and expressed a hope that it would be appreciated by the boys. Mr. Hulton, in return, made a short speech, accepting the Museum which he said would be a great addition from an educational point of view. The Headmaster then moved a vote of thanks to the subscribers, and was seconded by Dr. James.

Another feature of the year was the first inspection held by the Oxford and Cambridge Board. The day may come—and soon come—when such inspections are required by law, and it was thought advisable to ask the Council to sanction a test inspection at once. It was of a searching character. It included not only the teaching, but also the buildings, their arrangement and condition, the equipment of the School, its organisation, the dietary, and indeed everything that could possibly bear upon the efficiency of the School or the welfare of those within its walls. The report was most favourable and stated that it was “difficult to suggest any School want that has not been supplied.”

Among other suggestions made by the committee who organised the Educational Exhibition held at the Imperial Institute in December, was one stating that models of school buildings would be useful. Rossall

took them at their word. A model of Rossall, eight feet long, was prepared by a Manchester firm of modellers, and sent along with other exhibits. It was spoken of by the Press as one of the most interesting exhibits sent by any Public School, and was specially selected by the Royal Commission to be forwarded to the great Paris Exhibition. Few schools are so self-contained, or stand so apart.

It was possible in the model to give a peculiarly interesting representation of the equipment and surroundings of a large English Public School. The model is kept in the Museum, and excites the interest of all who see it.

The question of providing a Retirement Fund for Rossall Masters has often been mooted in the past. This year the matter came to the front once more. It was warmly taken up by the Chairman, who himself took much pains in the elaboration of the details and brought it before the Council. He and several others generously contributed to a fund which had to be provided to tide the scheme over the first term. The system adopted was that of State-aided insurance. All Masters in future, on attaining the age of 55, will have secured to them a pension of £150 a year for life, or a corresponding amount of capital to be paid down.

The enthusiastic spirit of self sacrifice, which was aroused by the war spread to the Rossall Corps, and it was soon close upon 200 strong. Not only this, but Rossall has also offered its contribution to the solution of the difficulties connected with conscription. The services of the three first-rate sergeants employed at Rossall were available. These were utilised to reach boys who were too young to join the corps, or did not care to incur the expense. These boys were put through a regular course of elementary military drill. Every

boy now who goes through Rossall, whether in the corps or not, will acquire a working knowledge of squad and company drill, and learn how to handle a rifle. This sort of drill is known by the name of "civilian drill," and has done much to "set up" the younger boys, and give them smartness and an easy carriage. Though not very popular at first, boys have been very reasonable in the matter.

The list of honours for this year is one of the longest the School has ever had. It includes as many as fourteen Scholarships and Exhibitions won at Cambridge. In the comparative list published every year by the *Daily News*, Rossall had the third place among all the Schools of England, being beaten only by St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors'.

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL DURING DR. WAY'S
HEADMASTERSHIP.

1894	Elwell, R. G.		1898	Armitstead, W. K.
1895	} Stocks, C. L.		1899	Fyson, H.
1896			1900	Harper, L. V.
1897				

SCHOOL PRIZE LIST DURING SAME PERIOD.

THE MONITORS' PRIZEMEN.

(*Earl Egerton of Tatton's Prize.*)

1895	} Gordon, W. M.		1898	Armitstead, W. K.
1896			1899	} Duckworth, F. R. G.
1897	Stocks, C. L.		1900	

COMPOSITION PRIZES.

LATIN ELEGIACS.

1894	} Gordon, W. M.	1897	Armitstead, W. K.
1895		1899	Fyson, H.
1896	Stocks, C. L.	1900	Brydon, J. H.

GREEK IAMBICS.

1894	Bolton, H. N.	1898	{ Pocklington, G. R. Street, J. H. A.
1895	} Gordon, W. M.	1899	
1896		1899	{ Street, J. H. A.
1897	Stocks, C. L.	1900	

LATIN PROSE.

1894	Stocks, C. L.	1897	Armitstead, W. K.
1895	} Taylor, C. B.	1899	Morrice, W. W.
1896		1900	Buch, C. J.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR.

1894	} Gordon, W. M.	1899	Fyson, H.
1895			
1896	Campbell, P. G. C.	1900	Medley, R. P.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

1894	Rind, W. L.	1897	Armitstead, W. K.
1895	} Stocks, C. L.	1899	Glass, D. G. C.
1896		1900	Brydon, J. H.

TRANSLATION PRIZE.

1894	Menzies, W. R.	1898	Armitstead, W. K.
1895	Hudson, H.	1899	Morrice, W. W.
1896	Campbell, P. G. C.	1900	Street, J. H. A.
1897	Stocks, C. L.		

ENGLISH PRIZES.

CARTER DIVINITY PRIZE.

1894	Dolphin, A. R.		
1895	Stocks, C. L.		1899 Fyson, H.
1897	{ Fyson, H.		1900 Street, J. H. A.
	{ Buch, C. J.		

HISTORY.

1894	Beresford, P. W.		1898	} Cockerroft, G.
1895	Eccles, J. H.		1899	
1896	{ Campbell, P. G. C.		1900	Duckworth, F. R. G.
1897				

GEOGRAPHY.

1895	{ Kilner, R.		1898	} (Not awarded.)
1896			1899	
1897			1900	Fabel, C. L.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1895	Stocks, C. L.		1899	Buch, C. J.
1896	(Not awarded.)		1900	} Morgan, C. L.
1897	Campbell, P. G.		1901	
1898	Shirt, R. J.			

ENGLISH VERSE.

	Not awarded till		1900	(Not awarded.)
1899	Draper, L. H.			

ENGLISH ESSAY.

1894	Rind, W. L.		1898	} Duckworth, F. R. G.
			1899	
1896	Campbell, P. G. C.		1900	

AINSLIE MEDALLISTS.

1895	Barker, J. D.		1898	Worthington, F.
1896	{ Chadwick, J.		1899	} Storrer, A. P. W.
1897			1900	

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

COUNCIL, BEECHEY, AND OSBORNE EXHIBITIONERS.

1895	Elwell, R. G.	1898	Armitstead, W. K.
1896	Gordon, W. M.	1899	Fyson, H.
1897	Stocks, C. L.	1900	Duckworth, F. R. G.

CLASSICAL EXHIBITIONERS.

1895	Rind, W. L.	1898	Pocklington, G. R.
1896	Macdonald, H. H. F.	1899	Shirt, R. J.
1897	Campbell, P. G. C.	1900	Street, J. H. A.

PHILLIPS' MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

1895	Barker, J. D.	1898	Worthington, F.
1896	Chawner, F.	1899	Woodman, C. H.
1897	Chadwick, J.	1900	Brydon, J. H.

MOSS CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE PRIZE.

1895	Baynes, J. B.	1898	Richardson, T.
1896	} Campbell, P. G. C.	1899	Street, J. H. A.
1897		1900	Duckworth, F. R. G.

FRENCH.

1895	Barker, J. D.	1898	} Duckworth, F. R. G.
1896	} Campbell, P. G. C.	1899	
1897		1900	Edmonds, W. S.

SCIENCE.

1895	Butterworth, R. N.	1898	Wood, H. B. de L.
1896	Field, W. R.	1899	Hodgson, W. H.
1897	Loveday, F. W.	1900	Lloyd, J. F. S.

MECHANICS.

1894	Barker, J. D.	1898	} Lord, P. C.
1895	} Chadwick, J.	1899	
1896			
1897		1900	Stephen, D. R.

HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITIES AND ELSEWHERE

FROM 1894 ONWARDS:—

1894-5—Passed into R.M.C., Sandhurst (40th)	C. F. Barber
Mathematical Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	J. D. Barker
K.C.B.	A. J. Bigge
Passed into Army, University Candidate (3rd).....	W. K. Bourne
Entrance Scholarship, Durham University	E. R. Breakwell
Subsizarship, Trinity College, Cambridge	R. G. Elwell
Derby Scholarship, Oxford	F. Fletcher
Hulme Hall Exhibition, Owens College, Manchester	J. P. Good
Passed into R.M.C., Sandhurst (9th)	C. J. W. Hobbs
C.B. ..	F. J. D. Lugard
Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales	H. Isambard Owen
Bishop of Zanzibar	W. M. Richardson

At the Parliamentary Election, four Old Rossallians were returned: Sir H. H. Howorth, Mr. T. Richardson, Mr. Yerburch, and Mr. Leigh-Clare.

1895-6—Exhibition, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London	J. C. M. Bailey
First University Candidate for Commission in Army	W. K. Bourne
Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge	W. Chawner, M.A.
C.B.	Colonel Egerton
Passed Second into R.M.A., Woolwich	*W. R. Field
Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge	W. M. Gordon
Highest marks in the final examination on the "Britannia" with prize for Study Subjects	R. M. Groves
Hasker Scholarship, Exeter College, Oxford	O. A. Holden
First in the First Class, Solicitors' Honours Examinations with the Clement's Inn and Daniel Beardon Prizes	T. C. Jonghaus

1895-6—Passed 72nd into R.M.C., Sandhurst	J. G. Lawrence
Entrance Prize, Trinity College, Dublin	A. C. Newett
Eleventh place, Indian Civil Service	V. A. Stowell
Subsizarship, Trinity College, Cambridge	F. Chawner
Gold Star, Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland	E. W. Henstock
Scholarship, Selwyn College, Cambridge	H. H. F. Macdonald
First Class Classical Moderations, Oxford	H. N. Bolton
Junior Fellowship, Christ's College, Cambridge	F. Robinson
Choral Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge	G. D. Hignett
Seatonian Prize for M.A's., Cambridge	G. W. Rowntree
Commission in West India Regiment	E. Gibb
First place, Choral Exhibition, Jesus College, Cambridge	J. Goss
1896-7—Commanding Indian Contingent in the expedition to Suakin, honourably mentioned in despatches.....	Brigadier-General Egerton, C.B., D.S.O.
Classical Exhibition at Balliol College, Oxford	P. G. C. Campbell
Mathematical Scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge	J. Chadwick
Classical Exhibition at Pembroke College, Cambridge	W. K. Armitstead
Classical Scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford.....	C. L. Stocks
Seatonian Prize Poem (for the fourth time) at Cambridge	G. W. S. Rowntree
Classical Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge	C. B. Tayler
Classical Exhibition at Peterhouse, Cambridge	B. W. N. Russell
Subsizarship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge	W. A. Tomlinson
Appointed Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Kingdom of Norway	Hon. C. S. Dundas
Classical Scholarship at Queen's College, Cambridge	H. A. Gray
Scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin	A. C. Newett
Received the honour of knighthood..	T. Richardson, M.P. for Hartlepool

1896-7—Dr. Tew's Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge	J. Goss
Bronze Stars of the Royal Drawing Society of England	H. M. Stone and E. Wells
Chief Justice of Sierra Leone	G. Stallard
Appointed Principal of Lampeter College	Rev. G. W. Gent
1897-8—K.C.B.	Brigadier-General Sir Richard Westmacott
Fifty-second into Indian Civil Service	H. N. Bolton
Lee Memorial Classical Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge	J. B. Baynes
Classical Exhibition, Hertford College, Oxford	W. K. Armitstead
Classical Exhibition, Balliol College, Oxford	G. R. Pocklington
Foundation Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge	C. B. Tayler
Twenty-fourth into Woolwich (direct)	F. W. Loveday
Eighty-fifth into Woolwich (direct)	M. Crofton
Ninety-seventh into Woolwich (direct)	P. C. Lord
Ninety-ninth into Woolwich	A. B. Wallace
Bronze Star, Royal Drawing Society	F. A. H. Bealey
Assistant Secretary, Education Department	H. F. Pooley
H.M. Commissioner in Nigeria and Lagos	Col. F. D. Lugard, C.B., D.S.O.
1898-9—Passed into Sandhurst	T. W. Parkinson
Passed into Cavalry	E. R. O'Hara
Indian Civil Service, admission	G. A. Hereford
Passed into Army, University Candidate	J. H. S. Batten
History Exhibition, Clare College, Cambridge	T. Richardson
Classical Scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge	R. J. Shirt
Classical Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge	H. Fyson
Classical Exhibition, Pembroke College, Cambridge ..	R. W. Bates
Classical Exhibition, Trinity College, Dublin	A. A. McNeight
Seatonian Prize Poem, Cambridge...	G. W. S. Rowntree
Principal of Queen's College, London	Rev. T. W. Sharpe, C.B.

1898-9—Classical Exhibition, Queen's College, Cambridge	J. S. Addison
Choral Exhibition, Queen's College, Cambridge	C. H. Woodman
Passed into Sandhurst	J. R. Williams-Ellis
Passed into H.M.S. "Britannia"...	R. W. Wilkinson
Passed into H.M.S. "Britannia"...	C. T. L. Noakes
History Exhibition, Exeter College, Oxford	R. B. Farrer
First Class Classical Moderations ...	C. L. Stocks
First Class Classical Tripos	W. M. Gordon
Tate Scholarship, University College, Liverpool	G. C. Hubback
Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship, Cambridge	C. B. Tayler
Vice-Chancellorship of University of Cambridge	The Master of Emmanuel College
Fellowship Cooper's Hill, Lord Geo. Hamilton's Scholarship and O'Callaghan Medal	W. R. Field.
1899-1900—First Class Final Examination, Trinity College, Dublin; Senior Moderatorship and Gold Medal; Vice-Chancellor's Gold Medal for Latin Verse; and Berkeley Medal for Greek Verse	A. C. Newett
First Place at Preliminary Examination of Incorporated Law Society of Ireland	W. H. Smiles
Hulmeian Exhibition (Classical), Brasenose College, Oxford.....	J. H. A. Street
Classical Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge	W. W. Morrice
Classical Scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge	R. W. Bates
Classical Exhibition, Pembroke College, Cambridge	J. H. Brydon
Classical Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge	L. V. Harper
Classical Scholarship (Rustat), Jesus College, Cambridge	W. H. Sell
Classical Exhibition, Caius College, Cambridge	R. P. Medley
Classical Exhibition, Caius College, Cambridge	R. J. Jobson
Subsizarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	H. R. Bates

1899-1900—Classical Exhibition, Christ's College, Cambridge.....	H. M. Banister
Classical Scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford	F. R. G. Duckworth
Classical Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge	D. S. Carey
Classical Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford	D. J. C. Glass
First Class Classical Moderations, Oxford	G. R. Pocklington
History Exhibition, Exeter College, Oxford	H. G. Tyler
Fifth Wrangler, Math. Tripos, Cambridge	J. Chadwick
Foundation Scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge	J. Chadwick
Passed into Cavalry, 9th (direct).....	W. H. C. Hindley
Passed into H.M.S. "Britannia" ...	E. M. Groves
Trustee of British Museum	{ Sir H. H. Howorth, M.P., K.C.I.E.
K.C.B.....	{ Capt. W. de W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S.
High Commissioner of Protectorate of N. Nigeria.....	Brig.-Gen. F. J. D. Lugard, C.B., D.S.O.
In command of 12th Brigade.....	{ Major-General R. H. P. Clements, D.S.O.
Commandant of Ladysmith	Colonel Crofton

"FLOREAT ROSSALLIA."



